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THE TUSKEGEE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE

FOUNDED BY BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

FOR THE TRAINING OF

COLORED YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA.

For release January 1st.

THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR 1920.

December 31, 1920.

Dear Sir:

I send you the following relative to lynchings for the past year. I find according to the records compiled by Monroe N. Work, of the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, that there were 56 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Of these, 10 were in Northern States and 46 were in Southern States. In 42 of the cases, the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In 14 instances armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 4 of these instances the mobs were fired upon and as a result, 7 of the attackers were killed and several wounded.

There were 61 persons lynched in 1920. Of these, 52 were in the South and 9 in the North and West. This is 22 less than the number, 83, for the year 1919. Of those lynched 53 were Negroes and 8 were whites. One of those put to death was a Negro woman. Eighteen, or less than one-third of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape. Three of the victims were burned to death. The charges against those burned to death were: rape and murder, 1; killing landlord in a dispute, 2.

The offenses charged the whites were: murder, 5; insulting woman, 1; no charge except being a foreigner, 1; killing officer of the law, 1. The offenses charged against the Negroes were: murder, 5; attempted murder, 4; killing officer of the law, 5; killing landlord in dispute, 6; rape, 15; attempted rape, 3; assisting fugitive to escape, 3; wounding another, 2; insulting woman, 2; knocking down guard, escaping from chain gang and then returning and surrendering, 2; jumping labor contract, 1; threatening to kill man, 1; cutting a man in a fight, 1; for receiving stay of death sentence because another confessed crime, 1; peeping through window at woman, 1; insisting on voting, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 7; Arkansas, 1; California, 3; Florida, 7; Georgia, 9; Illinois, 1; Kansas, 1; Kentucky, 1; Minnesota, 3; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 3; Ohio, 1; Oklahoma, 3; South Carolina, 1; Texas 10; Virginia, 1; West Virginia, 1.

Very truly yours,

R. R. Moton

Principal.

Lynchings—1920
Assaults Without Lynching

568 Jan. — June.

568

Negro Youth Arrested At Centreville For Statutory Assault On White Girl Under Consent Age

Baltimore Herald 6/23/20

The Balt

Centerville, Md., June 22.—John Truxon, 23 years old, Negro, is in the jail here charged with statutory assault upon Ruby Johnson, 14 years old, white, daughter of Mrs. Harry Johnson, Ingleside, this county.

The girl admitted to the officers late yesterday that the Negro had been familiar with her. She says he did not force attentions on her. A letter, believed to have been written by the girl to Truxon was taken tonight from the Ingleside postoffice addressed to Truxon. In it Truxon is asked to meet the girl as soon as possible.

The offense is alleged to have taken place in October. Shortly afterward, Truxon had a disagreement with the girl's stepfather, Harry Johnson, who was badly beaten. Truxon was sent to jail and got out three weeks ago. He went back to the same neighborhood, and when the story got to the ears of Mrs. Johnson a warrant was issued for Truxon's arrest.

NEGRO IS CAPTURED AFTER THREE MONTHS

BALTIMORE MD EVENING SUN
JANUARY 19, 1920

George Terry Accused Of Criminally Attacking Mrs. Sadie Sibley At Mt. Winans.

VICTIM WAS NEAR DEATH FOR WEEK FROM ATTACK

Accused, Though Positively Identified By Woman, Denies All Knowledge Of Crime.

Characterized as the most dangerous criminal the local police have dealt with in many years, a negro, believed to be the man who criminally assaulted Mrs. Sadie Sibley, 52 years old, of Annapolis avenue, Mount Winans, on September 24 last, was arrested shortly after last midnight.

He was grilled for three hours at the Southwestern Police Station.

Marshal Carter, Deputy Marshal House, Headquarters Detective Joseph Dougherty, Capt. William Kalbfleisch and other police of the Southwestern district and from headquarters questioned the negro, but it was not until Mrs. Sibley said "That's the man!" that anyone felt that the chase, which had been kept up for months, was near an end.

The negro, who says he is George H. Terry, of 126 Russell street, Mount Winans, denied the crime.

She Identifies Negro.

Identification of Terry by Mrs. Sibley marks an important development in one of the strangest manhunts ever conducted in Baltimore. Since the morning of September 24, when Mrs. Sibley was horribly cut and criminally assaulted, the Mount Winans home has never been left unguarded, and every part of the section has been combed by the police. Day and night police and detectives have been kept scouring the neighborhood and watching the home. From September 24 until last Tuesday—January 13—no clue had been found that would lead to the detection of the negro.

Last Tuesday morning, shortly after 10 o'clock, a man since identified as Terry was seen by Mrs. Charles Guisner, a neighbor of the Sibleys, as he came from the rear of the Sibley home. When he caught sight of Mrs. Guisner he ran away. Mrs. Guisner told Detective Dougherty when he went on duty that night to watch the Sibley home, and the latter immediately notified the others working on the case.

Said To Have Killed Man.

Since then, evidence has fallen into the hands of the police, through a search of Terry's record. The negro, it is said, has served one 10-year term for killing a man and has three other prison terms to his record. He answers the description given by Mrs. Sibley when she first regained consciousness after the attack, and his handwriting is said to be the same as that in the letters.

Paul Terry, colored, 218 North Vincent street, was also locked up, but it is not thought that he took an active part in the assault.

Assault Murderous One.

Mrs. Sibley, early on that Wednesday morning nearly four months ago, was left lying in her kitchen, unconscious, cut and bleeding, with her clothing torn from her body. Her assailant entered the house by a rear door while Mrs. Sibley was preparing breakfast and secreted himself behind a piano until other members of the family went to work.

Captain Kalbfleisch entered a charge of criminal assault against the negro. He will be given a hearing before Magistrate Tormollan tomorrow afternoon.

YOUNG NEGRO HELD FOR BRUTAL ASSAULT

BALTIMORE MD NEW
JANUARY 19, 1920

George H. Perry Arrested After Long Search And Identified By Mrs. Sibley.

Identified as the man who assaulted Mrs. Sadie Sibley at her home, on Annapolis road, Mount Winans, on September 24, George H. Perry (colored), 30 years old, 126 Russell street, Mount Winans, is being held at the Southwestern Police Station for a hearing this afternoon.

The negro was arrested early today by Captain Kalbfleisch, with his brother, Paul Perry, 218 North Vincent street, who is being held on suspicion. The police are inclined to believe, however, that Paul Perry had nothing to do with the crime.

Victim Faints.

Mrs. Sibley was confronted by the negro in Captain Kalbfleisch's office. She identified him without hesitation and then fainted. She was revived by the matron, but was in a highly nervous condition as a result of the ordeal. Perry was quizzed by the captain and other police who figured in the arrest, but denied his guilt.

Perry's capture is the result of what the police regard as one of the best pieces of work the department has done for a long time. It came after many weeks of patient waiting, while every possible clue was run down. Headquarters Detectives Dougherty, Porter, Freeman and Hammersla were assigned to the case, with Sergeant Bealefeld and Patrolmen Dixon and Clark.

Marshal Carter, Deputy Marshal House and members of the Police Board all took an active part in the search, and the detectives were given virtually a free rein in their pursuit of the man. The assault on Mrs. Sibley was one of the most revolting in its circumstances in the annals of crime in Baltimore.

Patience Was Rewarded.

Perry's own actions, according to the police, gave him away. Soon after the assault on Mrs. Sibley letters written by her assailant were found in the yard of her home and in the doorway. In these letters the assailant gloated over his crime and promised that he would return to repeat it.

For a long time the police worked on various clues, and then settled down to watch the house. In spite of their observations the letters continued to appear in the Sibley yard and at the door, but last Tuesday a woman resident of the vicinity reported that she had seen a negro pass the house and toss an envelope over the fence.

From her description the police set to work and Perry's arrest followed. He has been identified as the man seen to throw the letter into the yard, and Mrs. Sibley's identification, it is believed, clinches the case against him.

COLORED GIRL IS ATTACKED BY MAN OF HER OWN RACE

JACKSONV'E FLA METROPOLI
APRIL 30, 1920

A man hunt, in which policemen, detectives and deputy sheriffs are taking part, has been going on since early this morning in an effort to capture an unknown colored man who is alleged to have attempted to criminally assault Sidney Cook, a 15-year-old colored girl.

After the man had torn off nearly all the girl's clothing, his design was frustrated by two white women who happened to pass near the place where the attack was made. At sight of them the colored man released his victim and ran.

The girl is a daughter of E. R. Cook, a well-to-do colored man who owns a home on Moncrief avenue. The girl was attacked at Moncrief Springs, where, presumably, she had gone for water.

Sheriff W. H. Dowling and the police department were at once notified of the attack. The sheriff and Chief Deputy Sheriff Frank Edwards, Deputy Frank Jones, and Police Detectives Acosta and Silcox rushed to the scene in fast automobiles, and when it was found that pursuing the fugitive in that locality would be a difficult job, blood hounds from the prison farm were brought out and set on the trail.

The dogs followed the trail through the woods and round back into the city, where it was lost on Davis street. The officers then took up the chase, and it is expected that the man will be caught tonight, if not sooner.

The fugitive is described as being short, with hair on his face, and wearing a suit of dark blue overalls. The girl says she can identify him.

NEGRO CONFESSES HE ATTACKED FOUR WHITE WOMEN

ST LOUIS MO POST DISPATCH
JUNE 11, 1920

Benjamin F. Pippen, 31, Chauffeur, Is Identified by Some of Women Complaining in Last Six Weeks

3 CRIMES ADMITTED CAPITAL OFFENSES

Mrs. Ida Funke, Molested in Home, Gives Description Leading to Arrest by Negro Policeman.

Benjamin F. Pippen, 31 years old, a negro chauffeur, of 2307A Walnut street, who was arrested last evening by two negro special policemen, admitted at Police Headquarters today that he had attacked four white women, three of the attacks having occurred within the past six weeks. Three of the four women charge the commission of a crime which, under the laws of Missouri, is punishable by death. Two of the women are middle-aged.

At least two other similar crimes are attributed to the prisoner. He denies them, and the women in these cases have not been able to identify him. The four women whom he admits attacking have all identified him.

Complaints of attacks on white women by a negro began last fall, and were renewed this spring. The women in most cases described the negro as wearing overalls and a dirty cap, and one told of seeing a chauffeur's badge on his cap.

Latest Complaint Yesterday.

The latest complaint was made yesterday by Mrs. Ida Funke, 39 years old, of 1606 Cass avenue, who said a negro entered her home as she lay sick in bed, but that she succeeded in driving him out by screaming for help. Neighbors pursued the negro, who escaped.

The negro special policemen, Logan and Crockett, who had been working on the case, got a description from Mrs. Funke which helped them in fixing upon Pippen. They had previously looked up a number of negroes who have been accused of such offenses in the past, and they had about concluded that Pippen was the man. They went to his home and arrested him when he appeared there last evening. He is married.

The women who had been attacked were then called to view the prisoner, and he was identified by Mrs. Funke, Mrs. Elizabeth Gall, 54, of 134 South Ranken avenue, who was attacked in her home Nov. 19; Mrs. Carrie Finn, 50, of 2112 Clark avenue, who was attacked in her home May 27; and Mrs. Marie Schmidt, 18, of 907A North Twenty-third street, who was attacked in her home May 8.

On conviction of the charge made by any of the three women last named, the death penalty could be imposed on Pippen.

He worked for a grocery firm, and he admitted today that he watched houses in neighborhoods where he worked, and noticed when women were alone. He would usually gain admission by presenting a note, supposed to have been written by a neighbor, and when the woman began reading the note, he would seize her by the throat and make his way into the house.

GIRL BEATS OFF COLORED MAN'S ATTACK

LYNN MASS NEWS
APRIL 27, 1920

Gussie Oskervitz Fights Negro at Midnight in Yard of Her Home

Attacked by a colored man as she entered the yard of her home at 112 Shepard street at midnight last night, Miss Gussie Oskervitz, about 20 years, a pretty shoeworker, fought off her assailant until help arrived in response to her screams. Aided by Miss Oskervitz's description of the man, the police today were working on a clue which may lead to the speedy arrest of the negro..

Miss Oskervitz walked towards her home along Shepard street shortly before midnight and the police believe she was followed by the colored man. As she entered her yard the man approached rapidly from behind and seized her in his arms. Screaming for help, the girl struck at her assailant and a vigorous tussle ensued in the yard.

Hearing her cries, John Wall, who lives in the same house, rushed to her assistance. The negro heard the man's approach and, releasing his hold on the girl, took to his heels, running down Shepard street.

Mr. Wall had just returned from work and was eating his supper when he heard the girl's screams and the sound of a scuffle in the yard. His wife ran with him down the stairs. As the negro fled, Miss Oskervitz collapsed. She was carried into the house by Mr. and Mrs. Wall and revived.

CRIMINAL ASSAULT CHARGED TO NEGRO

JUNE 10, 1920

Harry Davis, a negro, is being tried in superior court charged with attempted criminal assault upon Alice Boyce, a negro girl, at North Charlotte. F. M. Redd is defending him and Solicitor Wilson is prosecuting for the state. This is the third case of this character during the present term of court.

Will McCoy, a negro, was tried Wednesday on the charge of attempted criminal assault upon a negro girl, but was declared by the jury to be not guilty. D. E. Henderson assisted Solicitor Wilson in the prosecution and F. M. Redd represented the defendant.

Bub Wilson, James Walker and Charles Hager, three white boys, entered a plea of guilty to a charge of simple assault upon Eddie Helms, another white boy, and were fined $10 each and the costs. They were charged at first with highway robbery, but the warrant was changed to simple assault.

NEGRO CHARGED WITH KIDNAPPING ENTERPRISE GIRL

CLARKSBURG W. VA. EXPONENT
MAY 25, 1920

SAID TO HAVE TAKEN HER FROM HER HOME THROUGH MINES TO CHIEFTAIN.

Edward Mayle, charged with kidnapping pretty Grace McDougal, daughter of Romeo McDougal, from her home in Enterprise and taking her to Chieftain, a distance of three miles, through the mines, will be given a hearing before Justice George Hertzog, of Lumberport, Wednesday afternoon at one o'clock. Mayle was brought to the Harrison county jail here late Saturday night and was taken to Lumberport for a hearing yesterday but the hearing was postponed.

Mayle is charged with keeping the girl at a house in Chieftain for several days, where they were found after they had been trailed through the mines with bloodhounds.

Interest run high in the down-river town when facts in the case were learned. The girl said she had been kidnapped and dragged through the mine and forced to stay in the house with the mulatto. It is feared that a demonstration will be made by those enraged over the act when Mayle is taken to Lumberport for the hearing tomorrow.

VICTIM OF COLORED FIEND STILL BEDFAST

Brutal Negro Kicked Her in the Face With His Heels

FT WAYNE IND GAZETTE
JUNE 3, 1920

With her neck swaddled in bandages, still suffering intense pain and unable to stand on her feet or even sit in a chair owing to her weakened condition from loss of blood, Mrs. Laura Panko, recent victim of a brutal assault by a colored fiend, is still bedfast at her home, south of the city slowly recovering from the terrible knife wounds inflicted by John Johnson, young southern negro, who attacked her in the vicinity of her home last Saturday afternoon.

When a Journal-Gazette reporter called at the Panko home Wednesday afternoon, the husband, Stanley Panko, employed in the Pennsylvania company's east car shops, was at home caring for the unfortunate young woman and four little ones, the youngest of whom is but two months old. Unable to secure anyone to care for his little family Mr. Panko probably will find himself compelled to remain absent from his place of employment for some time and in order to secure the necessary means of sustenance and meet the payments on the home he has decided to dispose of his cow and pigs. It was while she was going to pasture to get the cow that Johnson attacked the young Polish woman last Saturday.

Mrs. Panko still can talk but very little and the only information, in addition to what has been published, secured from Mrs. Panko yesterday is the fact that the colored brute after striking and stabbing her, also kicked her in the face with his heels in his brutal attempt to beat the woman into insensibility. Black and blue spots, cuts and bruises about her nose and right side of the face indicate the points where the crazed negro's heels struck the unfortunate woman's face. Mrs. Panko has also told her husband that Johnson following the attack, after walking away a short distance, returned once more in order, as she believes, to ascertain whether or not she was dead. At any rate after returning he grabbed her prostrate form, turned her head over and after a hurried glance at her features, hastily walked away. Mrs. Panko, believing that he had returned to take her life, and unable to rise from the ground, closed her eyes and feigned death, and to this she believes it is due that she is still alive to-day.

"Haven't they got him yet?"—and when this question eagerly propounded by Mr. Panko was answered in the negative, he shook his fist angrily while making the following comment: "If I didn't have to stay here to take care of my poor woman, I'd pick up a gun and start out after him myself. I read in the paper that they almost had him twice and believe me, if I had been there, he wouldn't have gotten away alive."

Hunt Continues

Although several calls were answered by members of the police department and the sheriffs' office none of them resulted in the capture of Johnson. A message from the sheriff of DeKalb county was received yesterday afternoon stating that a negro suspect was being held. A comparison of descriptions convinced the local department, however, that the negro was not the man wanted.

A call from a farmer residing north of the city on the Tonkel road was investigated, but the suspected negro had disappeared before Deputy Sheriff John Albright reached the scene.

Runs were also made out on the Decatur road and to Stellhorn's bridge but these too like the former all proved

NEGRO CHARGED WITH CRIMINAL ASSAULT HELD

CHARLOTTE N. C. OBSERVER
MARCH 24, 1920

George Nichols Denied Bail and Held for Higher Court. Other Cases Tried.

George Nichols, alias George [illegible] way lived up [illegible]ation of being a "brutal looking negro," was denied bail when he was tried in Judge Jones' court yesterday morning, charged with criminally assaulting a respectable woman of his own color.

Once the sordid evidence had been heard it took Judge Jones but a minute to find probable cause and remand Nichols, who says he is from Wilmington, to jail to await trial in superior court.

Court attaches and others who heard the testimony say the crime was one of the most brutal and heinous ever perpetrated in Charlotte. The negro is said to be unclean, while his victim, before the assault, was in a delicate condition, witnesses said.

According to the story told on the witness stand, Nichols, who was arrested on the carnival grounds, held up his victim as she passed through a stretch of woodland with another negress. The latter fled while Nichols grappled with her companion.

Accompanied by her husband the woman later went to the carnival grounds and spotted Nichols. The husband watched while she found an officer. Detectives Paxton and Pittman made the arrest.

Luther Gamble took a chance and lost. He was before Judge Jones yesterday charged with highway robbery. Police say he halted a negro woman and took several of her hard-earned buttons away from her. Judge Jones pondered over the evidence for just a moment, then held Luther for superior court under a $200 bond.

Lottie Pardew was up for vagrancy. Judge Jones was lenient in this case. He left the case open, but told the woman to "scat." In other words, she must loaf in other climes for two years. If she is found in Charlotte after midnight tomorrow she will be "pinched" and dealt with accordingly. She promised the judge she would pack her trunk immediately.

The case charging Margaret Thomas with larceny was left open.

Whiskey played a conspicuous part in the last half. For instance there was Boge Belk, who was charged with retailing, and Blair Belk, who went his kinsman one better by facing two whiskey charges—one alleging he kept liquor for sale and the other charging him with receiving it. Boge was sentenced to go out to help build Mecklenburg roads for the next four months, but he appealed and Judge Jones let him loose on a bond of $200. Blair got 90 days on the roads in the first case and a fine of $25 in the second, the fine to be remitted in the event he serves the road sentence.

Judge Jones sent Charles Jackson to the roads for three months after Charlie had been found guilty of an assault with a deadly weapon. The defendant appealed.

NEGRO BOUND OVER ON ASSAULT CHARGE

Montgomery Advertiser 4-18-20

Joe Motley Is Charged With Entering Room of a White Girl

Joe Motley, a negro man, was bound over for the grand jury on a charges of assault to ravish a thirteen year old white girl in the city of Montgomery by Judge Brassell in recorder's court Friday afternoon. The bond was fixed at $2,500. The negro is charged with entering the room of a little white girl between one and three o'clock last Tuesday night and attempting to assault here.

The little girl was sleeping in the bed with her younger sister when, according to her testimony, she was awakened about two o'clock by a negro man who was kneeling beside the bed and who had one hand on her throat and the other on the bed. She screamed, she said, and the negro escaped through a window, leaving his cap in the room. The negro came to the window again later in the night according to the little girl, and was recognized as the defendant by her little sister who identified him in court. The negro said: "Give me my cap, sugar," when he came to the window, the little girl testified. It was through the window that he first got into the room, the little girl's father thinks.

The negro, who professes to be a carpenter, had been working on the house with four other negroes. All four of the other negroes identified the cap as belonging to Motley. Motley came to work on Wednesday morning, very nervous, according to the witnesses, and was identified as the intruder of the night before by the little girls. Motley gave his age as twenty and said that he is married.

NEGRO ATTEMPTS TO PULL WOMAN THROUGH WINDOW

Constitution

Occupants of the boarding house at 33 Cone street were considerably wrought up and excited over the attempt made by a negro man to pull a Miss Matthews out of a window on the first floor near the midnight hour last night.

According to the statements to Police Officers McDaniel and Davis, who went to the scene, Miss Matthews went to the window and leaned out. She observed the negro standing beside her and scremaed when he grabbed hold of her neck and arm. Others in the room likewise raised an alarm sufficient to arouse the men boarders in the house, who took up the chase pending the arrival of the officers.

Miss Matthews stated that her assailant was a tall black negro, wearing an army raincoat and a slouch felt hat. She thought she would recognize him if brought before her.

In the alley leading beside the house footprints were visible close to the window. An automobile that was parked in this alleyway led to the belief that the negro went in there for the purpose of stealing the car, which was interrupted by the raising of the window situated right at the parked automobile.

A searching investigation is being made by the officers into the incident.

CHARLOTTE N C DEMOCRAT
MAY 13, 1920

NEGRO IS HELD FOR ATTEMPT TO RAPE

Harry Davis, a negro, pleaded guilty to the charge of assault with intent to rape when he was brought before Recorder Hamilton C. Jones Wednesday. Davis was bound over to superior court under a $300 bond.

Ella Boyd, a negro girl, preferred the charge. The attempt at assault took place Tuesday afternoon on a country road leading otu from North Charlotte. Davis used a knife in backing up his threats.

Lynchings-1920

Assaults Without Lynching

Jan.-June.

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COLORED TRUSTY ASSAULTS GIRL

YOUNGSTOWN O VINDICATOR
FEBRUARY 10, 1920

Juvenile Witness Held in County Jail Victim of Vicious Attack—Saved by Deputy

Mack Anderson, colored trusty at the county jail, is being held in solitary confinement, it is claimed, as a result of an alleged attempt at criminal assault upon Mary Pitch, 15 year old girl held for juvenile court in connection wit hthe trial of her uncle, Nickola Barletta, charged with having kidnapped her from her home in this city and taking her to New York for immoral purposes.

Officials about county jail are extremely reticent about giving out information regarding the alleged attack upon the girl, but the details as they filter out are as follows:

It is claimed that the girl told an Italian speaking deputy sheriff in her native tongue that she had a story of horrifying details to relate to her mother, and asked that the parent be sent for. After repeated urging she informed the deputy that Anderson, whom she did not know by name, had made advances to her and had expressed the intention of calling at her cell in the hospital ward at a time when all others would be at lunch. She was instructed to scream in case Anderson put in appearance and attempted familiarities, and that assistance would be forthcoming immediately. Anderson came as per his expressed intention, it is alleged, and th girl uttered a scream which brought the deputy to her assistance. It is claimed that Anderson put up a stiff battle before he would submit to being put in restraint, coming out second best in the encounter.

An effort is being made to keep the affair a secret, but it is claimed by those in a position to know that a warrant will be issued for Anderson charging criminal assault, the penalty for which is from one to fifteen years in the penitentiary upon conviction.

Sheriff Ben Morris is still confined to his bed and a representative of the Vindicator was unable to obtain an interview with him to ascertain the details in the Anderson case.

CRIM... CHARGED ... NEGRO

JUNE 8, 1920

Gage Wallace, negro, is being tried in superior court before Judge Henry P. Lane, for alleged criminal assault upon a negro girl, Louise Brown. The case was called at the opening of court Tuesday and was being argued at noon. F. M. Redd is assisting Solicitor G. W. Wilson in the prosecution and G. A. Smith is representing the defendant.

Eugene English, negro, was declared not guilty after trial on the charge of stealing a quantity of sacks.

John Clyburn, negro, was found guilty Monday afternoon of stealing a number of silk shirts from the Tate-Brown Company, but has not been sentenced.

John Randolph, after trial on the charge of store-breaking and larceny, was found guilty and sentenced to four months on the roads.

The case of George A. Shaw, charged with the defalcation of $15,000 here in connection with the organization of a wholesale grocery concern, will not be taken up Wednesday, as expected, because of the absence from the city of D. B. Smith, his attorney.

NEGRO ATTACKS LYNN GIRL

BOSTON MASS AMERICAN
APRIL 27, 1920

Her Cries Attract Neighbor and Her Assailant Flees; Police Expect Arrest

Miss Gussie Oskervitz, twenty years old, of No. 112 Shepard street, Lynn, was assailed by a negro as she entered the yard of her home early today.

Her assailant fled when her cries attracted John Wall, a neighbor, and was last seen running toward the Boston & Maine tracks. Lynn police were confident he would be arrested before night.

Miss Oskervitz, little the worse for her experience, is extremly athletic and at first tried to fight off her assailant, but was finally obliged to scream.

She said the man stepped from behind a tree as she entered the yard. She and Wall furnished a fairly good description of him.

NEGRO IS HELD ON RAPE CHARGE

GREENV... NEWS
JUNE 8, ...

Allege ... man, age 50, made Assault Upon Girl, Age 8, in Cripple Creek.

Charged with the rape of an eight-year-old- girl of his own race, Furman Alverson, a negro, age 50, was arrested late yesterday by Sheriff Sam D. Willis and is lodged in the county jail.

The assault, it is alleged, occurred in Alverson's home in Cripple Creek shortly after 8 o'clock yesterday morning, it being charged that the engro man lured the girl to his dwelling.

NEGRO ACCUSED BY TWO LITTLE GIRLS

BALTIMORE MD STAR
MAY 12, 1920

Identified As Assailant Who Left Fingernail Marks On Them.

With both his little accusers bearing marks of brutality, Edgar Edwards, 17 years old, colored, charged with assaulting two little girls, aged six and ten years, was held for the Grand Jury today, where more serious charges may be preferred.

The two assaults, it was testified, occurred on different days, the first when Edwards was released from a jail sentence for larceny, when 10-year-old Helen Jahnigen, 16 North Pearl street, was enticed into a factory hallway. The child's screams attracted passersby and the negro fled. Yesterday, in the same locality, six-year-old Bessie McKay, 638 West Fayette street, was grabbed as she was on her doorstep and carried into the hallway of her home, it was testified. The child's cries summoned aid, but not before she was visibly marked. Today, despite his assertions that he was not in the vicinity, Edwards was identified by both girls.

WOMEN IDENTIFY NEGRO ASSAILANT

ST LOUIS GLOBE DEMOCRAT
JUNE ..., 1920

Four Declare Black Is One Who Assaulted Them in Homes.

Benjamin F. Pitten, a negro chauffeur, 2307A Walnut street, who was arrested Thursday night, was identified by four women as one who assaulted them in their homes within the last few weeks.

Positive identification of the negro was given by Mrs. Ida Funke, 1606 Cass avenue; Mrs. Elizabeth Gall, 143 South Rankin street, and Mrs. Marie Schmidt, 907A North Twenty-third street, while Mrs. Carrie Finn, 2112 Clark avenue, said she could not be sure of her identification of the negro, because she is near-sighted. Leo Jones, a negro coal dealer, who lives opposite from Mrs. Finn, told the police Pitten is the negro who ran from the house after the attack on Mrs. Finn.

Pitten was arrested by Special Officers Logan and Crockett, negro detectives, when they noticed one of his eyes was crossed and that he carried a lump on his right jaw, which, with the fact that he wore a chauffeur's cap, tallies with the descriptions contined in police reports of the various assaults on the women who have been attacked recently.

According to police, Pitten told them he fractured his skull by falling off a buggy when he was a boy. Ever since that time, he told police, he has had a desire to choke women, and on several occasions he has choked his wife and even his mother.

Police say Pitten was arrested about a year ago, charged with having attempted to attack two women. Because the women could no ... he was released.

GIRL IS FOUND UNCONSCIOUS IN AUTO ALONE

CHICAGO ILL AMERICAN
JUNE 5, 1920

The arms of an unconscious woman, hanging limply over the side of an automobile as the machine moved slowly along the road in the darkness, without a driver, near Joliet early today, attracted the attention of a New York lawyer who was passing in his motor car. The lawyer had been visiting in Morris, Ill., and was returning to Chicago.

Stopping the driverless car, he carried the young woman into a nearby farmhouse where, after the farmer's family had worked over her for an hour, she revived and revealed that she was Miss Mary O'Connor, 27, of Detroit, who has been visiting her cousin, Mrs. Grace Dean, of 319 E. Twenty-fifth st.

Still trembling, Miss O'Connor told of an attempted attack by a Negro and of how she had fainted at the wheel of the auto after hurling a monkey wrench at him. The wrench was found in the road by a farmer.

"I left Chicago late yesterday afternoon to visit friends in Joliet," she said, "and had slowed down my car to put on my furs, as it had turned chilly. Suddenly I heard a noise in the bushes alongside the road and then a tall Negro came rushing out.

"He tried to stop my machine but I dropped my furs quickly and threw the wrench at him. It struck him and he fell. I must have fainted then for I remember nothing more until I found myself in the farmhouse."

NEGRO ARRESTED ON ASSAULT CHARGE

ASHVILLE N. C. CITIZEN
JUNE 7, 1920

Sandy Manning Charged with Criminal Assault on White Woman

Sandy Manning, negro, about 28 years of age, was arrested yesterday afternoon in the Sulphur Springs section by Deputy Sheriffs Collins and Williams, charged with attempted assault on a white woman.

The negro denies any participation or knowledge of the alleged criminal assault. He was lodged in jail here and will be arraigned before Magistrate Lyda this morning. No trouble was encountered by the officers in the arrest of the negro, he making no attempt to resist arrest.

WOMAN STRIKES NEGRO PURSUER

WASHINGTON D. C. HERALD
JUNE 24, 1920

Hurls Pitcher in Face of Man Who Follows Her To Room.

Chased to her bedroom, and cornered by a giant negro, Mrs. Alma Smith, 934 C street southwest, finally drove him off by felling him with a stone water pitcher. The pitcher, seized from a washstand, struck the negro square in the face, temporarily stunning him. When he recovered, he fled.

Mrs. Smith, who describes her assailant as a light-skinned mulatto, said she found him prowling about in her kitchen. When she asked him what he was doing, he lunged at her. She fled upstairs, and the negro followed. He finally penned her in a corner of her bedroom where, as a last resort, she snatched the water pitcher and hurled it at him.

The negro escaped.

NEGRO, ATTACKING WHITE GIRL, IS TAKEN TO MEDIA

CHEST... PA TIMES
MARCH 31, 1920

Pleading guilty to a criminal assault on ten-year-old Rosie Dratch, of Crum Lynne, J. M. C. Hill, colored, of Ridley Park, was remanded to the Media jail without bail at a hearing before Police Magistrate El... last night. Rosie, who is a white girl, testified against Hill.

Although the offense happened over a year ago, recollections of the incident were fresh in the minds of both Hill and the little girl. She testified with an unquavering voice how Hill committed the rash deed.

Hill, who was arrested Saturday, made no denial of the charges. He told of the girl accepting his attentions without any serious objections. It was evident from the man's story that he had given the child money on several occasions so that he might accomplish his purpose.

Hill was taken in custody at police headquarters when he sought information as to who the parties were that were causing "talk" about he and the Dratch girl. Members of the state constabulary are prosecuting Hill. He was rushed to Media last night.

It was brought out that Hill assaulted the girl within a short distance of his home at Crum Lynne while she was on an errand for his

NEGRO BOY, 14, HELD FOR ATTACKING GIRL, 10

WASHINGTON D C TIMES
FEBRUARY 14, 1920

Della Satterfield, ten years old, living on the Addison farm, near the District line, was attacked yesterday, the police declare, by Walter D. Thomas, colored, fourteen years old, while she was crossing a field on her way home from school. The girl was not injured.

According to the police, the girl, who attends the Good Hope School, was on her way to her home and took a short cut across a farm near the District line.

The girl, in the tussle, bit the colored boy's finger, forcing him to let go of her. Thomas was arrested by Sergt. F. M. Dent and Policeman Sydnor, of the Eleventh precinct, on a description furnished by the girl.

Thomas, according to the police, admitted his part in the affair and is being held at the house of detention. Thomas gave his address as Knox lane, Garfield, D. C.

SAYS WIFE DESERTED HIM

Carl G. Harding has filed suit in the District Supreme Court against Margaret L. Harding for a limited divorce. The husband, represented by Attorneys T. M. Wampler and Foster Wood, declares that his wife refuses to live with him. They were married in this city December 19 last.

COLORED MAN HELD ON SERIOUS CHARGE

WASHINGTON D. C. HERALD
JUNE 26, 1920

Upper Marlboro, Md., June 25.—James F. Griffin, colored, 20 years old, is held at the Marlboro, Md., jail, charged with having attacked Ellen Merkel, 14-year-old daughter of Henry Merkel, of Jericho Park, Prince Georges County.

The attack occurred while the young girl was cherry hunting near the Bowie race track Thursday afternoon. She claims the negro seized her by the throat. Her young brother cried for help and the negro fled.

Griffin was captured Thursday night in a nearby woods.

NEGRO IN JAIL FOR ALLEGED ASSAULT ON NINE YEAR OLD GIRL

AUSTIN TEXAS STATESMAN
JUNE 23, 1920

A complaint was made against Oscar Woods, colored, before Justice of the Peace Mendell Wednesday morning, in which defendant is charged with assault upon the person of a 9-year-old girl, testimony in the case tending to develop the fact the negro struck the girl with a board or some similar instrument. There were but three witnesses, three girls. However, when the testimony had been heard Justice of the Peace Mendell placed Wood's bond at $300, transferring the case to the county court.

In default of making bond Woods was remanded to the county jail.

NEWPORT NEWS VA PRESS
FEBRUARY 20, 1920

NEGRO ASSAULTED DAUGHTER, CHARGE

Jacob E. Brown Made Confession, Patrolman Platt Says—Warrant Sworn Out By Mother.

Jacob E. Brown, colored, 44 years of age, was arrested on a warrant sworn out by his wife, in which it is alleged that he criminally assaulted his 12-year-old daughter, Elsie.

The arrest was made by Patrolman Platt, attached to Chief of Police Moss's office. The patrolman last night declared that Brown had confessed to assaulting his daughter. According to information at the police station, Brown has declared that the practice has been going on for several weeks.

The warrant was sworn out by the Brown woman at the request of the police. The case will be heard in police court this morning.

NEGRO BOY FACING A CHARGE OF RAPE

SPARTANBURG S C JOURNAL
APRIL 13, 1920

Charged with making a criminal assault upon the person of a negro girl, said to be 14 years of age, Tommie Duckett, a negro boy about 17 years old, was arraigned before Magistrate L. K. Jennings yesterday afternoon for a preliminary hearing. He was bound over to await trial at the next term of court of general sessions for Spartanburg county, and was committed to jail.

According to the evidence offered at the magistrate's preliminary, the girl had gone to a spring near Arkwright, where the negro boy met her and made improper advances. She claimed that she repulsed these and fled, but was overtaken and overpowered by the boy.

Duckett is said to live on a plantation belonging to Sheriff White, and, so far as is known, has never been implicated in any previous trouble.

ALLEGED NEGRO OFFERED INSULTS TO WHITE GIRL

DALLAS TEX TIMES HERALD
MAY 26, 1920

ALLEGED NEGRO .....

A negro man was taken into custody Wednesday morning by Squad Officers Greenlee and Doughty following alleged insults made to a white girl who was employed at the same place.

The girl told the officers that the negro had repeatedly made insinuations, and that she had complained to her employer in regard to the negro's conduct.

She stated that she told her employer that he must either fire the negro or she would quit.

"He is an awful good worker," is what she told the officers that her employer had said.

She was advised to file charges against her employer.

A charge of indecent conduct was made on the jail docket against the negro, who denied that he had made any advances to the girl.

GIRL GRABS NEGRO WHO ASKS FOR DATE

FT WAYNE IND GAZETTE
JUNE 5, 1920

Militant Italian Maiden Effectively Resents Work of Colored Masher

When Malen Frazer, colored, attempted to make a date he picked on the wrong girl, for the moment his intentions became known the girl in question grabbed Frazer and held him until the police patrol could be called.

According to the girl's story Frazer came into the fruit store on Holman street, where the girl, an Italian, was in charge in the absence of her mother and bought a bottle of pop. In paying the girl for the pop he slipped a note into her hand asking her to meet him at the corner.

A technical charge of disorderly conduct was laced against the colored man.

NEGRO ARRESTED ON RAPE CHARGE

Wm. Green Charged With Statutory Rape of Negro Girl Under 14 Years Old.

GREENVILLE S C NEWS
MAY 1, 1920

On a charge of statutory rape, William Green, alias "Happy" Green, was arrested yesterday by the city police and turned over to the county authorities. He is lodged in the county jail.

The girl in the case is a negro under 14 years of age, and the warrant was sworn out by her mother. Green is 18 or 19 years old. He lives in the section known as Buckertown.

NEGRO ATTACKS WOMAN.

Cuts Throat of Mrs. Laura Panko and Then Her Into Insensibility.

INDIANAPOLIS IND NEWS
MAY 31, 1920

FT. WAYNE, Ind., May 31.—While going to a pasture near her home to get her cow, Mrs. Laura Panko, a Polish women was attacked Saturday afternoon by an unidentified negro, who slashed her throat from the left ear to a point near the chin, slugged her into insensibility, and further attacked her. The cries of Mrs. Panko while the negro was beating her, attracted the attention of a passerby, and the negro fled.

A call was sent to police headquarters, and police and sheriff's deputies searched the southeastern part of the city. The officers obtained a good description of the negro, but he has not been apprehended.

Mrs. Panko was taken to the St. Joseph's Hospital, where it was found that, while the cut in her throat is serious, the blade did not sever any large blood vessels.

CHARGED WITH ASSAULT NEGRO BOUND OVER

8-26-30

Greensboro, N. C., Aug 18th—Bonnie Gatlin, a young woman, charged Mack Fisher, a Negro, with criminally assaulting her and he was bound over to the criminal court last Tuesday morning. The girl is said to be in a critical condition as a result of the assault

NEGRO IS HELD FOR ATTEMPT TO RAPE

CHARLOTTE N C NEWS
MAY 12, 1920

Harry Davis, a negro, pleaded guilty to the charge of assault with intent to rape when he was brought before Recorder Hamilton C. Jones Wednesday. Davis was bound over to superior court under a $300 bond.

Ella Boyd, a negro girl, preferred the charge. The attempt at assault took place Tuesday afternoon on a country road leading otu from North Charlotte. Davis used a knife in backing up his threats.

N BEDFORD MASS STANDARD
JUNE 2, 1920

FACES NEW CRIME.

Convict Charles Ward Charged with Assault After Escape.

Boston, June 2.—The Boston police will apply for an indictment warrant charging Charles Ward, the negro prisoner who escaped from Charlestown state prison and who subsequently surrendered himself, with assault on Mrs. Sarah McCadam, 50 years old, of 80 Worcester street, South End. The police say that several persons have identified Ward as the man who attacked Mrs. McCadam last Friday morning. She was in her house and was struck twice on her head with a blunt instrument. Her screams aroused her daughter Catherine, sixteen years old. The assailant escaped. The police believe that the search for the assailant caused Ward to give himself up. Mrs. McCadam is at the city hospital in a dangerous condition.

WICHITA FALLS TEX. TIMES
JUNE 24, 1920

NEGRO CHARGED WITH ASSAULT ON NEGRO GIRL

Ezra Johnson, negro, was incarcerated in the county jail Thursday afteronon following a reported criminal assault upon a 15-year-old negro girl.

A complaint charging rape was filed in Justice R. V. Gwinn's court against Johnson, who waived examining trial and his bond was fixed at $1,000.

Lynchings - 1920 570 July - Dec.

Assaults Without Lynchings.

DRUGGIST HELD ON TWO CHARGES OF ASSAULT

The New York

Facing trial on two charges of criminal assault, Thomas Donaldson of 549 Lenox avenue, a druggist, formerly of Philadelphia, is under bail of $1,000 in each case to appear for trial on July 6. The charges are made by the mothers of Genevieve Baker, 11 years old, and Athia and Beatrice LeGarr, nine and seven years respectively, who charge the druggist with having committed assault upon the little girls.

Mrs. Helen Baker lives at 549 Lenox avenue, in the same building in which Donaldson conducts his drug store. Mrs. Carrie LeGarr lives two doors down, at 545. The alleged acts are charged as having been committed in the hallway, in the basement and in an apartment in the drug store building occupied by the druggist's step-daughter-in-law.

Mrs. Baker, who is separated from her husband, has been working in the country, coming home on Friday nights for the week-end, her little girl being left in care of the janitor. The LeGarr children were the Baker child's playmates.

Mrs. Baker returned home on Friday night, June 25, her daughter being asleep in the janitor's apartment. Saturday morning the child told her mother of the acts alleged to have been committed by Donaldson on Wednesday and Friday preceding. A warrant sworn out by Mrs. Baker could not be served until Sunday, as the druggist was out of the city. He is reported to have returned on Sunday morning from Philadelphia, at which time he was arrested on Mrs. Baker's warrant. In the meantime the LeGarr warrant was sworn out, and on Monday, when bail in the sum of $1,000 was given in the first case, the accused was arrested on the second warrant and a similar bail required and given.

Donaldson denies the charges in toto, and declares that the whole thing is a frame-up. He has retained Counselor N. B. Marshall. Mrs. Baker's lawyer is Counselor Robert L. Waring, and Mrs. LeGarr has also secured legal counsel.

NEGRO CONFESSES

The Montgomery Advertiser

Kills Rancher, Attacks White Woman; Was From Louisiana

7-21-1920

(Associated Press)

LOS ANGELES, CAL., July 19.—Mose Gibson, negro, confessed today he killed Roy Trapp, a Fullerton, Cal., rancher, Thursday, and assaulted Mrs. Trapp, L. A. West, county district attorney announced. West said Gibson also confessed he killed a white man at Boton Rouge, La., ten years ago.

Officers said feeling against Gibson was so strong in Orange county, that they would keep him here. He was arrested in Topoc, Cal.

Gibson later said J. R. Revis was the man he had slain in Baton Rouge, officers declared.

FIVE MILE CHASE FOR BAD NEGRO

CLEBURNE TEX REVIEW
JULY 17, 1920

Deputy Sheriff Outruns Dusky Suspect; Uses Bullets and Rocks.

FRIGHTENS WHITE GIRL

Negro Believed To Have Escaped From Waxahachie Authorities.

Bullets, buckshot, and brickbats figured prominently in an exciting five-mile cross country chase which resulted in the capture of Jessie Govine, negro suspect, by Deputy Sheriff John Garrett, near Joshua this morning. The negro emerged unscathed save for a lump on the back of his ebony cranium and the loss of much breath and his freedom. He is being held on charges of vagrancy, abusive language and as a suspected fugitive from the Ellis county authorities.

Approached White Girl.

The chase started when Deputy Garreet spied the negro approaching a white girl on his farm. Jessie was out of a job and was hunting food and work, acording to his story. When Garret attempted to question him, the black bolted. Garret unarmed, seied a rock and followed. As he overhauled the negro, the latter attempted to reach a hoe lying in the field and Garret fearing rough handling, hurled the rock which struck Jessie on the back of his kinky top-not. Jessie staggered a few yards, regained his feet and streaked out across the open country.

Chase Five Miles.

Garrett went back for reinforcements. Securing his six-shooter, he and his son, who was armed with a shot gun, started in pursuit. For five long miles they chased the fleeing negro, dodging through corn fields, hurdling fences and racing across open country. As they drew nearer, Garrett fired in the air and his son sent a load of buckshot at the fugitive's feet, but missed. Jessie then howled "kamerad."

Garrett brought his prisoner to Cleburne for investigation. A letter was found in his pocket addressed to a negro woman in which Jessie stated that he had escaped from the authorities at Waxahachie and would see her soon. The Waxahachie officers will be notified.

GREENWOOD S. C. JOURNAL
JULY 30, 1920

Marries Negro Girl Whom He Is Alleged to Have Assaulted

George Taggart, the 20 year old negro who is alleged to have assaulted an 18 year old negro girl Sunday afternoon, in the woods on the Power House road, near the trapshooting grounds, early this morning married the victim. Magistrate D. S. Jones says the warrant against him will be withdrawn.

This morning about two o'clock, two white men woke Judge of Probate John F. Wideman, and asked him to go to his office and to perform a marriage ceremony for the negroes. He issued them a license and performed the ceremony at that hour. The arrangement seemed perfectly satisfactory to the contracting parties and they expressed themselves as well pleased with the arrangement. Officers of the law state that the above is the way such cases are very often settled.

NEGRO CHARGED WITH ATTEMPT AT AN ASSAULT

GADSDEN ALA. JOURNAL
NOVEMBER 10, 1920

Sheriff Chandler led a squad of deputies to Rock Springs in the eastern part of the county last night on information that a negro had assaulted a woman. On the arrival of the posse it was found that Jesse Huffman, a young negro, was charged with attempting to assault a young negro girl. Huffman was brought to the city and placed in jail.

NEGRO MAN CHARGED WITH AN ASSAULT

VALDOSTA GA. TIMES
JULY 26, 1920

Attempts Made on Both White and Colored Victims on Saturday Night.

Charged with two attempts at criminal assault Broughton Simons was brought to Valdosta Sunday night and placed in jail, the arrest having been made by Messrs. Stump, Wisenbaker and Zipperer.

It is charged that on Saturday night Simons entered the home of a white farmer in the Dasher section of the county and made an attempt to assault the farmer's wife, who was sleeping alone in a room. When the victim awoke the negro is said to have been getting on the bed, having effected an entrance through a window. The victim screamed which awoke her husband in an adjoining room. The man fled through the window and made his escape. Later on he entered the home of a negro woman some distance away and made an assault upon the woman's daughter, but was frightened away by the girl's cries.

The matter attracted the attention of a number of people living in that section and the arrest of the negro was effected and he was brought here and very quietly placed in jail.

No sensation was created, as the matter was kept very quiet, those knowing of the affair saying very little about the matter, and using every means in their power to apprehend the man and place him in jail without trouble of any kind.

So quiet was the whole affair kept that few people knew anything about the matter and the arrest was accomplished with very little trouble.

Warrants have been sworn out against Simons charging him with assault with intent to rape and he will be given a trial at the coming term of the superior court.

WILMINGTON DEL JOURNAL
JULY 26, 1920

HELD ON GIRL'S COMPLAINT.

On a charge of improper conduct toward a girl, Ivy Brooks, Negro, was held in $500 bail for court by Judge Hastings in Municipal Court this morning. Lucille Armstrong, 17 year sold, Negress, testified that Brooks, for whom she worked, threatened her with a revolver in his attacks on her.

NEGRO ATTACKS YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN SUNDAY

JACKSONVILLE FLA METROPOLIS
JULY 26, 1920

Entering the home of a well known West Jacksonville family and stealing considerable cash, a negro, thought to be Bernice LaSane, an escaped convict, attempted an assault on a young white married woman late Sunday night.

The description of the negro given by the woman to the police is the same as that of LaSane who with several other negroes escaped from the state prison farm near Raiford Saturday night.

Sneaking into the house through a window left open in the rear of the home, the negro ransacked the rooms. Valuables were taken besides some money. He entered the woman's bedroom and threatened her life it is said, if she made any sound.

Attracted by noises from the street, the negro failed in his attempt. He escaped. Later a negro was seen in that section of the city with a suit case thought to be heavily loaded.

Using the same methods of LaSane, the authorities declare the work of the negro Sunday night is the same as LaSane worked in Jacksonville some time ago.

Repeats Offense.

LaSane escaped with several negroes. It is thought that he came to Jacksonville. Upon his release after serving time recently at the prison farm he came to Jacksonville and repeated his offense on an aged white woman living in the outskirts of the city.

On this offense he was sentenced to life imprisonment by Judge S. C. Gibbs of the circuit court of record. When LaSane was 18 years of age he was arrested here and sentenced to one year in prison on the charge of assault on a woman. He served his time and immediately upon his release he attempted to assault a girl living in the northwest section of the city.

Another robbery was reported early Sunday night in the same section, when a thief entered a home and stole much clothing and money. The police and county authorities are investigating the case. An arrest is momentarily expected.

Girls Make Serious Charge Against Men

PITTSBURG PA. DISPATCH
JULY 14, 1920

Arthur Fleck, aged 22, of 1424 Norwood street, Cleveland, Ohio, and Burley Carter, aged 23, a Negro, of 627 Woodworth street, Toledo, Ohio, are being held in Oakland police station on charges of being suspicious persons, and Mary McCue, aged 13, of 2610 Forbes street, and Mary Knierim, aged 13, of 2600 Forbes street, are being detained in the matron's department of Central station for examination.

According to the police, the girls accuse the young men of making an attack on them at Forbes and Lawn streets last Saturday night. This the men deny. The men will be given hearings tomorrow morning in Morals Court.

ASHVILLE N. C. CITIZEN
JULY 27, 1920

NEGRO ACCUSED OF CRIMINAL ASSAULT

Victim Is Said to Be Little Negro Child

Henry Brooks, negro, was arrested by the police yesterday on a charge of criminally assaulting a young negro girl, less than 10 years of age—a crime punishable in North Carolina by death. The defendant will be given a preliminary hearing before Judge Wells in police court this morning, and in the event probable cause is found it will probably be given final trial in superior court during the criminal session this week.

CHATTANOOGA TENN TIMES
AUGUST 29, 1920

For Attacking Negro Girl.

James Franklin, colored, East Ninth street peddler, was arrested yesterday at noon by Patrolman J. B. Angel, when he attempted criminal assault on Mary Hile, 12-year-old colored girl, at 1010 Douglas street. Franklin, it is said, delivered some ice to the girl's home and while there asked for a drink of water. Her mother went inside to get it for him, and taking advantage of the opportunity, forced the girl behind a door, but upon her mother's return, attempted to get away. After a chase up and down East Ninth street lasting a few minutes he was arested and carried to police headquarters.

CHATTANOOGA TENN NEWS
JULY 29, 1920

NEGRO HELD FOR RAPE

James Hamilton, colored, aged 54, was arrested Thursday morning by Patrol Driver Green and Guard Webb on a charge of rape. Lillie Cash, 14-year-old colored girl, was also taken into custody as an accessary. Hamilton is accused of assaulting Eelberta Walker, colored, aged 13. When brought to headquarters Elberta declared that Hamilton accomplished his purpose.

It was denied by both Hamilton and Lillie Cash, who was brought to headquarters, that Lillie had anything to do with the matter.

Details of the crime, as related to the police, were of a revolting nature.

Lynchings - 1920 July - Dec.
Assaults Without Lynching 571

Negro Trailed Down By Hound Within Hour After Attempting To Criminally Assault Woman

Young Woman Expects To Become Mother This Month And Condition Following Attack Is Precarious—Was Alone In Home When Black Leaped From Behind Bedroom Door And Grabbed Her By The Neck.

HOMER JACKSON DENIES HE IS MAN ATTEMPTS TO EXPLAIN PRESENCE

But is Positively Identified By Victim When Brought Before Her By Officers And Posse Of Citizens—Rushed To Hampton Jail For Safe Keeping—His Story On Morning's Activities Unconfirmed At Yard.

NEWPORT NEWS VA HERALD
SEPTEMBER 20, 1920

Mrs. Guippse Colaicomo was brutally beaten about 8:30 o'clock this morning at her home on Apple avenue, Riverview, for the second time in two months in an attempt criminal assault.

Homer Jackson, negro, was trailed down by bloodhounds less than an hour after the crime and now is in jail in Hampton awaiting trial. He denies all knowledge of the affair, although Mrs. Colaicomo positively identifies him.

Mrs. Colaicomo expects to become a mother in ten days or two weeks and in addition to suffering horribly from a bruised and beaten face and a badly scratched and cut neck is nervous and unstrung to the point of hysteria.

Scars from a terrible beating administered about two months ago by an unknown assailant in her home have not entirely disappeared. The first assailant was never caught. A Ford Monroe soldier confessed the crime, but was adjudged insane and sent to the asylum.

Feeling Runs High.

Feeling ran high in Riverview this morning and Jackson was whisked away to Hampton a few minutes after his capture. Mrs. Colaicomo positively identified him as the man who leaped from behind her bedroom door early this morning and brutally beat her before she could free herself. She was alone at her home.

Screams of the black's victim brought dozens of people to the scene. Hampton, Elizabeth City and Newport News authorities were notified and Sheriff Curtis and assistants were on the scene within twenty minutes after the crime.

The bloodhound took the trail at the front door of the Colaicomo home and followed it to the Shell road, stopping when he overtook Jackson, two miles from the scene of the crime. A telephone lineman told the posse of seeing a negro, run past him. His description of the fleeing man tallied with Jackson.

"He Grabbed Me."

"I had been in the garden and went to my room to rest," said Mrs. Colaicomo. "He jumped from behind the door and grabbed me. I screamed and beat him in the face with a box of powder. He choked me and I could not reach a bottle of cologne with which I hoped to hit him. He hit me in the face and I fell to the floor. I staggered to my feet and cried some more for help. He had gone."

Mrs. J. S. Phillips, neighbor, took Mrs. Coliacomo into her home. The girl, for she is not yet 21, was in a bad plight and it took the combined efforts of Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. W. F. Gillam, and other neighbors to quiet her. By this time the sheriff arrived with the dog and the male ciizens of the neighborhood joined in the chase.

Negro Overtaken

A. J. Adams told of overtaking the black. "The hound stopped when he reached the black. He asked what was wanted of him and I told him we wanted to check up a few matters. A truck bearing several soliders and others came up about this time. We ordered him into it. He told us not to throw him in.

"When we got back here (Mrs. Phillip's home) Mrs. Coliacomo came o the door and took one look at the man. 'That's him,' she cried, as she threw up her hands."

Jackson told the police he worked in the shipyard in the rigger's department. He said he went to work this morning, but left after being there a short time. He got on the car and started to ride to his home in Phoebus, but found he had no money and left the car at Riverview. Police say the negro had ten cents in his pocket when taken to jail.

Not Shipyard Man

Inquiry at the main offices of the shipyard developed the fact that there is no such man as Homer Jackson working in the riggers department and that no Homer Jackson had been passed out of the yard up to noon.

Mrs. Coliacomo's husband, known as Joe, was working in Newport News this morning. He was tinning a roof when someone came to him with a telephone message that his wife again had been beaten. He dashed to his home as rapidly as possible. The negro then was on his way to Hampton. Joe and Mrs. Coliacomo's step-father, Joe Ferrare, were so indignant that they were quieted with difficulty. They were allowed to see the negro in jail. Neither of them had ever sen him before. They believe, however, as do some of the authorities and many of the neighbors that the black is the same one who asasulted Mrs. Coliacomo wih a hatchet about two months ago.

Among those taking part in the chase this morning were Sheriff C. Curtis and officers Albert Johnson, Leslie urtis, Henry Curtis, Dan Franklin and Wray Curtis, all of Hampton and Elizabeth City county. Wray Curtis and Dan Franklin had charge of the dog. Riverview people in the posse were Tom Hanson, J. C. Haney, A. J. Adams, L. B. McGee and several others, as wel las several soldiers who happened to be passing in an army truck at the time.

Screams Save Her

Mrs. Colaicomo's screams brought all the neighbors to the scene. She had staggered outside her home and was dragged and carried to Mrs. Phillips' home. The negro had made his escape by that time, evidently darting behind a clump of bushes near the home.

When the hound and the posse overtook Jackson he was walking, was looking frequently over his shoulder. He did not seem winded, but would have had ample time to catch his breath had he been running near the scene of the attack.

Patrolman Galliani, of the Newport News police department and newspaper men took a wild ride to the Colaicomo home in an automobile driven by Mort Bramwell. Joe Ferrare also made the trip. All the way out he was mumbling threats as his hands clenched and unclenched.

Two Assailants Same?

He says he has no means of knowing that Jackson is the man who attacked Mrs. Colaicomo the time before, but thinks that he is. The assailant of /two months ago wore soldier clothing. Mrs. Colaicomo was unable to say whether he was white or black, however. Jackson had on an old gray cap, a jumper of blue denim and an old pair of trousers when arrested this morning.

Mrs. Coloaicomo formerly was Miss Tuccori, of Newport News. She and her husband have been married little over a year. They are buying a little home on Apple avenue. The frightened woman this morning was uncertain whether she would be able to remain there after the two attacks.

She remembers nothing about the first one except that she was in bed and was awakened by a blow in the face. She screamed and was badly beaten with some blunt instrument. It was at one time feared that she would die. She recovered, however, and was puttering about her garden this morning a short time after her husband left for his work in the city. She has not fully recovered from the first beating and her condition is such that excitement of any kind is dangerous.

Physicians were called this morning and ordered absolute rest and quiet. Mrs. Colaicomo had a bad bruise on her left cheek where the negro evidently hit her with his fist. Her neck is scratched and torn where his finger nails dug in during the struggle. Her face also is badly scratched, as are her shoulders.

WOMAN ATTACKED BY NEGRO THIEF IN BERKS COUNTY

COLUMBIA PA SPY
SEPTEMBER 2, 1920

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Mrs. Clayton S. K. Loose, of near Dauberville, Berks county, is in a serious condition, after having been attacked by a negro on the second story of her home yesterday. Jumping down the stairway she landed at the bottom unconscious. With a description of the marauder, the county detective and State police, aided by farmers, are scouring the woods and fields for places that might harbor the woman's assailant.

When Mrs. Loose went to the second floor she found the negro ransacking the bureau and wardrobe. Surprised, the intruder whipped out a revolver, directed it ot her face and seized her by the throat, trying to prevent her from making an outcry. In the tussle that ensued the robber laid his revolver on the seat of a chair, drew a rope from one of his pockets and proceeded to gag the woman, who put up a stout resistance. Before the negro could carry out his intention of binding her, with a vigorous kick Mrs. Loose upset the chair on which the revolver had been placed.

In hastening to regain possession of his weapon the negro lost his hold on the woman, who wrested herself from his grasp, rushed to the stairway and leaped down at one bound.

At this moment Mr. Loose entered the house, hearing her screaming a the top of her voice. In order to get at the cause of the predicament he went to the second story of the home and found everything in disorder. The culprit had fled by way of a window and the roof of a porch.

The negro had two suits ready to take with him, a purse contain about $2 was missing and the robber lost his cap in his precipitate flight.

Mrs. Loose described the negro as wearing a light-colored shirt with sleeves rolled up, a dark vest and dark trousers and a black cap. He was less than five and one-half feet tall, and about 25 years of age.

WOMAN IDENTIFIES

NEGRO AS ASSAILANT

PITTSBURG PA. SUN
SEPTEMBER 8, 1920

New Kensington Restaurant Man's Wife Faces Prisoner in Borough Hospital.

Arrested last night at Glassmere, Tuesday Dixon, a Negro, was lodged in the New Kensington police station this morning by Allegheny County Detectives, T. Sidenstricker and Harry Barker and Justice of the Peace T. E. Conway after being positively identified by Mrs. Rosa Poluso as the man who shot her in the head in the basement of her husband's restaurant last Saturday morning.

At the Citizens Hospital, New Kensington, this morning, Mrs. Poluso, who is recovering from her wounds identified the Negro prisoner as her assailant. A short time later, when the accused Negro was taken to the police station, he was identified as a man who escaped from the New Kensington police last week after his arrest on a minor charge.

Sidenstricker said this morning that the Negro was hiding in the cellar of the Glassmere house, having taken refuge there soon after the shooting and leaving his hiding place only once or twice. Last night cellars in the vicinity were searched before the Negro was found. They learned the Negro had taken refuge in the Negro quarters at Glassmere and later were "tipped" off that a Negro had been hiding in a cellar in that town since the shooting.

Mrs. Poluso was alone Saturday morning when she heard some person moving about in the restaurant. Arming herself with a revolver, she made her way to the first floor and saw a Negro working at the cash register.

She commanded him to surrender but he fled to the basement. Mrs. Poluso followed, and at the foot of the steps the Negro grasped her by the throat, placed his revolver against her head and fired twice.

REPORTED WHITE WOMAN ATTACKED

Assault Said to Have Occurred Near Star City—Denied by Sheriff.

LITTLE ROCK ARK. GAZETTE
SEPTEMBER 9, 1920

An attempted assault upon the wife of a drainage ditch contractor in Lincoln county was made Sunday afternoon near Star City by a negro, according to information received in Little Rock last night. It was said that the contractor and his wife were walking along a road near Star City and that the negro attacked the contractor with a club, knocking him unconscious. Then he is said to have attempted to assault the woman. However, the contractor regained consciousness and attacked the negro, who fled.

It was reported that a negro, said to have answered the description furnished by the contractor's wife, was arrested early Monday morning and taken to the state farm at Cummins for safekeeping. Officials at the farm denied this last night, however. The sheriff of Lincoln county told the Gazette over the telephone last night that he knows nothing of the alleged assault.

Attacked by Man Woman Owes Life To Brown Cur Dog

Atlanta Constitution
9/10/20

Memphis, Tenn., September 9.—A young woman 19 years of age, in the general hospital here, painfully if not seriously injured, owes her life to a brown cur dog which, after she had been attacked early today by an unidentfied white man

The woman, who resides beyond and knocked into a pool of water in semi-consciousness, went to her assistance and held her head above the surface until help arrived.

the outskirts of the city, was alone when the man accosted her. Fearing harm, she fled, but was overtaken near an excavation filled with water to a depth of nearly two feet. Her assailant struck her on the head and she fell into the pool. The dog, which had followed, jumped in after her, and with her clothing clamped between her jaws, stood by until the crew of a passing freight train discovered her plight. She told the police she must have been in the water at least half an hour before her rescue.

The dog went to the hospital with her in an automobile, and his howls of anguish when attendants refused to permit him to enter were such that he had to be removed from the vicinity.

The police have no clue to the identity of the assailant.

INDIANAPOLIS IND TIMES
SEPTEMBER 8, 1920

Negro Arrested on Charge of Assault

Ross Hill, 20, negro, of Lafayette, Tex., is under arrest today charged with an attempted criminal assault on Miss Opal Duffey, 16, daughter of a farmer, F. B. Duffey, living near Bridgeport.

The police were notified Monday that a negro had attacked Miss Duffey in a barn on her father's farm and had cut off her hair.

A search was made for the girl's assailant and Hill was arrested by a number of men who surrounded a box car at Greencastle.

Detectives brought the negro to this city and say he has confessed to the attack.

SCREAMS FREE GIRL OF NEGRO ASSAILANT

TORONTO OHIO BLADE
SEPTEMBER 15, 1920

A negro brandishing a revolver made an attempt to assault Ethel Williams of 2109 Elm street after holding up the girl and her escort, Myron Hinkley, at Stickney and Ketcham avenues late Tuesday night.

The negro seized the girl by the throat and, after ordering Hinkley to "beat it," which he did, forced her into a vacant lot.

In the struggle, which ended in the negro's flight when the girl's screams brought nearby residents to the scene, Miss Williams' shirt waist was torn off and her dress ripped.

None the worse for her experience with the exception of scratches on her neck, Miss Williams was able to make her way home.

OMAHA NEB NEWS
SEPTEMBER 8, 1920

GIRL'S SCREAMS SAVE HER FROM ASSAILANT

While returning to her home after buying a sack of popcorn three blocks away, Alta Lamb, 9-year-old daughter of Mrs. Lillie M. Lamb, 515 North Nineteenth street, was seized by a negro who attempted to assault her Tuesday night.

The little girl screamed as the negro, who, it is said, weighed more than 200 pounds, tore her clothing. Neighbors ran to her assistance and the negro escaped in the darkness.

She told police that as the negro approached her, he said: "Now I see what you have been doing with all the nickels and dimes I have been giving you."

NEGRO AT BAY AFTER ATTEMPT TO ATTACK GIRL

ST LOUIS MO STAR
AUGUST 12, 1920

Posse From Vineland, De Soto and Other Southeast Missouri Towns Surround Fugitive in Wooded Tract.

MAN CONTINUES FLIGHT AFTER HE IS WOUNDED

Chase Begun at 3 P. M. Yesterday—Bloodhounds Sent to Scene From East St. Louis—Girl's Cries Brought Rescuers.

A constantly growing posse of citizens of Vineland, Mo., and vicinity has been hunting since 3 p. m. yesterday for a negro who is alleged to have attempted to attack a white girl on a woodland road near that town.

The negro was surrounded today in Washington County, four miles southwest of Vineland in a broken wooded country by a posse from Vineland, De Soto and other towns, led by Deputy Sheriff W. L. Hulsey of Jefferson County and A. O. White, cashier of the Farmers' and Citizens' State Bank of De Soto. Vineland is fifty miles south of St. Louis on the Iron Mountain Railroad.

The facts concerning the posse became known here early today, when the sheriff of Jefferson County called upon the police of St. Louis to send bloodhounds for use in the chase. The request was referred to the owner of some blood hounds in East St. Louis and the dogs were sent at once, arriving in Vineland at 1 p. m.

The negro is said to have covered a distance of twenty-five miles in eluding the posse, mostly through rough wooded country. He traveled in a wide irregular circle about Jefferson County, tacking back and forth as he was headed off or turned from his course by groups of his pursuers.

Wounded by Farmer.

He was shot and wounded this morning by T. M. Politte, a farmer living near Vineland, at whose home the negro asked for something to eat. He held his hip as he fled and the path that he followed could be traced by blood on the ground. Several of his pursuers are armed with shotguns. The fugitive is said to have eaten nothing since yesterday morning and has been allowed little time for rest since the chase started.

The negro is thought to have alighted from a freight train in Vineland yesterday, and is unknown there.

Miss Gertrude Wilson, 12 years old, started on a horseback trip to the postoffice at Vineland yesterday afternoon from the home of her father, Charles Wilson, a farmer, living one-half mile south of Vineland. Dense woods border the road a short distance from the Wilson dwelling. As she rode there, the negro is alleged to have leaped in front of her horse and tried to stop her. The girl screamed and persons from the farmhouse ran to her rescue. The negro fled.

Neighboring farmers at once joined in the chase as the girl's father and others started.

Fugitive Seen Several Times.

Working in several detachments and using automobiles and telephones between farmhouses, the negro's pursuers have kept him constantly on the move. He has been seen several times. Because of the fact that he has had nothing to eat for twenty-four hours, and is thought to be greatly exhausted from his constant running, citizens of Vineland this morning predicted his capture would be merely a matter of a few hours.

Asked if the men pursuing the negro were showing evidence of intentions to handle him violently if he be caught, Postmaster George D. Welch of Vineland said today: "You can't tell, but there has been no talk of lynching among the men. They all seem to be determined, though, that the negro shall be caught and punished. So far the men are orderly and quiet in their persistent hunting."

NEGRO DENIES HE TRIED TO ASSAULT WOMAN ACCUSER

DALLES ORE. CHRONICLE
AUGUST 30, 1920

STRUGGLE AROSE, SAYS BLACK, WHEN HE WANTED MONEY RETURNED.

Charged with an attempted assault on Winnie Miksch, 18 years old, at the Glenwood hotel Friday night, Tom Clifton, negro, was arraigned this morning before Justice of the Peace J. W. Allen and entered a plea of not guilty. Judge Allen set the hearing for 10 o'clock Tuesday morning.

Clifton was brought back from Hood River Saturday night by Sheriff Levi Chrisman, where he was taken off the train by officers who had received word from The Dalles authorities. It is alleged that Clifton had a large revolver on his person when arrested. When the train carrying the sheriff and Clifton reached The Dalles there was a large crowd gathered at the station, apparently to view the prisoner. There was, however, no demonstration made against him.

According to the story told Sheriff Chrisman by the negro he did not make an attempt to assault the Miksch woman. He stated, according to Chrisman, that he offered the woman $5 to go to a room with him and that she consented, he says. When she reached the room the woman started to leave with the money already paid her and he states that the struggle was for the possession of the money and that when Tony Moyeth, the proprietor came, he was frightened and ran.

According to the story told by the woman to a representative of the Chronicle, Clifton is alleged to have dragged her from the hall into a room and there attempted the assault, threatening to kill her if she made an outcry.

Clifton was committed to jail in default of bond.

Lynchings - 1920
Assaults Without Lynching
572 July - Dec.

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Negro Who Attacked Girl Is Surrounded

Fugitive at Bay in Corn Field Near Tiff, Mo., as Posse Waits for Dawn Before Closing in After 38-Hour Pursuit.

ST LOUIS MO GLOBE DEMOCRAT
AUGUST 13, 1920

A negro, who has been pursued for more than thirty-eight hours by a posse of citizens from Jefferson and Washington counties, last night was surrounded in a corn field near Tiff, Mo., where 100 or more of his pursuers stood guard throughout the night in a heavy rain to await daylight.

The negro has been a fugitive since 3 o'clock Wednesday, a short time after he had attempted to attack a 12-year-old white girl near Vineland, Mo. Throughout the day the man had been seen frequently and fired upon, and it is thought has been slightly wounded. Late yesterday afternoon he looted the house of Joseph Courtois, near Tiff, in an effort to obtain arms.

Mrs. Courtois was the only member of the family at home and she fled when she saw the fugitive approach. She obtained the company of several neighbors and returned home, finding the negro had ransacked all the rooms. Only some food was found to have been taken.

Early Capture Predicted.

The man also has obtained a change of clothing, according to members of the mob. He is supposed to have been given food and new clothing in a negro settlement near Tiff. It is probable also that he obtained some kind of arms, but has not revealed his position by firing.

The use of bloodhounds brought yesterday from East St. Louis was made impossible last night by the rain. The animals had trailed close to the fugitive until his scent was lost at dark. Members of the posse were confident of catching him at 6 o'clock.

The posse at times has numbered as high as 500 persons, being augmented by citizens from the country through which the man has fled. The men were determined only to turn him over to the authorities until last night when their tempers gave way, and it is feared now that when he is finally caught violence will result.

Fugitive Desperate.

In the opinion of the band of pursuers, the negro has grown desperate, and had taken grave chances for food and arms. He succeeded in leading the posse through the foothills of the Ozarks throughout the day yesterday and again into woods last night.

At 8 o'clock last night several citizens of Vineland dropped out of the posse from exhaustion and returned to their homes. They had been relieved by citizens of De Soto, Tiff and Cadett. Although it was raining, more than 100 remained to surround the field with rifles and revolvers and expect to end the hunt at daylight.

The negro was seen several times yesterday. He was shot at when he appeared on the Bonne Terre road several miles from Vineland. Again when he appeared near the De Soto and Vineland roads he was shot at by members of the posse. Early yesterday he appeared at the home of T. M. Polite, a farmer, and asked for food.

Negro Wounded.

Mrs. Polite became frightened and called her son Dorsey Polite, who shot at the negro as he fled. Traces of blood on the path taken in his escape led to the belief he had been hit. He is said to have traveled more than 45 miles in Jefferson and Washington counties.

Vineland is 50 miles south of St. Louis on the Iron Mountain railroad.

Miss Gertrude Wilson, daughter of a farmer near Vineland, yesterday afternoon left her home and started for Vineland to visit the Post Office. She was stopped where the road enters a wooded section and the negro after grabbing the horse's bridle attempted to pull her from her horse. The girl screamed, attracting the family of a farmer who lives near the edge of the woods.

Negro Escapes, Posse Pursues.

The negro escaped and the posse of citizens in Vineland was formed immediately the girl's story was learned. They divided into detachments, many using automobiles. The woods were scoured, bushes and undergrowth beaten, and the woods searched carefully throughout the night. Except for an occasional glimpse, the man eluded his pursuers for more than thirty hours.

News of the man hunt became known here when the Sheriff of Jefferson County, in which the attack was attempted, telephoned the police for bloodhounds. He was referred to East St. Louis private detectives, who own a pair of animals which have figured in many chases.

The dogs were taken immediately to Vineland. The negro is supposed to have arrived in the vicinity on a freight train, and is said to be a stranger. The father of Miss Wilson is a member of the posse.

WILSON N C TIMES
AUGUST 23, 1920

Assaulted Four Year Old Child.

Yesterday afternoon in this city Walter Green a negro who claims he is nineteen years of age, committed a criminal asault on the person of Bessie Henderson also colored, the four year old daughter of Jack Henderson.

Mayes Case Before Supreme Court Oct. 6

Knox. News
9-21-20

APPEAL WAS MADE TO STATE'S HIGHEST COURT FROM SENTENCE OF ELECTROCUTION.—MAYS MAINTAINS HIS INNOCENCE

According to the docket of the state supreme court, which body is in session in Knoxville at this time, the Knox county crminal cases will be reached next week and the case which is possibly attracting the most interest is that of Maurice Mayes, young colored man who is charged with assault and the murder of Mrs. Bertie Lindsay, white, more than a year ago, which is set for Wednesday, Oct. 6th.

Mayes was convicted in the Knox county criminal court and sentenced to electrocution. He has, since his conviction, been in the state prison at Nashville, his sentence being automatically stayed due to the appeal to the higher court.

When seen at the prison several weeks ago by a representative of The News, Mayes maintained his innocence of the crime with which he is charged and was hopeful that the hgher court would reverse the case for new trial that he might be given further opportunity to prove his innocence. He asked that everything possible be done by his friends that he might secure sufficient counsel to represent his interests.

The numerous crimes of the same nature that have been committed in and around Knoxville since Mayes' conviction have led many to believe in his innocence. The similarity of the crimes has caused many to advance the thought that the culprit who committed the recent crimes, committed the one at the Lindsay home, with which Mayes is charged.

NEGROES KILLED BARON; CONFESS

CHATTANOOGA TENN NEWS
AUGUST 30, 1920

After Robbing Mark Wilson Home, Shot Escort and Attacked Girl.

MYSTERY IS CLEARED UP

Picked up Friday morning by Mark Wilson, well-known contractor, when he saw them walking along McCallie avenue wearing shoes and clothing stolen from his residence several days ago, two young negroes were brought to detectives headquarters and from that time until Saturday evening before confessions of the murder of Abe Baron, the attempted assault on Miss Jennie Pearlman and the robbery of the Wilson home were finally obtained.

At 6 o'clock Saturday night final details of the trio of bold crimes were in the hands of detectives. and at an early hour Sunday morning the negroes, Taylor Neal, aged 18, and C. J. Jackson, aged 17, were speeding away from Chattanooga in the custody of Chief W. H. Hackett and Fred Payne, who, with members of the department and others, felt it was wise to place them in jail in another city for safekeeping.

Jackson's signed confession, which bears the names of Chief Hackett, Ray Bryan, his secretary, and Detective Payne, states that Neal shot young Baron while Baron was putting up the curtains of his automobile, the weapon used being a rifle that was stolen in the robbery of Mark Wilson's home. It is also related that Neal searched Baron, then pulled Miss Pearlman from the car, both of them catching her when she jerked loose and ran, Neal telling her he would choke her if she screamed.

Men Conflict on Assault.

In the confession Jackson claims that Neal took the girl across the road, threw her down, and with one hand on her throat, pulled up her dress, but the approach of two automobiles from opposite directions caused both Neal and himself to run.

While admitting in his confession that he shot Baron, Neal claims Jackson searched him, pulled Miss Pearlman from the car, cursed her, told her he would kill her if she screamed, took her off of the road, threw her down, and raised her dress, but was frightened away by approaching automobiles before she had been harmed.

There is no conflict in the confessions as to who fired the shot that snuffed out the life of Abe Baron, but the negroes lay the blame for the attempted assault on Miss Pearlman on each other.

Neal claims he did not intend to kill Baron, but that the rifle discharged accidentally.

Both negroes admit they had been drinking, Jackson stating that Neal looked like he felt the effects of the liquor he imbibed.

Story of Crime.

Young Baron was shot on Saturday night a week ago. Miss Pearlman, his companion at the time he met his death, declared the first she knew of any trouble was when she heard a shot. She looked back and saw two negroes. She said Baron fell to the ground, and, believing robbery to be the object of the sudden attack, although not a single word was spoken, she quickly pulled a watch from her wrist and a diamond ring from her finger and told the negroes to take them. Then it was, she related, that she was pulled from the car and the assault attempted.

From the very first Atty.-Gen. G. W. Chamlee and other investigators were convinced the girl was telling the absolute truth about the terrible affair.

The cases of the negroes will be brought to the attention of the grand jury, and Gen. Chamlee states they will be given an early trial in criminal court.

Gov. A. H. Roberts, on the recomdation of the attorney-general, offered a reward of $500 for the capture of the two negroes who killed Baron and assaulted Miss Pearlman. Friends of the young man promptly raised in the neighborhood of $3,000 which they offered as a reward.

Reads Like Fiction.

Details of the investigation of the Wilson robbery and the Baron murder read like fiction. On the morning following the killing Detectives Joe Paradiso and A. S. Dodson went to the scene, where they found Miss Pearlman's slipper and a handkerchief. In the "cave" referred to in the confessions of the negroes an empty gin bottle, stolen from Wilson's home, was discovered. The gin was imported and of a rare brand. A piece of suspender and some soap also came to the attention of the detectives. At that time it was not known Wilson's home had been robbed.

The next day Wilson returned from Canada, discovered his home had been ransacked and robbed. Dresser drawers, trunks and compartments throughout the house had been opened and the contents piled on the floor in the different rooms. A rifle, shotgun and other articles were missing.

Immediately upon seeing the piece of suspender the detectives found in the cave Wilson identified it as coming from the trousers of a dress suit he had.

Detectives Fred Payne and Jack Neil were working on the Wilson robbery and Dodson and Paradiso on the murder. The four plainclothesmen then conferred with Chief Hackett. It was agreed that all four of them work with the chief in order that there might be no conflict in developments, their theory being that he robbers of the Wilson home were the ones who killed Baron and then attempted to assault Miss Pearlman.

Confession Made.

It was quickly established that the rifle stolen from Wilson was the weapon that sent Baron to his death, the bullet taken from the young man's body being steel-jacketed and for a .38 calibre rifle. Search was begun for the rifle. On Friday Wilson saw two negroes on McCallie avenue wearing an army shirt and shoes he recognized as his property. The negroes were brought to the detective's office and the examination begun. They confessed, it was stated, to the Wilson and some other robberies.

As the examination continued other admissions were made, but it was not until after 7 o'clock Saturday night that their confessions of the Baron murder and the attack on Miss Pearlman were finally completed. Early Saturday night, after repeated grilling through two days and a night without any letup, the admission of the man who wielded the gun that brought a quick end to Baron's earthly existence came from his lips. The confession of the attempted assault of the girl did not come until later in the night.

The route the negroes took, what the girl said when she was attacked, and what was done after the kliling and the attempted outrage all came in for detail.

Property Recovered.

Wilson's property was recovered at three different houses. Miss Pearlman did not see the rifle as it was laid down on the bank above the machine. The shot was fired from the bank.

Detectives were told that after the rifle was laid down a pistol that had been stolen from Brody's store was brought into play. Then followed the searching of Baron and the attack on Miss Pearlman. The negroes then went home. Woodie Douglas Smith, colored, who was arrested on charges of housebreaking, grand larceny and burglary,

asked Neal and Jackson about a shot he had heard. He was said to have been told that Jackson was acting the fool with a rifle. The night before this same rifle was discharged in the house and the bullet plowed a hole through the roof. The pistol which was used was hidden in a grate, it was claimed.

19-YEAR-OLD BOY TAKES MAN SINGLE-HANDED

AUGUST 15, 1920

Fugitive Who Covered 100 Miles, Though Wounded Twice Turned Over to Sheriff and Brought to Jail.

The negro, who had been pursued by posses near Vineland, Mo., since 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, after he is alleged to have attempted an attack on a 12-year-old white girl, was captured at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. He was turned over to the authorities, locked in the Post Office in Vineland and later removed to the jail at Hillsboro.

The man gave the name of David Robinson, and said he was from Chicago. He said he had come to the lead belt in search of work, and is said to have admitted attempting a crime. He had been wounded twice by shots from the various posses which have been in pursuit.

The fugitive had covered more than 100 miles, and had traversed three counties in a large, irregular circle. His capture was effected within a mile of the spot, where the white girl, Gertrude Wilson, was dragged from a horse she was riding.

Captured by 19-Year-Old Boy.

A posse started out at dawn yesterday to beat the brush in a patch of woods near Vineland. The men separated and a single member came upon the negro alone. This man, Clyde Nichols, 19 years old, of Ridgewood, captured the man and brought him to Vineland. Nichols said the negro offered no resistance.

The word spread quickly that the man had been caught. The posses returned to the town and found the negro has been locked in the Post Office by Postmaster John Welch. They gathered outside the building, and Deputy Sheriff Sam Doss reminded the crowd that the hunt had been conducted according to law and cautioned the men against any disgraceful conduct after the man was caught.

Members of the crowd asked to be allowed to see the prisoner. The deputy agreed to permit this if they agreed to leave their arms in his care. They complied, stacking their arms near the deputy's automobile, and filed past the negro behind the Post Office window.

Negro Taken to Hillsboro.

Doss then brought the negro to his automobile and accompanied by A. O. White, cashier of a bank in De Soto, took him to Hillsboro. The negro was exhausted from his flight through woods and over mountains for three days and nights. He had little food during this period, his clothes were in shreds, and he begged to be allowed to lie down. He seemed to take little interest in the events and paid no attention to the speech of the deputy sheriff to save his life.

Charles Wilson, father of the girl whom the negro attempted to attack, was present at the Post Office. He is a farmer, who resides two miles from Vineland.

NEGROES ARE HELD FOR CRIMINAL ASSAULT

RALEIGH N C PUBLIC LEDGER

AUGUST 18, 1920

Garland Ricks, Earl Nobles, and Dave Washington, young Raleigh negroes, were arrested yesterday at 1:15 by Captain Woodall and detective Crabtree for criminal assault on a 15 year old negro girl August 13 near the rock quarry. Ricks and Nobles were taken into custody by the officers when they came into the city police station investigating to see whether the officers were after them. Washington was arrested by Tom Crabtree at the League park during the baseball game there yesterday between High Point and Raleigh.

The officers when talked to last night refused to state the name of the girl or give the person or persons who preferred charges against the negroes. The trio will probably be given a hearing this morning at 10 o'clock in municipal court.

NEW YORK CITY EVENING WORLD

AUGUST 31, 1920

Negro Attacks Woman on Street.

Mrs. Isabella Forrester of No. 120 Beach Street, Jersey City, was attacked by a negro at 3 o'clock this morning as she was passing the corner of Manhattan and Montrose Avenues on her way to a physician's office. The negro's motive is not known. He struck Mrs. Forrester on the head with a milk bottle, then fled without attempt at robbery or further assault. She was attended by Dr. Hugh White of No. 881 Summit Avenue, who said she had been stunned. The police are seeking the negro.

PHYSICIAN SAVES GIRL FROM NEGRO'S ASSAULT

BALTIMORE MORNING SUN

NOVEMBER 8, 1920

Dr. Frederick G. Mitchell's Arrival In Outbuilding On Glencoe Farm Prevents Crime.

BLACK PLEADS FOR MERCY

Escapes Through Cornfield When Alarm Is Given—Male Residents Of Vicinity Abandon Sunday-Schools For Man Hunt.

Dr. Frederick G. Mitchell's timely arrival at an outbuilding on his farm at Glencoe yesterday morning prevented a criminal attack by a negro on a white child, 11 years old. Both were wards of Dr. Mitchell and his son, F. Dorsey Mitchell.

Just after breakfast Dr. Mitchell left the house and discovered the little girl, Anna Harmon, and the negro, James E. Dawson, alias Nelson, 20 years old, in the outbuilding. The girl was the first to leave the house to feed the chickens and when Dawson finished his breakfast he started toward the stable.

Called To His Son.

According to Anna, Dawson persuaded her to go to the outbuilding and had attempted to assault her when Dr. Mitchell arrived. The negro, according to Dr. Mitchell, pleaded with him not to say anything about the affair, but the physician immediately called to his son, who was still at breakfast.

As Dr. Mitchell gave the alarm, the negro jumped over a fence and disappeared in a cornfield. Dr. Mitchell carried the child, who was in a nervous state, to the house and told his son, who had not heard his calls, of the attempted assault.

A telephone message was sent to Glencoe Station, Northern Central Railway, and station agents were asked to look out for the negro. Marshal of Police Stansbury, of Baltimore county, was notified and left with Sergeant Dorsey and what patrolmen he could pick up for the scene of the assault.

Hunt Fugitive Day And Night.

Many of the male residents of the community were on their way to Sunday-schools with their children and they joined in the man hunt, which continued all day and into the night.

The child was turned over to Dr. Mitchell 18 months ago by the Children's Aid Society. Dawson was sent to Cheltenham some years ago from Baltimore and was sent to Glencoe about the same time the girl arrived to become a ward of F. Dorsey Mitchell, who conducts the farm on which he and his father live.

LEXINGTON N C DISPATCH

NOVEMBER 16, 1920

Jim Robertson, a negro man about 40 years old, was placed in jail at Monroe, last week and is being held without bond for a preliminary hearing on the charge of attempted assault upon Mrs. Jody Richardson a white woman and widow living near Monroe. Robertson was arrested by a posse of citizens and Deputy Sheriff Paul Griffith. He is known as a bad negro.

Negro Attacks Woman; Mob Searches For Him

FAIRMOUNT W VA W VIRGINIAN

NOVEMBER 11, 1920

Residents of Worthington Section Aroused; Negro Escapes When Woman's Cries Bring Help—Police Seeking Him

Farmers and other residents in the neighborhood of Worthington were out in force last night searching for an unknown negro who yesterday afternoon attacked Mrs. John Sturm, wife of a farmer living on Teverbaugh creek about three miles from Worthington. Mrs. Sturm had been at Worthington shopping and was on her way home when she was hailed by a tall, slender, smoothfaced negro, who pointed a revolver at her and ordered her to stop. Thoroughly frightened, the woman started to run, when the negro fired four shots at her none of which took effect. He then ran after her, seized her by the throat and tried to throw her to the ground. The woman's screams attracted the attention of some men who were working near and came to her assistance. The negro escaped.

Deputy Sheriffs Howard Woodward and John Glover immediately were sent to the scene with Sheriff Glover's bloodhounds. The dogs took up the trail and followed it for several miles, ending at the interurban car line at Worthington. Last night a negro answering to the description was seen leaving a car at Clarksburg. Deputy Sheriff Woodward went to Clarksburg last night but could not find no trace of the man.

Shortly after the assault, five negroes who were hunting in the neighborhood were rounded up and brought to the Sturm residence but Mrs. Sturm was positive that her assailant was not among them.

NEGRO CAPTURED IN BRUSH AFTER ATTACKING GIRL

Runs Away When Intended Victim Screams, and Hides In Mission Valley.

SAN DIEGO CAL UNION

NOVEMBER 11, 1920

Charged with an attempted criminal assault on Margaret Wilson, pretty 15-year-old girl, who is camping with her family in Mission valley, near Old Town, Henry Thomas, negro, and alleged ex-convict, is in the custody of the police after his thrilling capture yesterday by Sergeant of Detectives Joe Lopez and Police Sergeant George Pringle.

After receiving a telephone call that the girl was being attacked the officers hurried to the scene and found her at the camp alone. She told the officers that the negro came to the tent and asked for water. She went inside after it, she said, and he followed her. She screamed when attacked and he ran from the tent and disappeared through the brush, leaving her unharmed.

Lopez, who lives near the camp, and is familiar with the surrounding country, immediately planned a search for the negro. Pringle was sent to the lower outlet of the valley to look through the various patches of underbrush growing along the river bed. Lopez headed up the valley and after a search through several patches of sage brush, found the man hiding in a clump of shrubbery. He was taken to the city jail, where he will be held for investigation.

With finger prints taken from Thomas, W. J. Macy, head of the identification bureau, found that the prisoner had recently been released from San Quentin, where he had served time for robbery. While on his way to the jail after his capture in the valley, Thomas denied that he was an ex-convict and said he was never arrested before.

CHARLOTTE S. C. NEWS.

NOVEMBER 21, 1920

NEGRO IS ARRESTED ON A RAPE CHARGE

One negro arrested by another and charged with attempted rape is the story written on the police records and awaiting the decision of Judge J. Lawrence Jones' court Monday.

Gaither Alexander is the defendant. He was taken by John Fewell, who works for the city and who, the police say, after hearing the details of the alleged crime, got a shotgun, and marched Alexander uptown, where he was turned over to the police.

Fewell has been employed to guard a trash pile on the far end of West Eleventh street. He claims that he got information of the alleged attempt at rape, and went after Alexander. A negro woman who is said to be a married woman, was said to have been caught at her home by the defendant, who ran her around her room, at the same time ordering her to say nothing to her husband. He is locked up at police headquarters, and will state his defense Monday should he take the stand in his own behalf.

Lynchings - 1920

Assaults Without Lynching

573

ARMED POSSES SEARCH FOR NEGRO WHO ASSAULTED 12-YEAR-OLD ARLINGTON GIRL

Crowd in High State of Excitement, But Seek Identity of Criminal, Releasing All Suspects Declared Innocent.

FORT WORTH TEX RECORD
NOVEMBER 2, 1920

Armed posses in motor cars and on foot are searching the country surrounding Arlington in an effort to find a negro who attacked and assaulted pretty Alethia Shipper, 12-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Shipper, and left her lying in a patch of weeds near the railroad about 100 yards from the T. & P. passenger station and a half of block from her home about 6:30 o'clock Monday evening.

Staggering to her home, the girl, blinded with fright, sobbed out her story to her mother and then collapsed. She is in a critical condition, attending physicians said Monday night.

Headed by Mayor W. H. Rose, J. W. Cope, chief of police, and C. C. McElreath, constable, more than 300 armed men hurriedly formed on the square and divided into posses, commencing the search for the negro, who was described by the girl as being young and wearing a cap.

The posses were well organized under their various leaders and were directed in their search by J. I. Carter, city secretary, from his office in the city hall.

SEEK IDENTIFICATION.

Although feeling is high and the entire citizenship is in a state of intense excitement, no evidence of violence toward innocent negroes was apparent. Among all the searching parties there was a manifest desire to have the criminal positively identified by his victim before steps toward retribution will be taken.

Officials were taking every possible precaution with the negro suspects, and were ready to spirit the criminal away to avoid premature execution in case he should be identified.

Mr. Shipper is a traveling man and is now in Georgia. Attempts were made Monday night to communicate with him.

Every available automobile in the town was taken by the negro's pursuers. Crowds gathered in public places and waited for news from the posses of his capture.

WENT TO MARKET.

Mrs. Shipper sent little "Lethia" to a meat market to make some purchases, and it was while returning on this errand she was attacked by the black, who sprang from the weeds and, choking her, dragged her from the path into the weeds, where she was assaulted. More than fifteen minutes had not elapsed, according to the girl's story, before her mother was notified. She informed officers and the news, spreading like fire, immediately aroused the town.

Sterling P. Clark, sheriff, arrived on the scene early in the evening and left Deputies Malcolm Davis and Will Parker at Arlington to assist in the search, while he proceeded to Dallas to return later with the three negroes arrested there as suspects.

Four negroes arrested in Arlington shortly after the crime were taken before the girl for identification as soon as it was considered advisable, and she said they were not guilty. Two were released immediately, and the other two are being held, it being thought they may know the identity of the criminal.

Another negro, arrested at Handley, was released late Monday after the little girl said he was not guilty.

Footprints and handprints were obtained at the scene of the crime and will be used as means of identification.

Negro Assailant

FAIRMONT W. VA TIMES
NOVEMBER 12, 1920

Foiled in His Attempt by Screams of Woman he Attacked.

Although county officers added their efforts to those of the farmers living on Teverbaugh creek, three miles above Worthington Wednesday, no trace was found of the negro who on Wednesday afternon attacked Mrs. Sturm.

Mrs. Sturm had been shopping in Worthington and was on her way home when the attack occurred. She was stopped by a tall, slender, smooth faced negro who pointed a revolver at her and ordered her to stop.

Mrs. Sturm started to run and the negro fired four shots at her, none of which took effect. The negro then caught her, grabbed her by the throat and tried to throw her to the ground. The screams of the woman attracted the attention of some men working nearby and when they appeared the negro ran and made his escape.

Sheriff Glover's bloodhounds were taken to the scene of the crime and they followed a trail several miles to an interurban street car stop. Late at night a negro answering the description of the one wanted got off a car in Clarksburg but escaped before officers could apprehend him.

Soon after the assault five negroes who were hunting in the vicinity of the crime were rounded up and taken to the Sturm residence but Mrs. Sturm was positive her assailant was not one of this party.

July-Dec.

REWARD IS OFFERED FOR NEGRO'S ARREST

A reward of $250 in addition to some $600 already subscribed by citizens, has been offered by Governor Kilby for the capture of Charley Campbell, alias Charley Brown, negro, charged with criminally assaulting a white woman, near Talladega, Monday morning. The proclamation offering the reward, was issued by the chief executive Wednesday, following receipt of a telegram notifying him the crime had been committeed. The telegram bore the signature of J. B. Sanford, solicitor of the 7th judicial circuit, and Coleman Cornett, of Talladega county.

Reports reaching Montgomery Wednesday were to the effect that the entire county is aroused over the crime, and that bodies of citizens in addition to a sheriff's posse have been searching for the negro night and day.

ATTEMPTED ASSAULT ON WHITE WOMAN

DALLAS TEX NEWS
NOVEMBER 28, 1920

NEGRO HID IN BATHROOM ATTACKS MRS. JOHN CLARK.

An attempt at criminal assault was made upon Mrs. John Clark at her home, 2814 McKinney avenue, Saturday night between 8 and 9 o'clock by a negro described as being a very large black man.

Mrs. Clark arrived home some time after 6 o'clock and after completing some duties about the house, prepared to retire and went to the bathroom. As she raised her hand to turn on the light it was grabbed by the negro and a struggle ensued. Condition of the chairs and other furniture showed clearly that the struggle was continued through three rooms, ending in the living-room, which opens onto the front porch.

The negro threw Mrs. Clark upon a lounge and bound her with two towels, one wound tightly across her face and through the mouth, the other tied around her neck. He also hit her over the head with a large scrubbing brush which he evidently found in the bathroom, knocking the woman unconscious.

Found by Husband.

About two hours later Mr. Clark arrived home and found his wife still unconscious and bound, lying on the floor where seh had apparently rolled from the lounge. It is believed the negro was frightened off when a delivery boy opened the front door and put a box of groceries in the room, closing the door behind him. The boy could not have seen the woman from where he stood and was unaware of the crime.

Mr. Clark immediately called the family physician, Dr. E. Campbell, and then notified the police department. A squad of officers responded to the call and obtained a description of the negro, who, as he left the house, stole a purse off the center table in the dining-room which contained a $10 bill and some small change and a plain gold wedding ring.

Another Attempt.

Previous to receiving the call from the Clark home, police headquarters had a call from 2009 Cochran street of an attempt by a negro to gain an entrance into the house. The negro went to the rear of the Cochran street residence and when one of the women of the house answered his knock he tried to snatch the screen door out of her hand and get in. She screamed, alarming the other occupants of the house, whereupon the negro laughed and told her he only wanted to sell her some whisky.

The screams of the women scared the negro, who ran off down the street and was lost in the darkness. He was described as being a very big negro, weighing probably close to 200 pounds, six feet tall, very black, wearing dark clothing and black cap. He was thought to have on overalls, as the pants of the suit were thought to be dark blue.

This description fits exactly the negro who assaulted Mrs. Clark, who was able to give a clear description of the negro after receiving attention from Dr. Campbell.

The boldness of both attempts have startled the police department into exceptional activity and a large force has been thrown around the city in an endeavor to apprehend the negro.

At a late hour Saturday night Mrs. Clark was reported as resting comfortably after her terrible experience. She is suffering from the effects of the blow from the scrub brush which caused a large contusion on the back of her head.

NEGRO ASSAULTS 10-YEAR-OLD GIRL

James Dawson, 20 Years Old, Makes Escape From Glencoe.

BALTIMORE MD AMERICAN
NOVEMBER 8, 1920

HE FIGHTS OFF PHYSICIAN

CRIME WAVE HERE IS IN ASCENDANCY.

Anna Harman, an Orphan, is Brutally Treated by Colored Youth, on Parole From Reformatory—Other Crimes Brings Week's Total to Sixteen—Negress Shot by Her Brother—Albert Cessna Attacked and Robbed by Thugs—Bandits Take Auto From Chauffeur.

A criminal assault by a negro upon a 10 year old white girl, the beating and robbing of a white man on Hanover street bridge by five thugs, the shooting of a negress by her brother, and the seizure by bandits of an automobile, constituted yesterday's more serious crimes in Baltimore and vicinity, following a week marked by similar violence and robberies.

Since last Sunday 16 serious crimes have been committed. Most of them have been attacks on women, including the brutal assault upon Miss Delsie Tweedale, of Catonsville, by a negro still at large and sought by posses.

Yesterday's victims were:

ANNA HARMAN, 10 years old, of Glencoe, Baltimore county. Brutally assaulted in a shed on the farm of Dr. F. G. Mitchell, of Glencoe, by James Dawson, colored, 20 years old.

ALBERT CESSNA, 1712 Webster street. Lured to a resort by five bandits, who, after robbing him of money and jewelry, left him senseless on the Hanover street bridge.

MAMIE WILLIAMS, colored, 826 China street, shot by her brother, George Williams.

MORRIS ARECKSTEIN, of Perth Amboy, N. J., stopped by bandits near Halethorpe, and left standing in road as they made off in the auto he had driven.

SEARCH FAILS.

Police, aided by civilian searching parties, are scouring Baltimore county for Dawson, who had been an inmate of the Cheltenham Reformatory. He had been released in the care of F. Dorsey Mitchell, Dr. Mitchell's son. The little victim is an orphan, being cared for and raised by the physician.

Dr. Mitchell learned yesterday that the man had made an ineffectual attempt to assault a small colored girl who lives in the neighborhood several days ago.

Anna left the house shortly after 9 o'clock yesterday morning to feed the chickens. The negro followed her. When the child did not return to the house after a reasonable time Dr. Mitchell became anxious and went out to look for her. As he did not see her on leaving the house, he went to the shed and there found her and the negro. The child was very nervous, and has only been able to tell that the negro enticed her into the shed.

Dr. Mitchell attacked the negro and attempted to overopwer him. The negro, however, easily overcame the Doctor and dashed off through a nearby woods in the direction of the railroad tracks. Dr. Mitchell followed, but, seeing that he could not catch up with the man, returned to the shed and took the child into the house.

He then notified Samuel Wilhelm, station master at Glencoe, to be on the lookout for the man and to send help. It was about this time that Dorsey Mitchell returned from church. He immediately notified the county police and, gathering a posse, began a search of the neighborhood. No trace of the fugitive had been

found late last night.

ROBBED BY THUGS.

The attack on Cessna, and the robbery by five thugs, occurred early yesterday morning. Cash, amounting to $138, his watch, and other effects, were taken. Cessna appeared at the Southern police station yesterday with his eyes badly cut and his clothes torn. He said he had entered a confectionery store at Fort avenue and Light street early in the morning and one of the men offered to show him a good time. They entered a taxicab, which was standing at the curb and drove to a saloon on East Fort avenue, where four other men joined the party. They then proceeded to the resort in Brooklyn. Suddenly Cessna found himself lying in the street with the men pounding on him. After begging the men to allow him to go he was picked up and carried to the Hanover street bridge and thrown out of the machine.

SHOOTS HIS SISTER.

Mamie Williams, the negress shot by her brother, is in the University Hospital in a serious condition. Williams, who had just been released from a charge of disorderly conduct at the Southern district station house, shot his sister when she reprimanded him for bringing women to her house. Williams has served a term in the Maryland Penitentiary. The police of the Southern district have been furnished with a description of Williams and expect to capture him in a few hours.

BANDITS TAKE AUTO.

Arreckstein was held up at the point of pistols by three masked men on Wilkens avenue, Halethorpe, early yesterday morning. He is a chauffeur for Nathan Epstein, 327 Prospect street, Perth Amboy. The stolen automobile was valued at $5,500.

Epstein immediately reported the robbery to detective headquarters. He said that the bandit car was standing at the side of the road and the three men were beside it. They signaled to him to stop and, thinking that they were motorists who had a breakdown, he slowed down the machine and was about to stop when he noticed that the men wore masks. He attempted to get away, but the men jumped to the side of the machine and ordered him to get out.

After searching him for weapons one of the men entered his car and drove off with it, followed by the other men in their own machine.

It is thought by the police that the men are the same who held up Jacob Parnes on the Conowingo bridge several weeks ago. He was also robbed of his car, which was later found abandoned at Ten Hills. Perth Amboy is known to be the haven of bootleggers, and it is thought that the men are holding up cars coming from that place in the hope of obtaining whisky.

GIRL REPORTS ATTACK BY AN UNKNOWN MAN

TERRE HAUTE IND TRIBUNE
JULY 7, 1920

Gladys Muncie, 17 Years Old, Criminally Assaulted Tuesday Night Near Her Home.

Gladys Muncie, 17 years old, 1123 Eagle street, reported Tuesday night to the police that she had been attacked and criminally assaulted by an unknown man near Thirteenth street and Wabash avenue.

The police received a telephone call from the Muncie home shortly before 11 o'clock Tuesday night, and were told on their arrival there that the girl had been attacked while on her way home from the Turner glass factory where she works.

When a reporter called at the home Wednesday morning the girl was said to be in too nervous a condition to be interviewed, but her mother, Mrs. Riley Muncie, gave out the following account of the alleged attack:

"Gladys got off work at 10 o'clock and rode as far as Edna Padgett's home, 502 North Thirteenth street, on the street car. She borrowed an umbrella there for it was raining hard and started home, south on Thirteenth street. When she got almost to Eagle street a man jumped from behind a fence and threw a raincoat over her head. She screamed, but the rain was making so much noise no one heard her. The man dragged her to a coal shed at the rear of 1226 Eagle street where he assaulted her and then brought her back to where he had grabbed her, near 200 North Thirteenth street. He then took the rain coat from about her head and put it over his own face so she could not see him.

"He ran south on Thirteenth street and west on Eagle street to the alley. Gladys followed him in an effort to learn who he was, but he disappeared at the alley. The first I knew of it was when Gladys came running into the house crying and told me about it. It was impossible for her to tell whether he was white or colored, but he was tall and heavy-set and had a smooth face. Dr. J. S. Shaffer examined the girl and said that she had been assaulted."

NEGRO ARRESTED ON CHARGE OF RAPE

George Florenzo, a negro, was arrested Thursday by mounted officers Dees and McMahan, at the request of the sheriff of Coffee county, where he is wanted on a charge of rape. Sheriff Stewart of Coffee county arrived in Montgomery Thursday afternoon and took his prisoner back to Coffee.

Will Sharp Held On Criminal Assault Charge

The Eastpenn
July 15-1920

Will Sharp, colored, well known in local police circles, was arrested on Tuesday night, July 6th upon complaint of Cleo Wright and Pearl Day, two young colored women. The young women who recently came to the city from Blount county and are employed at the Knoxville General hospital, state that as they were enroute to the hospital on Tuesday night Sharp overtook them in an automobile and questioned as to where they were going. When they told him that they were going to the hospital he invited them to get into the car and ride as he was going that way. Instead of taking them to the hospital he rode around and picked up another woman and man and then drove several miles out the Straw Plains pike where the car was stopped and an effort was made to have them get out. The last woman taken up by the party readily left the car and when the Wright and Day girls refused to leave, they were beaten by Sharp, according to their testimony before Esq. T. W. Fields, at the preliminary hearing held on last Thursday morning. Sharp was bound to criminal court under bond of $5,000.

WILSON N C TIMES
JULY 16, 1920

Charged With Attempted Rape

Sheriff Howard and a posse of ten men yesterday surrounded the house of Ed Winstead a negro who lives a few miles north of this city in quest of another negro named James Jackson who recently came here from Green county where he is wanted for an attempted rape on a little six year old white girl Alma Smith, daughter of Mr. Arthur Smith, a prominent farmer on whose place Jackson lived as a tenant with his family.

The crime was attempted about the first of May and the mother hearing the child scream looked out and saw the negro have the little one down on the ground and had partially accomplished his purpose. The screams of the mother frightened the negro and he ran away.

Since then officers from Green have been looking for the man, whom they have traced to Washington, N. C. and other places but so far without success.

Not until a few days ago when the negro returned to his original home on the Smith farm to secure his furniture on which Mr. Smith had a mortgage for supplies advanced did the people ascertain where the negro was staying. Fearing that his former employer would attempt to prevent him from securing the goods, and have him arrested, Jackson had two of his negro friends from near Elm City who accompanied him surround the Smith home with guns to prevent him from coming out. The removal of furniture occurred at two in the morning and at the time Mr. Smith was asleep.

Yesterday about noon while the Sheriff was looking for Jackson, he was not found in the house of Winstead, having gotten wind of their coming. Later they ran on him in the woods and brought him to town. Later the Green county officers returned with him to Green. A message this morning by phone states a preliminary hearing was had last evening and he was taken to Kinston for safe keeping.

Jackson tried to induce his wife to return to Wilson county when he went after his furniture, but she refused to do so, and chose to remain with her children on the Smith farm in Green.

The Jacksons live within 150 yds of the Smith home.

The message this morning stated all was quiet at Snow Hill and no threats were made, but the Sheriff deemed it safe to remove the negro to Kinston.

Posses Chasing Negro.

Anniston, Ala., [illegible] Posses of officers and citizens are scouring the lower part of Calhoun county and the upper section of Talladega county in a hunt for Charlie Campbell, Anniston negro, charged with assaulting a young white woman near Talladega yesterday.

NEGRO WANTED FOR INSULTING WEAVER GIRL IS ARRESTED

ANNISTON ALA EVE STAR
OCTOBER 19, 1920

Naron Kirkland, negro ex-soldier, sought by officers for the last month under a charge of having insulted a white girl near Weaver several weeks ago, was arrested on Fifteenth street and the railroad Tuesday morning by H. O. Mynatt and locked up in the county jail.

The negro is said to have disappeared from the Weaver community after making insulting remarks to the young lady, and made the statement to Mynatt Tuesday morning that he had been working in Talladega county for the last month.

The citizens of the community learned Monday night that the negro had returned to that locality and a heavily armed posse of angry citizens searched for him all during the night, the probability being that he would have fared badly at their hands if he had been caught by them.

The Kirkland negro does not answer the description sent out of the negro badly wanted in Talladega county for assaulting a white woman there last Friday.

MEMPHIS TENN APPEAL
JULY 9, 1920

WOMAN ACCUSES NEGRO.

Alex Jones Has Narrow Escape From Enraged Man.

Alex Jones, negro, about 35 years of age, is being held at the county workhouse for safe-keeping following an accusation made against him by a white woman living near the National Cemetery.

The sheriff's office received information late yesterday that the husband of the woman had threatened the life of the black, and Deputy Sheriffs Ed Bradley and Stratton Barboro went to the scene. Earlier in the day the negro had been placed in the workhouse when he told the sheriff that he feared death at the hands of the white man.

Bradley and Barboro reported last night that they were unable to locate the white man. No charge had been placed against the negro early today, and officers were inclined to discredit the story told by the woman.

CRISFIELD MD. TIMES
JULY 31, 1920

Arrested four weeks ago on the charge of statutory rape, John Truxton, a 23-year-old negro, was arraigned before Justice Robert Coursey in the office of the Centreville Jail last Monday morning. His attorneys—James T. Bright and Edwin H. Brown, Jr.—waived a hearing. Bail was fixed at $3,000, which he was unable to furnish. Truxton is alleged to have been intimate with a 14-year-old white girl of near Ingleside. She told the story of her relations with the negro, and stated that the action was voluntary upon her part. Truxton denies the entire affair. He will be held for the action of the November term of the Circuit Court.

Lynchings - 1920
Case of

547

Jan. - June.

JAN 15 1920
Journal
Rec

Negro Lynched.

Florala, Ala., Jan. 15 (Py Associated Press)—Jack Waters, negro, was lynched here last night following an allege dattack upon a white woman. The negro is said to have confessed the crime.

Florala, Ala., Jan. 15.—"Jack" Waters, a Negro, was lynched here last night after an alleged attack on a white woman. His body was found this morning hanging to a telephone pole, riddled with bullets.

Whites Use Guns on Farmers in Georgia

Elberton, Ga., Jan. 16.—The home of Joseph Jackson, six miles from this place, was visited by a party of six or eight prominent white men, its windows shot out, its doors broken down and several of the inmates shot. The most seriously injured is Tom Guest, brother-in-law of Jackson, who states that he heard shots, ran from the house and was shot in the back with a shotgun. Physicians say Guest cannot live.

An old uncle of Jackson was sleeping in a side room and was shot through the neck by a pistol thrust through a broken panel in the door. He is not seriously injured. Jackson declared that he could not understand the motive for the attack, other than the fact that the white were jealous of his farm holdings.

MOB WANTED TO LYNCH AUTOMOBILE ROGUE

Constitution

Tulsa, Okla., January 25.—Joe Badgett, who was at liberty under bond on a charge of automobile theft and was taken from the city last night by a crowd declared to have been bent upon lynching him, was maltreated, but not seriously injured, the police said tonight.

Badgett, according to the authorities, is back in Tulsa. Details of the affair are still lacking, and the police are continuing their investigation. It was stated that Badgett was strung up several times and then let down.

An unidentified voice informed the police over the telephone early today that Badgett had been lynched.

AUTO THIEF IS GIVEN "NEW" NECK-TIE PARTY

Oklahoma Business Men String Man Up For Stealing Cars Saturday Night

Montgomery Advertiser

(Associated Press)

TULSA, OKLA., Jan. 24—Fred Baggett, an alleged automobile thief was lynched here tonight by a posse said to be composed of business men, according to a telephone message to the police from a man claiming to have been one of the lynchers.

Police believe Baggett has been made away with and are investigating. Bagget was charged by the posse within a block of the police station, the caller said, and hurried outside the city limits. He was strung up near the water works and let down and is said to have given information of his confederates and taken later into the Osage hills where the caller said the body would be found swinging from a tree.

NEW YORK CITY SUN
JANUARY 16, 1920

Negro Lynched by Alabama Mob.

FLORALA, Ala., Jan. 15.—Jack Waters, negro, was lynched here last night after an alleged attack on a white woman. His body was found this morning hanging to a telephone pole riddled with bullets.

NEW YORK CITY TRIBUNE
JANUARY 16, 1920

Alabama Negro Lynched

FLORALA, Ala., Jan. 15.—Jack Walters, a negro, was lynched here last night after an alleged attack on a white woman. His body was found this morning hanging to a telephone pole, riddled with bullets.

Chicago Defender

ALABAMA STARTS SOUTHERN LYNCHING

Florala, Ala., Jan. 23.—A posse of white citizens, merchants and other prominent business men here, seized Jack Waters, a laborer, tied a rope around his neck, threw it over a telephone pole, and as the body ascended riddled it with bullets. He was accused of talking "sassy" to Mrs. Robert Haines, a white woman.

The men who took part in the lynching are well known here, and it is said that several local officers were in the crowd when Waters was killed, but made no attempt to protect him. Alabama goes down on record as the first to start lynching in the year 1920.

NEW YORK CITY JOURNAL
JANUARY 16, 1920

ALABAMA MOB LYNCHES NEGRO: RIDDLES BODY

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 16.—A posse of citizens lynched a negro at Florala, Ala., after he had been accused of attacking Mrs. Robert Haines, a white woman. The negro was accused of waylaying the woman.

After the prisoner had been strung up the body was riddled with bullets.

NEW YORK CITY AMERICAN
JANUARY 16, 1920

A LYNCHING IN ALABAMA.

FLORALA, Ala., Jan. 15.—Jack Waters, a negro, was lynched here last night after an alleged attack on a white woman. His body was found this morning hanging to a telephone pole. It had been riddled with bullets.

FORMER SOLDIER SLAIN

Montgomery, Ala., March 19.—Wilbur Smith, former soldier, who served with the 812th Pioneer Infantry, was shot to death by six well-known white men near Le Grand, Montgomery county, last Monday, when he refused to confess the theft of a mule. Nothing has been done to apprehend the guilty parties.

NEGRO SHOT TO DEATH FOR ATTACK ON CHILD

Rec
The Constitution

Montgomery, Ala., March 12.—Wilbur Smith, negro former soldier, was shot to death by six masked men near Le Grand, Montgomery county, at dusk Thursday afternoon, after he had been arrested by Frank Robinson, white farmer, charged with attacking a 6-year-old daughter of a white farmer of that community.

The alleged attack on the child was made late Thursday afternoon at the child's home, where the negro was a farm hand. It was said that she was in a barn with her little brother shucking corn when the negro appeared and seized her. She was brought to Montgomery at once for medical treatment.

After the alleged attack upon the child, Smith was seized and tied by Frank Robinson, who prepared to bring him to Montgomery to turn him over to Sheriff Scogin. When the nature of the offense charged to the negro became known, it is stated, six white men wearing masks appeared on the scene and covered Robinson with pistols and demanded that he turn the negro over to them. Taking the negro a half mile distant into the woods, his head was practically shot off. Sheriff Scogin and Chief Deputy Phelps went to Le Grand this morning to make an investigation of the lynching.

Smith was arrested here during the war on charges of being a military slacker. The county coroner has gone to the scene to make an investigation.

Montgomery, Ala., March 12.—William Smith, a Negro and former soldier, was shot to death by six masked men near Legrand, Montgomery county, last night after his arrest by Frank Robinson, a farmer, on a charge of attacking a 6-year-old white girl.

NEGRO EXPIATES ASSAULT AT HANDS OF NEIGHBORS

MONTGOMERY, ALA. ADVERTISER
MARCH 13, 1920

3-13-20

William Smith's [illegible] Assault on Six-Year-Old [illegible] Girl Near LeGrand Is Avenged When Death Penalty Is Inflicted Near Home of Victim

Wilbur Smith, negro, after criminally assaulting a six year old white girl, member of a prominent family of Le Grand, Montgomery county, was lynched a short distance from Le Grand a little after dark Thursday night. News of the lynching reached Sheriff John L. Scogin about 7 o'clock Friday morning, and he and Deputies Robert Phelps and William Frizzle immediately proceeded to the place where they were informed the body of the nego had been left.

They found the body lying face downward, riddled with pistol bullets and shot, the load from what is thought to have been a shot gun having opened the negro's skull from the rear, laying bare what brains were not spattered out of his head by the blow. Smith was identified by negro residents of the section, and Sheriff Scogin notified Coroner W. C. Stokes, asking that an inquest be held.

Coroner Stokes proceeded to the place where the body was found, near a bridge across a creek about one half mile from Le Grand, and held the inquest. The coroner's verdict, announced Friday, was death at the hands of unknown persons.

Inquiries from the county officials brought out the fact that Smith had committed the assault Wednesday afternoon. Late Wednesday afternoon, according to their information, the negro was working in his employer's corn crib. The child, daughter of Smith's employer, and her little brother, entered the room where the negro was at work.

Inventing some excuse, Smith is reported to have sent the child's brother on an errand, getting him out of the room. It was after the boy had left them alone that Smith is reported to hove closed the door of the room and committed the assault, threatening to kill the girl if she told what had happened.

The child's mother observed that there was something wrong, but because of the negro's threats she was unable to learn from the child what had happened until Thursday. A trip to Montgomery Thursday for the purpose of securing medical attention for the child resulted in the parents being told of the assault. After this, the child was questioned and the details learned.

Returning home Thursday afternoon the matter was reported and Smith taken into custody by Jim Robertson, who placed him in an automobile preparatory to bringing him to the county jail. Another neighbor of the family, a Mr. Knox, was notified of the matter and asked to accompany Mr. Robertson with his prisoner to Montgomery.

While waiting for Mr. Knox, Mr. Robertson stated that an automobile approached him. Darkness had settled and he was unable to see the occupants of the car.

"We have come for that negro," one of the occupants of the machine is reported to have stated.

"Who are you? The authorities?" asked Mr. Roberson.

"H--- no, we're no authorities—we want that negro—we don't want you. You just be sensible," was the reply.

Meantime the party of men had approached the car, and in the poor light Mr. Roberson was able to see that they were masked—six in the party. The negro was given over to them. Mr. Roberson being alone and confronted with such odds is reported to have decided not to resist.

A point near another negro house was selected by the unidentified men for the deed. The occupants of the house told the sheriff and his men that he heard the shooting, but did not think much about it, thinking it might be someone traveling the road. From his statement, the authorities believe that the shooting took place between 8 and 9 o'clock.

While the authorities were on the spot, the negro's mother arrived. Sherriff Scogin, having already given the coroner information of the matter, gave the negroes who had gathered permission to begin preparation for removing the body.

Following the lynching, the country was reported to be quiet. White residents of the section were very much incensed over the assault but further trouble seems to have been averted. Negro residents were also reported to have been horrified by the affair.

Medical attention given the lynched man's victim Thursday was being continued Friday, with the attending physician stating that the child was in a serious condition.

Sordid details of the crime are said to have been unfolded by the negro following his capture. Apparently he thought his threat had him well protected, the authorities state. Thursday he continued his work, until his crime became known.

After having been taken in charge by Mr. Robertson, the negro is said to have talked on the subject to the child's father. Confessing his crime, he proceeded to unfold the minute details connected with it.

The family of the assaulted girl is a very prominent one.

Porter Was Washingtonian

Victim Of Florida Crackers Threatened To Report Man And Woman

The Chronicle

Tampa, Fla., May 27.—The pullman porter [illegible] who was lynched by crackers near Bartow, Florida, was M. Scott, of Washington, D. C. He threatened to report a white man and woman for alleged misconduct.

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WHITE SAVAGES IN FLORIDA LYNCH PULLMAN PORTER

The Negro

Scott's Body Found Riddled by Bullets Beside Lakeland-Barton Road.

3-24-20

LAKELAND, Fla., May 10.—Riddled by bullets, the body of Henry Scott, a Negro pullman porter, was found beside the Lakeland-Barton road, about eight miles out of this city last Saturday night. Scott, who was a porter on Atlantic Coast Line train No. 82, was taken from the train by officers, when a white woman told them that he had insulted her. Scott denied having insulted her as she claimed. He explained that the woman asked him to arrange her berth for her at the time he was engaged in arranging another woman's berth, and he told her to wait until he finished what he was doing. She became highly indignant. Getting off the train she proceeded to Barton and trumped up a fantastic story that Scott had come to her berth and insulted her, which she told to Chief Deputy Sheriff Clyde Olive.

The Deputy Sheriff immediately started for the train at Lakeland, arrested Scott, handcuffed him and started back to Barton with him. The Deputy gives out the story that some eight miles out of Lakeland he was overpowered by three autoloads of armed men, who demanded that he turn Scott over to them and proceed to Barton alone. He went on to Barton at the command of the mob, leaving his prisoner to its tender mercies(?) A government employe by the name of Young and L. W. Bloom, editor of the Lakeland Star, both white men, are said to have been first to discover the body and reported it to the local authorities in Bristow. Mayor Frank Thompson, who is a justice of the peace, empaneled a coroner's jury, and proceeded to the scene of the crime.

The jury made some show of investigation and returned the usual verdict, "he came to his death at the hands of parties unknown." Despite the fact that Deputy Olive talked with some of the murderers and looked on their faces, making identification highly probable, if not certain, no effort has been made to run down the murderers.

MR. SCOTT, A PROMINENT ELK WHO WAS COWARDLY LYNCHED IN FLORIDA, LEAVES A BLACK MARK ON ITS WALLS.

The Washington Post

MOB IN FLORIDA.

Bee. 5-15-20.

Colored Man Taken from Car and Lynched Because He Threatened to Expose Wrong—Charged With Insulting White Woman.

Tampa, Fla., May 8.—Riddled by forty or fifty bullets, the body of an unidentified Negro porter was found beside the Lakeland-Bartow road, about 8 miles from the former city, shortly before midnight. The man was porter on Atlantic Coast Line train No. 2, northbound, and was taken from his train when it passed Lakeland about 10:30 p. m., when a young white woman en route to Bartow stated that he had insulted her. She proceeded to Bartow and sent Chief Deputy Sheriff Clyde Olive back for the Negro.

The deputy later stated he was alone with the handcuffed Negro, driving to Bartow, when overtaken by three auto loads of armed men, who demanded the black and ordered the officer to proceed on his way.

A card beside the Negro's body bore the legend, "This is what you get for insulting a white woman."

The Bee ascertained that this porter, whose name is Scott, and who resides in this city, threatened to report this white man and woman; that he accepted a consideration to keep his mouth closed. A telegram was sent to the next station that a Negro had insulted a white woman. Scott had offered no insult, but had merely threatened to report the two, after he had consented to keep the affair a secret, and he was lynched. Scott asked permission from the mob to be allowed to write a letter to his wife. He was told that it would do no good, because he was going to be lynched. He was taken from the car and lynched. His body was brought to this city and buried Thursday. He was a prominent Elk and a highly respectable citizen.

NEGRO BEING BURNED BY MOB IN KENTUCKY

The Constitution

3-29-20

Lexington, Ky., March 29.—A report received here tonight from Maysville, stated that the mob, which early tonight captured Grant Smith, negro from officials at Paris, was burning him at Blue Lick, Fleming county. All wires into Fleming county are down, due to yesterday's storm and so far it has proved impossible to verify the report.

Paris, Ky., March 29. — Grant Smith, negro, charged with criminal assault, was removed from the county jail here early tonight by a mob of fifty men who placed him in an automobile and rushed him out of town. Members of the mob, as they left the city, announced their intentions of hanging the negro from a bridge at Millersburg, nine miles away.

Smith was brought to the Bourbon county jail from Flemingsburg this morning for safe-keeping. He was arrested in Michigan last week, charged with assaulting the daughter of a Fleming county former.

No trace of the mob, believed to be composed of forty Flemng county men, or of the negro, has yet been found by a hastily organized posse which followed in automobiles.

The negro was arrested in Pontiac, Michigan, charged with assaulting the girl and was brought here today for safe-keeping. The train arrived shortly before six o'clock. As Sheriff Powell and Police Chief Link of this city were entering the jail with their prisoner, the mob rushed the officers, obtained custody of the negro and dashed out of town, ringleaders remarking they "would hang Smith from the first bridge they could find."

Members of the mob had been waiting in automobiles near the jail since early in the afternoon. As the officers and their prisoners were entering the jail a score of men jumped from their cars with drawn revolvers and ordered the officers to surrender the negro.

The posse which set out in pursuit of the mob was headed by the police chief.

NEGRO IS LYNCHED FOR INSULT TO WOMAN

5-9-20.

Constitution

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She proceeded to Bartow and sent Chief Deputy Sheriff Clyde Olive back for the negro. The deputy later stated he was alone with the handcuffed negro, driving to Bartow, when overtaken by three auto loads of armed men who demanded the black and ordered the officer to proceed on his way.

A card beside the negro's body bore the legend: "This is what you get for insulting a white woman."

NEGRO EXPIATES ASSAULT AT HANDS OF NEIGHBORS

William Smith's Brutal Assault on Six-Year-Old White Girl Near LeGrand Is Avenged When Death Penalty Is Inflicted Near Home of Victim

Wilbur Smith, negro, after criminally assaulting a six year old white girl, member of a prominent family of Le Grand, Montgomery county, was lynched a short distance from Le Grand a little after dark Thursday night. News of the lynching reached Sheriff John L. Scogin about 7 o'clock Friday morning, and he and Deputies Robert Phelps and William Frizzle immediately proceeded to the place where they were informed the body of the nego had been left.

They found the body lying face downward, riddled with pistol bullets and shot, the load from what is thought to have been a shot gun having opened the negro's skull from the rear, laying bare what brains were not spattered out of his head by the blow. Smith was identified by negro residents of the section, and Sheriff Scogin notified Coroner W. C. Stokes, asking that an inquest be held.

Coroner Stokes proceeded to the place where the body was found, near a bridge across a creek about one half mile from Le Grand, and held the inquest. The coroner's verdict, announced Friday, was death at the hands of unknown persons.

Inquiries from the county ofifcials brought out the fact that Smith had committed the assault Wednesday afternoon. Late Wednesday afternoon, according to their information, the negro was working in his employer's corn crib. The child, daughter of Smith's employer, and her little brother, entered the room where the negro was at work.

Inventing some excuse, Smith is reported to have sent the child's brother on an errand, getting him out of the room. It was after the boy had left them alone that Smith is reported to hove closed the door of the room and committed the assault, threatening to kill the girl if she told what had happened.

The child's mother observed that there was something wrong, but because of the negro's threats she was unable to learn from the child what had happened until Thursday. A trip to Montgomery Thursday for the purpose of securing medical attention for the child resulted in the parents being told of the assault. After this, the child was questioned and the details learned.

Returning home Thursday afternoon the matter was reported and Smith was taken into custody by Jim Robertson who placed him in an automobile preparatory to bringing him to the county jail. Another neighbor of the family, Mr. Knox, was notified of the matter and asked to accompany Mr. Roberts[illegible] with his prisoner to Montgo[illegible]

While waiting for Mr. Knox, Mr. Robertson stated that an automob[illegible] approached him. Darkness had settl[illegible] and he was unable to see the occ[illegible] pants of the car.

"We have come for that negro," one of the occupants of the machine is reported to have stated.

"Who are you? The authorities?" asked Mr. Roberson.

"H--- no, we're no authorities—we want that negro—we don't want you. You just be sensible," was the reply.

Meantime the party of men had a[illegible] proached the car, and in the poor lig[illegible] Mr. Roberson was able to see that th[illegible] were masked—six in the party. T[illegible] negro was given over to them. [illegible] Roberson being alone and confron[illegible] with such odds is reported to have [illegible] cided not to resist.

A point near another negro ho[illegible] was selected by the unidentified m[illegible] for the deed. The occupants of the ho[illegible] told the sheriff and his men that [illegible] heard the shooting, but did not thi[illegible] much about it, thinking it might [illegible] someone traveling the road. From [illegible] statement, the authorities believe t[illegible] the shooting took place between 8 a[illegible] 9 o'clock.

While the authorities were o[illegible] the spot, the negro's mother arriv[illegible] ed.Sherriff Scogin, having alread[illegible] given the coroner information o[illegible] the matter, gave the negroes wh[illegible] had gathered permission to begi[illegible] preparation for removing the bod[illegible]

Following the lynching, the coun[illegible] was reported to be quiet. White re[illegible] lents of the section were very m[illegible] incensed over the assault but furt[illegible] trouble seems to have been aver[illegible] Negro residents were also reported [illegible] have been horrified by the affair.

Medical attention given the lynch[illegible] man's victim Thursday was being c[illegible] tinued Friday, with the attending p[illegible] sician stating that the child was i[illegible] serious condition.

Sordid details of the crime are s[illegible] to have been unfolded by the ne[illegible] following his capture. Apparently [illegible] thought his threat had him well p[illegible] tected, the authorities state. Thursd[illegible] he continued his work, until his cri[illegible] became known.

After having been taken in cha[illegible] by Mr. Robertson, the negro is said [illegible] have talked on the subject to the chil[illegible] father. Confessing his crime, he pr[illegible] ceeded to unfold the minute deta[illegible] connected with it.

The family of the assaulted girl [illegible] a very prominent one.

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
MARCH 30, 1920

KENTUCKY MOB TAKES NEGRO FROM HIS CELL

PARIS, Ky., March 29.—Grant Smith, a negro, charged with criminal assault, was taken form the county jail here early tonight by a mob of fifty men, who placed him in an automobile and rushed him out of town. Members of the mob, as they left the city, announced their intention of hanging the negro from a bridge at Millersburg, nine miles away, and according to a report received here the threat has been carried out.

Smith was brought to the Bourbon County Jail from Flemingsburg this morning for safekeeping. He was arrested in Michigan last week charged with assaulting Ruby Anderson, daughter of a Fleming County farmer.

Lynchings - 1920
Cases of

Jan. - June.

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Upon Flimsy Charge That "Cut" Three White Boys, George Robertson Was Hanged By Laurens Mob

Three a week

Spartanburg, S. C., April 2.—Geo. Robertson, a Negro, was taken from the city jail at Laurens, S. C., last midnight by a mob and hanged to a railroad bridge on the outskirts of the city.

Robertson was charged with having cut three white boys with a knife after interfering in behalf of another Negro in a dispute with the boys. Police arrested Robertson and then started a search for the other Negro.

While the search was in progress the mob stormed the jail, obtained the prisoner and rushed him to the bridge, where he was hanged. Later the body was riddled with bullets.

April 2, 1920

Spartanburg, S. C., April 2.—Geo. Robertson, a Negro, was taken from the jail at Laurens, S. C., last night by a mob and hanged to a railroad bridge in the outskirts of the city. It is reported here that Robertson interferred in a fight between three white youths and an unidentified Negro man, inflicting knife wounds on the boys. Robertson was arrested and while the police were seeking his companion the mob stormed the jail.

CHICAGO ILL NEWS
APRIL 2, 1920

CAROLINA MOB HANGS NEGRO

Takes Prisoner from Jail at Laurens, S. C., and Lynches Him.

[By The Associated Press.]

Spartanburg, S. C., April 2.—George Robertson, negro, was taken from the city jail at Laurens, S. C., last midnight by a mob and hanged to a railroad bridge on the outskirts of the city. Robertson was charged with having cut three white boys with a knife after interfering in behalf of another negro in a dispute with the boys.

NEGRO LYNCHED AFTER ATTACK ON THREE BOYS

Spartanburg S. C., April 2.—George Robertson, a negro, was taken from the city jail at Laurens S. C., last midnight by a mob and hanged to a railroad bridge on the outskirts of the city.

Reports reaching here say that three white youths about 18 years of age became involved in a dispute with another negro whose name is not known. Robertson appeared on the scene and took the part of the unidentified negro, who immediately departed. Robertson is said to have drawn his knife and cut the three boys, inflicting painful but not serious wounds.

City police interfered and placed Robertson in jail. While the officers were seeking the unidentified negro the mob stormed the jail, secured the prisoner and rushed him to the bridge where he was lynched. After he had been hanged, the body of the victim was riddled with bullets.

According to the reports reaching here, the lynching was carried on in a very quiet manner, the police being in ignorance of the happening until they returned to the city jail.

The coroner has empaneled a jury and an investigation is now being conducted, but no evidence has been brought forward to connect any individual with the crime. There is said to be no further excitement in Laurens today.

MINDEL PROCEEDURE

On April 19th, Benjamin F. Warkman an Albert Evans, two tramp boys, one white the other a Negro were charged with assault upon a white girl, near Mulberry, Kansas. The two were arrested, but a vicious element of the whites overpowered the officers, took the Negro and hanged him from a tree near the jail. Now, the same officers who were so powerless as to be forced to surrender the Negro to the mob, saved the white boy, by first taking him to Columbus, and later to Joplin.

There are, and have been no mysteries about the case, common reasoning would have told anyone that the white boy was as guilty as the Negro, or that in all probability, or beyond question the Negro was not guilty, only to the extent that he was forced to help his white companion to lead an attack on a girl of the white race.

The girl, who was reported in a serious condition, with her throat cut, has recovered. The Negro, has without a trial, without a chance for anyone to plead his case was hurried to judgment. The white boy, a tramp and murderer, still enjoys life, and now pleads guilty of assaullt with intention to ravish and kill. It is reported that he has been sentenced to penitentiary for a term of not more than ten years. We do not argue capital punishment, but we do believe if hanging, or lynching was not too bad for the Negro, it is not too good for the white boy.—Not only him, but the entire mob should be arrested and given their just deserts for the murder of an innocent man.

Town Quiet After Public Lynching

Mulberry, Kan., April 23.—This village, located in the heart of the Kansas coal country, was still intensely excited over the events of Monday, when a mob estimated at 1,000 or more persons stormed the local jail, dragged forth an unknown man of our Race as the assailant of a young white woman living near here, and hanged him to a telephone pole.

Governor Orders Probe

While groups of citizens stood on the street corners Tuesday discussing the affair, plans went forward for holding the coroner's inquest. The authorities announced that they expected to base their course of action upon the findings of the jury. The investigation of the lynching had more than local importance, however, for Attorney General Hopkins was under instructions from Gov. Henry J. Allen to take any steps necessary to bring about the prosecution of those involved.

Let White Man Go

Further efforts were being made to identify the lynched man, who, with B. F. C. Workman (white), age 16, was captured by a posse near the state line and later identified by the young woman as the man who attacked her. Workman, who told the authorities he was from Springfield, Ill., was not molested by the mob. He was taken to jail in Girard while the lynching was in progress.

This county was the scene of a lynching in 1915, when a crowd hanged Joseph Godley, who had killed a patrolman. The killing took place Christmas night while the officer was attempting to suppress a disturbance at a social. Godley fled from town, but was quickly captured.

NEGRO IS HANGED TO R. R. BRIDGE BY CAROLINA MOB

The Montgomery Journal

4-2-20

By Associated Press

SPARTANBURG, S. C., April 2—Geo. Robertson, a negro, was taken from the city jail at Laurens, S. C., last night by a mob and hanged to a railroad bridge on the outskirts of the city.

Mixed in Quarrel

Reports reaching here say that three white youths about eighteen years of age became involved in a dispute with with a negro whose name is not known. Robertson appeared on the scene and took the part of the unidentified negro, who immediately departed. Robertson is said to have drawn his knife and cut the three boys, inflicting painful, but not serious wounds.

Riddled With Bullets

City police officials interferred and placed Robertson in jail. While the officers were seeking the unidentified negro the mob stormed the jail, secured the prisoner, and rushed him to the bridge where he was lynched. After he had been hanged, the body of the victim was riddled with bullets.

According to the reports reaching here the lynching was carried on in a quiet manner, the police being in ignorance of the happening until they returned to the city jail.

The coroner has empaneled a jury and an investigation is now being conducted, but no evidence has been brought forward to connect any individual with the crime. There is said to be no further excitement in Laurens today.

NEW YORK CITY SUN
APRIL 3, 1920

A NEGRO LYNCHED BY MOB

Prisoner Hanged to Bridge in South Carolina Town.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., April 2.—George Robertson, negro, was taken from the city jail at Laurens, S. C., at midnight by a mob and hanged to a railroad bridge on the outskirts of the city.

Robertson was charged with having cut three white boys with a knife after interfering in behalf of another negro in a dispute with the boys. Police arrested Robertson and then started a search for the other negro. While the search was in progress the mob stormed the jail, obtained the prisoner and rushed him to the bridge where he was hanged.

Avenge Lexington Dead; Hang Man to Pole

Chicago Daily News

Maysville, Ky., April 2.—Claiming that they were avenging the death of the five white men who were killed by the state militia when a mob attempted to lynch Will Locket, a mob Monday night obtained from the officers Grant Smith and hung him from a telephone post on the Maysville-Lexington pike.

Smith was arrested in Pontiac, Mich., accused of being the assailant of a 14-year-old white girl. Following his arrest he was turned over to officers from Paris, Ky., and when they were nearing Mayslick, Mason county, the mob met the officers.

Prosecution of the members of the mob, the identity of many of whom is unquestioned, are expected under the mob violence law just signed last week by Gov. Morrow. The new law provides that the peace officers from whom a prisoner is taken shall be removed from office and debarred from holding any other office.

SPR... ...N UNIC

SP... ...il 2— George ... was taken from ... urens, S. C., last midnight ... and hanged to a railroad ... the outskirts of the city.

Quiet Lynching

Pro American

Atlanta, Ga., April 22.—The body of an unidentified mulatto first thought to be white, was found in Peachtree Creek. A rope was tied tightly about the neck, extending down the back, where it fastened around the legs so tight as to sink into the flesh.

4-23-20.

Negro Who Threatened Man Is Beaten to Death

The Dallas Express

(By Associated Press)

Beaumont, Texas, May 13.—A delay-message from Woodville, Tyler County, received here last night, tells of the lynching of a Negro, Charles Arline. Tuesday the Negro was arrested by Sheriff Phillips on a charge of threatening to kill Wesley Mills, white. That night the sheriff and County Judge W. A. Johnson started with the Negro overland for Kountz for safe keeping. They were intercepted by about forty masked men and the Negro taken from the automobile. The officers were sent back to Woodville. The Negro's body was found Thursday. He had been dead but a few minutes. From the evidence taken by the coroner the masked men intended only to whip the Negro soundly, but this was overdone and he died as a result of the beating more than thirty hours afterward. He was not able to move from where the flogging took place.

LYNCHED IN TEXAS

The Guardian

40 COWARDLY WHITE SOUTHERN BRUTES WHIP TO DEATH COLORED MAN ON CHARGE OF MERELY THREATENING A WHITE MAN

(From Texas Correspondent of Chicago Defender, May 22)

Beaumont, Tex., May 21, 1920.—Charles Arline was flogged to death by forty masked white men between Woodville and Koutz. Arline was charged with having threatened to kill a white man.

Negro Preacher Killed For Stepping on Foot Of White Mill Worker

The Constitution

Greenwood, S. C., June 22.—Because James H. Walker, negro preacher, stepped on his foot and then struck him in the face, Lee McCarty, white mill operative, shot and killed Walker at Ware Shoals, this county, yesterday, according to a statement made by McCarty to the sheriff when he surrendered last night.

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KENTUCKY'S RECENT LYNCHERS NOT AMENABLE TO LATE BILL MORROW FOR LAW AND ORDER

The Hartford Informer

Special to The Informer. 4-1

New York City.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York, today made public the following statement regarding the signing by the governor of Kentucky of a bill to punish mob violence:

In view of the lynching on Mar. 29 of Grant Smith, a Negro, at Millersburg, Kentucky, by a mob which overpowered the sheriff and the police chief as they were taking their prisoner to jail, it is interesting to note that only one week prior to this occurrence Governor Edwin P. Morrow of Kentucky signed a bill providing for the punishment of lynchers and for the removal of the peace officer who surrenders his prisoner. The bill was signed in the presence of a committee of colored citizens headed by Dr. E. E. Underwood, president of the Frankfort branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, to whom the gold pen used by the governor was presented.

The bill makes the penalty for lynching death or life imprisonment and that for attempted lynching confinement in the penitentiary for not less than two years nor more than twenty-one years.

The fight to secure a lynching law in Kentucky began with the legislature of two years ago, when a bill was passed submitting to the people a constitutional amendment to make it possible to effect the automatic removal of any peace officer who permitted a mob to secure a prisoner in his custody. The bill submitting the amendment was championed by a committee of colored citizens, who succeeded in securing its passage without a single dissenting vote in either branch of the Legislature.

As to whether or not this law will be enforced will be shown by action taken by Kentucky authorities to bring to trial the lynchers of Smith.

The association has learned, just as this statement was being prepared, that the anti-lynching statute does not become effect-

ive until 90 days after the adjournment of the legislature, due to its failure to include an emergency clause.

GOVERNOR OF TEXAS APPEALED TO IN CASE OF LYNCHING OF NEGRO FOR ALLEGED THREATS AGAINST A WHITE MAN

The Gunter Advocate

New York, May 12.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 70 Fifth Avenue New York, today made public a telegram sent to Governor W. P. Hobby of Texas in which the Association urges the apprehension and punishment of the lynchers of Charles Arline, a Negro, who, arrested for "threatening to kill" a white man was taken from officers at Woodville Tyler County, Texas, on May 8 by 40 masked men and flogged to death. The Association calls the attention of the Governor to the recent conviction and placing under suspended sentence of three men in Van Zandt County, Texas, for the lynching of a Negro in 1919 and says that if these convictions could be followed up by energetic action in the Tyler County case, particularly if in this case sentence should be carried out instead of suspended, it should be done to vindicate Texas from the charge that white men who lynch Negroes may do so with impunity. The Association's telegram follows:

a week

May 12, 1920.

Hon. W. P. Hobby, Governor,

Austin, Texas.

3-14-1920

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People respectfully urges your interest and that of the Attorney General in case of lynching of Charles Arline, Negro, by 40 masked men who, according to Little Rock, Arkansas Gazette of ninth which has just come to our notice, took Negro from officers and beat him to death following his arrest on charge of threatening to kill Wesley Mills, white man. If recent convictions of three white men in Van Zandt County for lynching Negro could be followed up by energetic action in this case, particularly if in this case sentence should be carried out instead of suspended as in the Van Zaandt County cases, it should be done to vindicate Texas from the charge that white men who lynch Negroes may do so with impunity.

TRIAL FOR PEONAGE HAS BEEN POSTPONED

The trial of Willard Connell, wealthy Pike county farmer under indictment for peonage, which had been set for July 6, has been postponed until September by Judge Samuel H. Sibley, following an agreement between James J. Flynt, Connell's counsel, and the district attorney.

The postponement was asked by Attorney Flynt, who is a state senator, on the grounds that he could not properly represent his client at the time originally set because of his legislative duties. Connell was indicted on charges of falsely causing the arrest of Cornelius Alexander, a negro, to keep him in a state of practical slavery.

Peonage Is Charged To Pike County Man Before Commissioner

The Atlanta Constitution

Macon, Ga., June 22.—(Special.)—Charged with peonage, Willard Connell, a white man of Pike county, was arraigned before United States Commissioner W. E. Martin this morning and placed under a $1,500 bond and ordered to appear before the United States district court in Atlanta in June.

The case was transferred to the northern district because the defendant was residing at Hollonville at the time the alleged offense was committed. It is alleged that Connell had held Cornelius Alexander in a state of bondage. No details of the case were brought out at the hearing.

PEONAGE CHARGES ARE UNDER PROBE

Sensational Developments Expected as Result of Legal Steps Taken Against Willard Connell.

The Constitution

Sensational testimony, purporting to show that negroes are held virtual slaves on several large plantations in south Georgia, is promised at the trial of Willard Connell, wealthy farmer of Pike county, who will face the federal and district court in Atlanta in a few weeks, following his indictment and arrest on charges of peonage, it was stated Wednesday at the office of the district attorney.

The indictment against Connell, which was returned June 9 by the federal grand jury for the northern district of Georgia, alleges that Connell unlawfully arrested and detained Cornelius Alexander, a negro, in a state of bondage. Connell was arraigned Tuesday before United States Commissioner W. E. Martin at Macon and was released to appear before Judge Samuel H. Sibley for trial under bond for $1,500.

Negro Found Dead.

The negro in question mysteriously disappeared several weeks ago, and federal investigators of the department of justice have exhumed a body in a badly decomposed condition near Hollinsville, in Pike county, which, according to the district attorney, has been identified as that of the missing man. In one side of the skull was a bullet hole. The supposed murder is now being investigated.

Alexander came to Atlanta in August, 1919, with a badly bruised head, and appealed to the district attorney for protection against Beecher Connell, who, according to the negro, had beaten him because he refused to obey an order of Willard Connell.

Alexander was advised not to return to his Pike county employers, and he went to Douglasville, where he obtained work in a garage. On February 4 he was arrested there by Willard Connell and Sheriff William Marsh, of Pike county. He was confined in the Zebulon jail until Philip Moore, a tenant of the Connell plantation, secured his release and took him to work for him. Moore told the grand jury that he paid Robert $22.50 a month for Alexander's services, while the negro received no wages.

Working for Farmer.

In 1918 the negro was working for Matt Bottom, a Concord farmer, in order to pay an indebtedness of $40, and in November of that year was turned over to Franklin Huff, who, it is said, assumed a debt of $175 which Bottom claimed Alexander owed him.

In December of 1918 he was turned over to Robert Connell, who assumed the debt and agreed to pay the negro $20 a month, provided it was applied in payment of the debt. The following August was when he ran away from the Connell plantation. Willard and Beecher are sons of Robert Connell.

Alexander was last seen alive on the night of March 4, when he is said to have been taken from a tenant house on the Connell plantation by a number of men in an automobile.

FOUR NEGROES KILLED AT MOONSHINE STILL

The Constitution

Columbus, Ga., June 25.—(Special.)—Four negro men were found murdered this afternoon at a still eight and one-half miles from Columbus, and two white men were arrested late today charged with the murder. A third man, Bernard Vardeman, surrendered to Deputy Sheriff John Beahn at 10 o'clock tonight on learning that the officers were looking for him. The dead negroes are Naff Bryan, Willie Williams, Jesse Nelson and Ollie Odom. The finding of the negroes, who evidently had been shot from ambush, aroused the section in the vicinity of the Hamilton road and all the afternoon autos from Columbus sped to the scene.

The negroes had evidently met at the still to make a run of liquor as it has been definitely established it was their property. The position of the bodies indicated they were fired upon when meeting. One negro was found some fifty yards from the others with a bullet hole in his head and briers indicated that he had fallen in these after running from the still.

The officials state that two of the white men, Goins and Hubbard, had visited two homes of the negroes Wednesday afternoon and searched their homes for liquor alleged to hav ebeen stolen from their still. They did not find any, however, and left, it was stated.

Wednesday night the negroes left their homes for the purpose of making liquor and their absence Thursday led the families to believe foul play had befallen them. Sheriff Beard was notified early this morning and deputies searched for some time in an effort to find some trace of the negroes. After hours of fruitless searching they were led to the still by a negro who was afraid to go there alone.

The remains of the negroes were searched and no pistols were found on them. There were no weapons found in the vicinity of the killing and no signs of a struggle, although a very heavy rain could have washed such signs away Thursday.

Vardeman stated late tonight that he would prove his innocence at the preliminary trial, which may be held tomorrow.

THREE ARRESTED

White Men Held Following Finding Four Dead Negroes

The Constitution

COLUMBUS, GA., June 25.—Three white men had been arrested up to a late hour tonight in connection with the mysterious killing of four negroes, whose bodies were found at a moonshine still four and a half miles from this city early today. The dead negroes were: Naff Bryan, Willie Williams, Jesse Nelson and Ollie Odom.

The white men under arrest give the nams of Bernard Vardeman, Claud Goins and Charles Hubbard.

The bodies of the negroes lay as if they had been shot from ambush. The whole countryside along Hamilton road was aroused by the tragedy and an all night hunt has been in progress.

Lynchings 1920
Cases of.

549

Jan. — June.

Facts About Worth County Killing

5-28-20

The following are the facts with reference to one of the most deplorable happenings in South Georgia that has ever come under the observation of the writer. It is not only inhuman to that humble race of people who serve the whites but it is alike injurious to the white people of the South who need the labor, and if the white people do not protect the helpless negro may we expect to continue to have the negro serve us upon the farms or in the city?

It appears that a white man by the name of Green Whiddon was assisted in all the acts hereinafter referred to by his brother Elizie Whiddon and by one Will Whitaker and Isaiah Whitaker. Green Whiddon went to the farm of C. L. Hall and procured a very ignorant family of negroes, eleven in number, to leave Mr. Hall and go live on his place, under promise of greater benefits and more money and privileges; the family consisted of a colored man, Ben Jones, his wife Elnora Jones, and the following children whose first names are given below:

Annie Belle, James, Rutherford, Plemon, Clem, Corinne, Jessie Belle, Hardy, J. C., and Bennie Lee.

All of these negroes appeared to be good healthy negroes, such as the farmers of this country are much in need of.

After moving to the farm of Green Whiddon they assisted in running his liquor still, and also that of Elzie Whiddon. They were required to hire out one of the boys to Alfred Barber and to use his earnings to buy their food, while they worked for Green Whiddon. It looked very much like some one giving a bucket to a negro and having him to pick blackberries on halves. Green Whiddon finally refused to furnish the necessaries of life. One Saturday night in April the whole family went to bed hungry, they remained hungry all Sunday, and Monday. The family worked Monday. On Monday night the old man and three of the boys disappeared. Tuesday morning when the bell rang and the men did not come to work, Green Whiddon came down to the house to investigate. Being informed that the old man and the boys had gone, began to threaten to shoot, kill, tar and burn at the stake the whole family if they did not bring up the old man and the boys. Finally he insisted on the old woman swearing out warrants so that he would not have any costs to pay to get them back, but compelled the county to go to the expense of bringing back these negroes to work for him. Green Whiddon and his friends above named, telephoned over the county and adjacent towns endeavoring to locate these negroes. All during the day Tuesday while the old woman washed for Elzie Whiddon and family. Wednesday Green Whiddon took the old woman in a car traveling from his farm 11 or 12 miles from Sylvester through Sylvester down toward Bridgeboro, looking through the country to Parkerville, calling on the people to know about them, all the time keeping the old woman in his company, and as he would leave various places he would curse the people who had failed to give him information concerning them. He insisted on the old woman staying out all night to look for the boys and the old mon ,she insisted on returning to her baby which was not yet weaned. They did return to her home and on Thursday she was compelled to walk from this farm about 12 miles to Sylvester to hunt the old man and the boys, being all the time very much frightened as she had been cursed, abused and threatened with death repeatedly, and knowing that these men had no regard for the law, that they had been making whiskey and selling it to many people from Doles and when the men folks were away the women would hand it out in bottles and collect the money, and on one Sunday they got the liquor still so close to the road that people could see the fire passing going to church. These negroes were threatened if they told anything about this still that they would be taken to the swamp and burned at the stake. The old woman returned, foot-sore and tired from her weary walk Thursday night and discovered her oldest daughter suffering severly from wounds inflicted by being hung up in the barn of Green Whiddon with a trace chain, strangled by only letting her toes touch the floor, she had been beaten with a rope procured by Elzie Whiddon, Isaiah and Will Whitaker assisted to overcome and tie her in this barn and to administer the most cruel and inhuman lashing with a rope upon the poor body of the oldest daughter, Annie Belle. She was threatened with death, with fire at the stake if she told any one. When her mother returned she told her in a whisper as a gun had been run down her throat injuring her mouth and throat to the extent it was swollen almost closed. Among other things she told her mother that these four men intended killing her unless she found the old man. The old woman after dark on Thursday evening crawled on hands and knees across the road that she might not be observed, into a gallberry thicket, crawled on her hands and knees into this gallberry thicket into a cypress pond, she did this knowing that they had dogs and during the day they had threatened to this girl while they were whipping her, that if they endeavored to leave these dogs would be put on their trail. The old woman walked out into this pond and lay down when she could stand no longer, placing her head upon a cypress limb to keep from drowning while she rested, secured a place where she could see the house and under the cover of darkness came to her home, the dog barked, they shot him, they whipped the children, shot up the house, carried on a succession of drunken debauches through the night. The next morning at the point of a gun they drove these children into the field, one of them was observed at daylight sitting on the fence to keep them from going elsewhere or to keep any one from coming to the house. After they had driven the children old enough to plow into the field they stood on their fence with rifles to prevent their escape. One of them went to the field of Alfred Barber where the boy who had been hired out was plowing and compelled h at the point of a high-powered rifle of some foreign make to leave the mule that he was driving in the middle of the field and to proceed to the Whiddon farm and there to attach himself to a plow. This girl who had been so severely whipped was scarcely able to stand, she was punched with a gun and kicked when she would stop, when she could not make the plow go into the ground she was cursed and threatened; they would take out the bullets and would tell them if steel bullets lasted they would have that farm worked. They killed this boy they had returned from the Alfred Barber farm to compel him to work. The old woman on her hands and knees creeped down the creek and stealthily stole away from the house, and some time during the afternoon on Friday, after having slept in this pond Thursday night, approached the house of a white woman, related her story, this white woman knowing the character of the Whiddons and Whitakers, loaned her a suit of men's clothes and a large man's hat and procured a white man to take her in a buggy to the home of an old colored man, she slept in a pond that night for fear the houses would be searched and that she would be found and returned to this farm and killed. Finally, on Sunday night she reached Sylvester, which was the first time that she had been inside of a house to sleep or eat a mouthful of food since Thursday. All this time not knowing what had become of her children, including her little baby, not knowing the fate that had met her husband and older boys and knowing that they were in search and had the officers searching; while the officers did not mean to be in the employ of the Whiddons they were ignorantly used so far as the officers warrant was concerned in an effort to find these negroes. On Friday afternoon an old negro man whose daughter lived on the Kilcrease farm about a mile from the Whiddon farm, hearing the condition of these children came over to the house, the Whiddons who were watching with their guns and compelling these children to work, saw the old man enter the house where the smaller children were, they immediately ran to the house, covered the old man with a rifle, soon one of their number, who can be identified by evidence, with a rope, tied him to a stump in the yard of these negroes and then whipped him with a rope, then loosed him and ran him around the stump all the time beating him with a rope, finally they told him they were going to kill him and would take him a little distance from the house, the old man, about seventy years of age, begged to be allowed to live a few days, that he was not endeavoring to do anybody any harm, they compelled him to take off his coat and at the point of a gun made him turn all of his pockets inside out, then thew began to shoot him; about this time two negroes were coming from Sylvester who were cropping on the farm of a man by the name of Altman near Warwick. The Whiddons seeing these negroes had observed their conduct, and knowing these negroes would tell it, compelled them to get out of their buggy in which they were riding going home; they compelled them to take off their hats and coats and to turn their pockets inside out then they killed them all with rifle shots. In order to make the appearance more decent they went to the house and procured some old razors and put in the hands of two of these dead negroes and an old pistol in the hand of another, then sent out the information that the killing was done in self defense; all of these men participating in and aiding this killing. They procured a release at a Coroner's inquest and had the coroner's jury to declare justifiable homicide. They held all of these negroes that remained on the farm until the old woman through friends procured a habeas corpus, not having any money to employ a lawyer she went to the City of Albany and went to officers of the U. S. Government, and through assistance procured a paper to be written, but could not hire an attorney to serve her as she had not sufficient money, she then went to the ordinary of Worth County and placed this paper in his charge, before he would have it served or sign it he went to an attorney and asked his advice; after the ordinary procured the advice that any judicial officer must sign a habeas corpus or forfeit his office and $2500.00, the habeas corpus was signed and turned over to the sheriff. On account of the unusual condition the regular habeas corpus with summons was not procured but the additional affidavit was to procure the arrest of all the children, and when the sheriff went to execute this paper he found the older children in the field at work. When the case was finally tried the old woman could not yet procure sufficient money to employ an attorney and she appeared in court in person and simply testified that all the children were hers and related some of the above facts. The case was decided against her in that she was compelled under the judgment to pay the costs. The judgment now exists against her for the costs, something over $30.00. She stated at the time of the trial that her few simple household belongings were at the Whiddon farm, having a very large family and being very hardworking it would take quite a bit of money to purchase new household belongings sufficient for herself and family. She had in the house eight bedsteads, with sufficient

mattresses and covers, she had a good sewing machine that she had bought herself, she had an organ that she and the girls had worked to pay for as four of the girl children are old enough to do regular farm work. She also had bureaus, washstands, chairs and rocking chairs that she had collected together from time to time during a quarter of a century of married life. These negroes are at least average negroes, all of the children being by one man and woman, neither of them have ever been married but once. They married many years ago, they do not know just how old they are, they do know how old the children are, they have no way of telling how old they are, after being closely questioned, but they do know that they have nine children living and two dead. At present prices of products this family is capable of producing crops on any reasonably good farm that would market for ten thousand dollars. They are the kind of negroes who do not consume much and none of them are unhealthy.

If the white people of the South permit men to go unpunished and allow verdicts of coroner's juries to be procured to whitewash their bloody murders and to terrorize this humble race how can we expect anything else than that railroads will be continually selling tickets to the colored people to go North, they feel like their very life depends on getting away. The better class of white people have all the judges, the white people have all the juries, and we should therefore handle this race with some degree of charity and honesty. Many people feel that dishonesty with a negro does not impeach their honesty when it is much more sin to deal dishonestly with a negro than it is with a white person who is capable of coping with them. If this condition continued we may expect to get out and cultivate our own farms, and many of them will be growing up in weeds, and many of our own good white ladies will be found in the kitchen doing their own work, and when this condition comes about they can look back and say that their own conduct drove the negro from our midst. We found the Indian here and drove him away, he is almost extinct. The negro was here in plenteous numbers, they are leaving fast—and not entirely without reason. There are many men who condemn this sort of thing but it does not help because they never raise their voice for the right. A passively good man is little, if any, better than a bad man so far as the results are concerned, because the community or downtrodden people reap no benefit unless he does more than to be passively good.

This article is written by one who believes that the negro is in the proper place when he lives in the South; it is also writen by one who knows that ninety-nine out of every one hundred negroes are treated fairly well and that the majority of good white people in their hearts and minds condemn this sort of conduct but he also knows they never raise their voice for the protection of the negro.

Signed:

A SOUTHERN WHITE MAN.

FIVE MEXICANS ARE LYNCHED

DANBURY CONN NEWS
APRIL 8, 1920

Bandits Robbed American and Neighbors Punished Them.

El Paso, Tex., April 8.—Five Mexican outlaws, members of a party of fifteen, who recently raided the mining camp of John Hicks, an American, near Guadeloupe Calno, Chihuahua, have been lynched by neighbors of Hicks, according to reports brought here.

The bandits, it was stated, rode up to the Hicks camp, disarmed the American and his Mexican workmen and carried off $6,000 in silver bars and all provisions of the camp. The loss of the provisions carried many miles on muleback over rough mountain trails, so enraged the people of the vicinity that they formed a party and pursued the bandits, capturing the leader and four of his men. These were hanged to trees. The remaining ten escaped.

LYNCHED BY MOB FOR ANOTHER'S CRIME

Rincon, Ga., June 25.—This town is practically deserted today. All plows are idle and white farm owners are pleading with their laborers to remain here. But nothing will induce the members of our race to live in this section following the lynching of Philip Gaithers. Efforts to stop the sale of tickets for people who desired to go to Savannah began too late. A carload of farm laborers had left here before the white men were aware of the exodus.

Gaithers had been accused of murdering a white girl, Miss Anna Jaudon, age 17, but it was later rumored that the girl was slain by her sweetheart and that Gaither had driven him to the spot in a buggy where the crime was committed. Gaithers was chained to a tree and oil poured on his clothing, but when an effort was made to apply the torch he broke the chains. He was riddled with bullets in the attempt to escape.

NEGRO BURNED NEAR RINCON

The Savannah

Was Accused of Slaying Young Woman

Parts of His Body Hacked Off And Carried Away as Souvenirs

Philip Gathers, the Negro who was accused of slaying Miss Auza Jaudan, a young white woman, near Rincon, in Effingham county, last week, was apprehended Monday morning in Screven county and carried to the scene of the gruesome crime and burned at the stake by a mob said to have been composed of several thousand persons.

The murder of Miss Jaudan was a most revolting crime and shortly after her body was found in the woods, where she was passing on her way home from the railroad, suspicion was directed toward Gathers as the perpetrator of the crime. He escaped from the community and succeeded in evading the mob for about four days, finally being apprehended near Stilson where he went to the home of a Negro, Buck Stevens and asked for breakfast. He told Stevens that he was being hunted by a mob. Stevens prepared him something to eat and in the meantime sent his wife out to notify those who were hunting for him that he was there. Gathers ate his meal hurriedly and when the arresting party arrived at the house he had departed in the woods. Dogs were put on his trail and he was shortly caught and carried through the country to the scene of the crime. News was scattered far and near of his capture and when the arresting party arrived at Rincon a crowd of several thousand was met. They demanded that Gathers be turned over to them and immediately preparations were made to burn him at the stake. He was chained to a young sapling and gasoline poured over his body and a match applied. Gathers with almost superhuman strength broke from his post and immediately was shot by numerous persons in the mob. He was pulled back and there his body was consumed in the flames. Many of those present hacked off pieces of his body which were carried away as souvenirs of the occasion.

THREE NEGROES ARE LYNCHED BY MINNESOTA MOB

BROOKLYN N Y TIMES
JUNE 16, 1920

Troops Called Out to Prevent More Race Rioting.

Duluth, Minn., June 16.—The arrival here today of State Guards due here today prevented further race troubles following a night of rioting in which a mob of 5,000 lynched three negroes held in connection with an attack on a seventeen-year-old white girl. Everything was quiet here and at Virginia, Minn., where three other negroes held in connection with the attack were believed aslo to be in danger of lynching.

The mob stormed the city jail, capturing six negroes held for the offense. Three of the accused were found "not guilty" at a mock trial before the lynchings.

Not a shot was fired in the mob demonstration.

The negroes hanged here were Isaac McGhie, Elmer Jackson and Nate Green, circus roustabouts. They were hanged at intervals of eight minutes.

McGhie was the first victim. A noose was placed around his neck at 11:30 last night. He declared his innocence and pleaded for mercy.

Priests Plead in Vain.

Two Catholic priests begged the crowd to let the law take its course.

Rev. Father E. J. Howard climbed fifteen feet up a telegraph pole and under the dim glare of an arc light prayed for the crowd to release the negroes. He was hooted by the crowd.

McGhie was jerked into the air three times. The rope broke on the first two attempts. He begged for mercy until an impassioned speech was cut short by his third ascent.

Jackson was the next victim, followed by Green. Both declared they were not guilty of the attack.

Attacking the police station, the mob hurled bricks and sticks. City authorities were unable to cope with the rioters. Eight patrolmen received minor injuries in defending the negro prisoners.

Cell Doors Broken In.

The mob first attacked the rear entrance. While part of the lynchers fought police in the rear, a detachment attacked the front entrance. Both sides used streams of water in the battle. Rioters managed to cut off the water supply of the defenders, and then secured possession of the jail. Cell doors were battered down with timbers.

The "trial" was held on the second floor of the police station. Those found guilty were taken two blocks from the station to the scene of their death, while the others were returned to police officers.

Officials here said it was the first manifestation of mob spirit in Duluth in years. The storm last night broke slowly. Reports of the attack on the white girl were spread about town by afternoon newspapers. Groups collected in the streets.

"All of a sudden," Police Lieutenant E. H. Barber said, "the groups melted into one huge ma , which came tearing down the stre toward the jail.

Innocent Man Killed?

"We refused to give up the prisoners, of course. Then they got timbers and began wrecking things. We couldn't stand them off.

"We called on the firemen. They came on the gallop, laying lines as they came. They poured water into the mob, using the highest possible pressure. The outskirts of the mob melted away, but the main body stood firm. Some of the men were caught in the face and strangled as the water caught them. Most of them just humped their backs and went on battering the doors. When they got inside, the men quickly determined that three of the black prisoners were guilty, hauled them out and hanged them.

"I think they killed one that was not guilty.

"As soon as the three were dead the crowd dispersed and all was quiet. It happened so quickly it didn't look real."

The bodies were cut down shortly after midnight and given to an undertaker.

Saved From Georgia; Brother Burned There

Louisville, Ky., April 30.—Holding that a warrant for the arrest of a fugitive from justice from another state cannot be issued by any officer of the commonwealth except the governor, unless the charge is that of a felony, Judge Charles T. Ray sustained a motion for a writ of habeas corpus and released Nelson Cunningham, who is wanted in Georgia. It was shown by the record, the court said, that the offense committed by Cunningham in Georgia is only a misdemeanor under the laws of that state.

Gov. Morros honored a requisition last Tuesday for the return of Cunningham to Georgia, but before he was taken into custody by an officer from that state the requisition was revoked. Counsel for Cunningham was instructed to produce him in Frankfort for examination by the governor some time after April 30. Societies here, interested in the case, employed five attorneys to represent Cunningham and prevent his return to Georgia.

Cunningham stated that his brother was recently burned at the stake by a Georgia mob after being accused of stealing a farmer's mule.

NEW YORK CITY EVE. SUN
JUNE 17, 1920

INVESTIGATES LYNCHING.

Jury to Inquire Into Deaths of Three Negroes at Duluth.

DULUTH, Minn., June 17.—A special Grand Jury was to convene here to-day to investigate the lynching of three negroes by a mob of 5,000 Tuesday night. The negroes were believed to have assaulted a seventeen-year-old white girl.

Two companies of State Guards rushed here Wednesday morning to prevent possible race clashes were withdrawn last night. Order prevails here. Further trouble is not expected.

Lynchings — 1920. Jan. — June.

Cases of

550

NEGRO IS LYNCHED BY KENTUCKY MOB

Constitution 3-31-20.

Paris, Ky., March 30.—Swooping down unexpectedly upon officers who were taking Grant Smith, negro, to the jail at Paris, last night, a crowd of forty men captured the negro and hurried him in an automobile out the Maysville-Lexington pike to May's Lick, Fleming county, where he was hanged to a telephone pole.

Smith, who was 40 years old, disappeared two months ago after alleged attack on the 14-year-old daughter of a farmer of Flemingsburg, Fleming county, Kentucky. He was arrested in Michigan last week and was being taken from the train last night to the Paris county jail, when the forty unmasked men came from buildings and took the prisoner from Sheriff Powell and Chief of Police Link.

A quickly-formed posse of county authorities unsuccessfully endeavored to overtake the mob in automobiles. When they arrived at May's Lick the crowd had disappeared, but the body of the negro was found hanging by the neck at the end of a rope tied to the top of a telephone pole.

NEW YORK CITY EVE. WORLD
MARCH 30, 1920

NEGRO IS LYNCHED BY KENTUCKY MOB

White Girl's Assailant Seized From Officers and Hung on Railroad Bridge.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 30.—Grant Smith, forty, negro, was lynched on a railroad bridge near Millersburg, Bourbon County, thirty miles from here, last night. He was charged with having criminally assaulted Ruby Anderson, fourteen, white. The crime was committed Feb. 8, the day of the riot in Lexington when soldiers stopped a mob trying to lynch Will Lockett, the negro who was being tried for a similar crime. Smith fled the State and was caught last week at Pontiac, Mich.

Sheriff G. W. Powell and other officers were taking Smith to Flemingsburg, where the crime was committed, last night, when suddenly a mob rushed from the roadside, seized the weapons of the officers, dragged Smith to a railroad bridge and strung him up.

NEW YORK CITY JOURNAL
MARCH 30, 1920

KENTUCKY MOB LYNCHES NEGRO ON WAY TO JAIL

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 30.—Grant Smith, a negro, forty years old, was lynched on a railroad bridge near Millersburg, Bourbon County, thirty miles from here. He was charged with having criminally assaulted Ruby Anderson, fourteen, white. The crime was committed on Feb. 8, a day of riot in Lexington, when soldiers stopped a mob trying to lynch Will Lockett, the negro who was being tried for a similar crime.

Sheriff G. W. Powell and other officers were taking Smith to Flemingsburg when suddenly a mob rushed from the roadside, seized the weapons of the officers, dragged Smith to a railroad bridge and strung him up. The mob then quietly dispersed.

N Y C WORLD
MARCH 30, 1920

MOB LYNCHED NEGRO.

Grant Smith Seized From Officers and Hung on RR. Bridge.

(Special to The World.)

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 29.—Grant Smith, forty, negro, was lynched on a railroad bridge near Millersburg, Bourbon County thirty miles from here, tonight. He was charged with having criminally assaulted Ruby Anderson, fourteen, white. The crime was committed Feb. 8, the day of the riot in Lexington when soldiers stopped a mob trying to lynch Will Lockett, the negro who was being tried for a similar crime. Smith escaped the State and after being sought through several States was caught last week at Pontiac, Mich.

Sheriff G. W. Powell and other officers were taking Smith to Flemingsburg, where the crime was committed, tonight, when suddenly a mob rushed from the roadside, seized the weapons of the officers, dragged Smith to a railroad bridge and strung him up. The mob then quietly dispersed. There is no clue to the identity of the lynchers.

Mob Tears Down Jail To Lynch Kansas Negro

PITTSBURG, Kan., April 20.—An unidentified negro tramp was lynched in Mulberry last night after a mob had literally torn the small town jail to pieces. He was charged with assaulting Sylvia Brown in the country about two miles from Mulberry.

The negro was captured soon after the attack. The girl was taken to the jail to identify him. Before she could speak he threw up his hands and screamed in despair. Sheriff Milton Gould held the mob off for an hour before the jail was destroyed. The negro was hanged to a telephone pole.

IRISH PRISONER IS KILLED BY ARMED MOB

4-21

The Montgomery Advertiser

(Associated Press)

DUBLIN, IRELAND, April 20—Detective Inspector Dalton was shot and killed today in Mount Joy Street when he and another detective of the Metropolitan police were attacked by several armed men. The other detective escaped injury, but a woman was injured by a bullet. The assassins made their escape.

KANSAS MOB OF 1,000 PEOPLE LYNCH NEGRO

The Montgomery Advertiser

Was Identified as Assailant of Young Girl; Youth Was an Eye-Witness

4-20-20

PITTSBURG, KANS., April 19.—A mob estimated to have numbered 1,000 persons late today surrounded the jail at Mulberry, near here, seized a negro identified as having attacked a young white girl this morning, and hanged him to a telephone pole.

The mob made no attempt to molest a white youth, who with the negro, was captured by a posse late today.

Immediately after the lynching the youth was removed from the jail by authorities, who did not announce their intention.

The attack upon the young woman took place while she was on the way to Mulberry from her home near that place. She was found tied to two trees by a small boy who was playing in the vicinity. Her throat was salshed. According to physicians she probably will recover.

Immediately after she was found a posse started in pursuit of her assailant.

After their capture by the posse the youth and the negro were taken back to Mulberry, where, officials annuonced both the young woman and the youth identified the negro as the assailant.

Sheriff Mill Gould of Crawford, started for Mulberry on receipt of word that the mob was forming. He arrived as the crowd started for the jail. Although he resisted aggressively he was overpowered and compelled to stand with his arms about a pole a few feet from where the negro was hanged. No arrests have been made tonight.

Sheriff Gould took office last week after the resignation of G. Clint Webb, against whom ouster proceedings were begun because he permitted Alexander M. Howat and three other miners in jail at Girard to address a gathering of miners from the jail portico.

The youth held in connection with the case, gave his name as B. F. C. Workman, of Springfield, Ill. He said he did not know the negro's name. It was said the girl confirmed the boy's statement that he refused to assist the negro.

MOB IN KANSAS STORMS JAIL AND HANGS A NEGRO

ST LOUIS MO POST DISPATCH
APRIL 20, 1920

Man Accused by Young Girl of Attacking Her Had Been Captured by Mulberry Posse.

WHITE YOUTH WITH NEGRO LOCKED UP

Gov. Allen Orders Attorney-General to Act at Once to Bring About Prosecution of Persons Involved.

By the Associated Press.

MULBERRY, Kan., April 20.—This town, in the heart of the Kansas coal country, is still excited today over the events of late yesterday, when a mob, estimated at 1000 or more persons, stormed the local jail, dragged out an unknown negro, identified as the assailant of a 16-year-old white girl living near here, and hanged him to a telephone pole.

Attorney-General Richard J. Hopkins is under instructions from Gov. Henry J. Allen to take any steps necessary in bringing about the prosecution of those involved.

Identified by Young Woman.

Further efforts are being made to identify the negro, who, with B. F. C. Workman, 16 years old, white, was captured by a posse near the State line and later identified by the young woman as the man who attacked her. Workman, who told the authorities he was from Springfield, Ill., was not molested by the mob. He was taken to jail in Girard while the lynching was in progress. He denied being implicated in the attack and his story was confirmed by the young woman, according to the authorities.

The posse, numbering 25 or 30 men, armed with rifles and shotguns, obtained a locomotive and a box car and started for the scene. The party came upon the fugitives on the Missouri side of the State line, possemen said. The searchers immediately opened fire, and, they said, the negro returned it with a shotgun. A number of shots were exchanged before the negro was away his shotgun and surrendered, and was taken to jail.

By that time a large crowd had assembled around the jail. Sheriff Milt Gould, who had arrived from Pittsburg, importuned the crowd to go home.

The mob was almost won over by the Sheriff, when some one went to the home of the girl and brought her to the jail. As she was taken the door the negro saw her. He threw up his hands. He identified her before she had a chance to identify him. The girl then said the negro was the man who attacked her and tied her to a tree and slashed her throat. The attack took place when she was on her way to Mulberry. She was found tied to a tree by a boy. She is expected to recover.

This county was the scene of a lynching in 1905 when a crowd hanged Joseph Godley, a negro, who had killed a patrolman here. The killing took place Christmas night while the officers were attempting to suppress a disturbance at a negro dance. Godley fled from town but was quickly captured.

NEGRO IS LYNCHED BY MOB OF KANSANS

4-25-20.

Constitution

Pittsburg, Kan., April 19.—A mob estimated to have numbered 1,000 persons late today surrounded the jail at Mulberry, near here, seized a negro identified as having attacked a young white girl this morning and hanged him to a telephone pole.

The mob made no attempt to molest a white youth who, with the negro, was captured by a posse late today.

Immediately after the lynching the youth was removed from the jail by the authorities, who did not announce their destination.

The attack upon the young woman took place while she was on her way to Mulberry from her home near that place. She was found tied to two trees by a small boy who was playing in the vicinity. Her throat was slashed. According to physicians, she probably will recover.

Immediately after she was found a posse started in pursuit of her assailant.

After their capture by the posse the youth and the negro were taken back to Mulberry, where, officers announced, both the young woman and the youth identified the negro as the assailant.

Sheriff Mill Gould, of Crawford county, satrted for Murberry on receipt of the word that the mob was forming. He arrived as the crowd started for the jail. Although he resisted aggressively he was overpowered and compelled to stand with his arms about a pole a few feet from where the negro was hanged. No arrests had been made tonight.

Sheriff Gould took office last week after the resignation of G. Clint Webb, against whom ouster proceedings were begun because he permitted Alexander M. Howat and three other miners in jail at Girard to address a gathering of miners from the jail portico.

The youth held in connection with the case gave his name as H. F. C. Workman, of Springfield, Ill. He said he did not know the negro's name. It was said the girl confirmed the boy's statement that he refused to assist the negro.

Arkansas Governor Comments.

Little Rock, Ark., April 19.—Governor Brough, of Arkansas, commenting tonight on the lynching of the negro by a mob at Mulberry, Kan., termed the affair deplorable.

Referring to the refusal recently of Governor Allen, of Kansas, to permit the return to Arkansas for trial of Robert L. Hill, alleged leader of the negro uprising near Elaine, Phillips county, Governor Brough said it would seem that the record of the officers and people of Phillips county in preventing mob violence in the face of great provocation is much more creditable than that of the people in course,' 'Governor Brough added.

PHILADELPHIA BULLETIN
APRIL 2, 1920

Carolina

Lynching Negro

Associated Press

Spartansb[illegible], S. C., April 2.—George Robertson, [illegible]egro, was taken from the city jail [illegible] Laurens, S. C., last midnight by [illegible] mob. He was hanged to a railroad b[illegible]ge on the outskirts of the city.

NEGRO MOB MARCHING TO AVENGE LYNCHING

The Montgomery Advertiser

Croweburg Turns Out to Visit Mulberry, Where Negro Was Lynched and Avenge Him

4-23-20

(Associated Press)

PITTSBURG, PA., April 22—Negroes from Croweburg, Kan., a small mining camp in this district, tonight, were reported to be marching to Mulberry, Kan., where a negro was lynched last Monday, following an attack on a young white girl.

M. F. Brandenburg son of W. A Brandenburg, president of the Pittsburg State Normal, in company with the students of the Normal School, went to Mulberry tonight. Young Brandenbury returned with the report that a play which the students were giving was stopped at the end of the first act, following a report that the negroes were marching on the town.

A prominent Mulberry business man reported over long distance telephone late tonight that the hardware stores had been thrown open to the public so that arms and ammunition could be procured to arm the Mulberry citizens before arrival of the mob.

It is known that some of the negroes in that community have been in an ugly mood since the lynching.

It was later reported that some of the citizens considered the report only a wild rumor, but guards have been thrown around the town.

LYNCHING HAS REACHED KANS.

The Topeka

A Negro is Hanged Near Missouri.

Plain dealer

The lynching of an unknown colored boy at Mulberry, Kansas Monday is a shameful disgrace to the state and the good government that has placed Kansas in the front rank of states that stand up for law, order and decency and a square deal to all mankind. The law upon our statutes to remove an official from office who does not give a prisoner protection from mob violence when in his custody should be enforced in this case as the evidence plainly shows that the sheriff was grandstanding. He should have deputized and armed men to assist him in protecting the prisoner, but instead stood out alone and did not fire a single shot in defense of himself or the prisoner. This alone shows that he was playing to the galleries. He knew the feeling of this particular place, which sits on the edge of Missouri, toward colored people who are not accused of crime and should have spirited him away.

The victim of the mob was a stranger, no one knew him or from whence he came or whether bound. In company with a white boy some eighteen or nineteen years old, he was overtaken while walking the railroad tracks. Both boys were taken back by a large possee of citizens, placed in jail and later a mob "overpowered" the sheriff, removed the colored boy and lynched him. After this murder had been committed the white boy was asked one or two questions and told to go in peace and sin no more. He too was a stranger tramping through the country.

It is charged that the colored boy at the point of a shotgun forced a 15-year-old white girl to a tree where he disrobed and assaulted her, and asked the white boy to commit the same henious offense, but he refused, so together they continued their journey until overtaken by officers and citizens and brought back to the little town. This white lad could have committed the crime, and there is no proof that it was not him or that he did not have a hand in this horrible affair. The press dispatches further state that he cut the girl's throat, yet under the terrible shock of this revolting crime and with her throat cut, she was able to appear and "identify" the brute. How does this sound to you dear reader? Get a few grains of salt, perhaps it will go down. These prejudice, unfair white men in reporting stories of crime where a colored man is involved put some things over that no sane man or woman could believe. We are going to investigate this affair thoroughly and give our readers the facts as they are.

MULBERRY MOB FORCES NEGRO TO LYNCH HIMSELF

TOPEKA KAN CAPITAL
APRIL 20, 1920

Sylvia Brown, Girl of 15, Assaulted Near Abandoned Mine, Bound Between Trees and Her Throat Cut.

MOB MAKES SHERIFF HUG POLE

Crowd of 1,000 Pulls Negro Thru Window—White Boy, Unwilling Witness of Assault, Tells Story.

Pittsburg, Kan., April 19.—A mob, estimated to be 1,000 strong, this afternoon lynched an unknown Negro at Mulberry, Kan., a town fourteen miles northeast of here. He was made to climb a telephone pole. The rope dangled from the neck of the doomed man. He then was forced to release his hold on the pole. His body dropped into mid air and was stopped in its descent with a sudden jerk of the rope that was thrown over the cross bar.

The lynching was the outgrowth of an assault made upon Sylvia Brown, a 15-year-old white girl, this morning, a few miles north of Mulberry. The girl was found bound between two trees late this morning. Her throat had been cut and her body badly bruised.

The Negro was apprehended this afternoon about 3 o'clock and taken to the Mulberry jail, where he was placed in confinement by a constable. Sheriff Gould was called and in turn notified the Pittsburg police, who responded. The mob quickly gathered on hearing of the arrest of the Negro and while part of the mob held off the officers, the other pried the bars from the windows of the jail and pulled the Negro thru the window, hustling him to a telephone pole a short distance from the jail.

Sheriff Pleads With Mob.

When captured, the Negro was found to have been hit by a .22 caliber bullet, the wound presumably having been inflicted by the posse in making the arrest. Sheriff Gould stated tonight that a coroner's inquest would be held and the findings of the jury would determine what further action would be taken in the case. He estimated the mob to be 1,500 strong. It was reported by the officials that the girl identified the Negro in the jail before the lynching.

Sheriff Gould stated that he thrice addressed the mob in his efforts to cause them to disperse without accomplishing the deed on which they were bent. The mob early had overpowered the town marshal and taken his keys from him. However, Gould blocked the entrance, and the mob resorted to a crowbar, which was used on the windows, members of the mob surging thru two windows to the secluded corner of the jail, where the Negro cowered in fright. Gould still offered resistance, but was finally overpowered and held with his arms encircling a telephone pole near the Negro's death post. It was reported that many Mulberry citizens commended the sheriff for his action and for "keeping his head."

At the time of the lynching there were three other officers present besides Gould and the town marshal.

Boy Is Not Molested.

When the Negro was arrested a young white boy, B. F. C. Workman, 16 years old, was found in his company. The boy was placed in jail with the Negro, but no effort was made by the mob to molest him. After the lynching, Chief of Police Ross Armstrong and Officer Pickard, of the Pittsburg police, brought the boy to Pittsburg and placed him in jail. He was interviewed by a reporter and immediately afterward was taken from the jail by a deputy sheriff. Their destination was not made public.

The boy told a thrilling story of the assault, going into details of the events leading up to the assault, and later to the lynching. Workman said that his home was in Springfield, Ill., and that he was "bumming" his way to California. He said that he had gone broke sixty miles north of Kansas City and rode a freight into the city, later taking a freight south. He left the train several miles north of Mulberry and walked along the tracks and met the Negro a short distance north of Mulberry. He said that they met the young white girl at a switch crossing near a mine shaft not being operated and that the Negro accosted the girl and backed her about fifty yards from the track with a shotgun, where he removed all of her clothing except a thin undershirt. He then tied her with strips of clothing and assaulted her.

Boy Bought Shotgun Shells.

The boy reported that the Negro then asked him to assault the girl. The boy stated emphatically that he refused. He said that he was then ordered to walk down the track while the Negro tied the girl between two trees. The boy related threats that the Negro made to him if he told of the assault. They then walked to Mulberry where the boy bought shotgun shells upon the Negro's order. He admitted that he also carried a revolver but that he had no ammunition. They left Mulberry, going south along the railroad tracks, where they were later arrested by a posse headed by a constable.

The boy said that the Negro had told him he was 19 years old, but that he thought the Negro was a few years older. When interviewed the boy did not seem nervous and told his story without hesitation.

The Pittsburg police reported that they were confident the boy did not take a part in the assault.

Workman said that the girl protested and struggled at the advances made upon her by her assailant and cried bitterly during the assault.

The wounds sustained by the girl are not expected to prove fatal, but the extent of her injuries have not been reported by the physician under whose care she was placed.

Found By Small Boy.

The girl was found this morning at 11:30 by a small white boy, who was playing in the vicinity and heard her screams. It is thought that the assault took place about 10:30 and that the girl was unconscious when the Negro left her tied to the trees. When found she had two large slashes on her throat from ear to ear. She was taken to her home near Gross, a mining camp, two and one-half miles from Mulberry. The assault took place two miles northwest of Mulberry. It was reported this evening that she is badly injured, but that it is thought she will recover. It was reported in Mulberry that the girl had stated that the white boy did not take part in the assault. She also said that the Negro had covered her with a gun and threatened to drown her if she screamed. There is a small pond near the scene of the assault.

The girl was on her way to Mulberry when accosted by the Negro. She was going into town to purchase some garden seed for her grandfather, W. A. Brown, with whom she makes her home.

The body of the Negro was cut down within thirty minutes after the lynching and taken to a Mulberry undertaking establishment.

No action against the leaders of the mob has been reported. The sheriff and county attorney are on their way to Pittsburg. The sheriff in the case is Milt Gould, who had recently been appointed to the office, following the resignation of G. Clint Webb, who faced ouster proceedings at the hands of the state of Kansas for allowing Alexander Howat, president of the miners of district 14, to make a speech last Monday from the balcony of the Crawford county jail, where he was confined on a charge of contempt of court for refusal to testify before the industrial court of Kansas, sitting in Pittsburg.

Captured in Missouri.

Members of the posse that captured the Negro and Workman tonight told how they accomplished their task.

Soon after word of the attack reached Mulberry, a report was received that the air had been seen at a point between Mulberry and Minden, Mo. The posse, numbering twenty-five or thirty men, armed with rifles and shotguns, obtained a locomotive and a box car and started for the scene. The party came upon the fugitives on the Missouri side of the state line, possemen said. The searchers immediately opened fire and, they said, the Negro returned it with the shotgun he was carrying. A number of shots were exchanged before the Negro was wounded in the hip. He threw away his gun and surrendered. He and Workman were placed in the box car, hurried across the Kansas line and taken to the Mulberry jail.

By that time a large crowd had assembled around the jail. Sheriff Gould, who had arrived from Pittsburg, importuned the mob to go home. While he was addressing the mob, the young woman was brought to the jail to identify the suspects. When she declared the Negro was the man, the crowd started for the jail.

Mulberry was reported quiet tonight, altho crowds of citizens remained on the streets until a late hour discussing the lynching. Officials, however, declared they believed the trouble was over. Efforts to identify the Negro had failed at a late hour.

This community was the scene of a lynching in 1905, when a Negro shot and killed Milton Kinkle, a patrolman, who attempted to quiet a disturbance at a Negro dance. Responding to the threats of the mob all Negroes in Pittsburg left town that night. Threatening messages were sent back from a mining camp to which the people fled, that they would return and massacre those involved in the lynching. This resulted in the arrest of Negro leaders and the trouble subsided.

Lynchings—1920
Cases of.

557

Jan.—June.

Police Flee as 5,000 White Men Storm Jail and Take Prisoners

The Chicago Defender
6-19-1920

(BY CONTINENTAL PRESS)

Duluth, Minn., June 18.—Over 5,000 angry white men, displaying the spirit of cannibalism, stormed the police headquarters here Tuesday night and took possession of six men, led them to the main streets and lynched three of them. The other three were released when they established the fact that they were not present when a 17-year-old girl was alleged to have been attacked. When the mob began to gather at the police station the entire Duluth force was called out, but being composed largely of old men proved unable to handle the angry mob. In fact, as the demand grew for the release of the accused men by the throng, the police deserted the building and took to their heels, it is claimed. Charges, it is said, will be brought against the entire force for neglect of duty.

Officers Watch Lynching

Although no shots were fired, bricks and sticks did considerable damage to the station and furniture was upturned when it was said that the prisoners had been removed from their cells and hidden. The men lynched were Isaac McGhee, Elmer Jackson and Nathan Green, all about 22 years old, and employes of a circus as roustabouts. They were lynched in the order named at 11:30 p. m., 11:38 p. m. and 11:45 p. m. respectively. Up to the last minute the three men declared they were innocent. It is declared that some of the policemen who had deserted the headquarters when the mob make its attack removed their coats and hats, returned to the scene and looked on as the three men dangled from a telegraph pole. McGhee was the first to be strung up by the mob. As the noose was placed about his neck he cried aloud: "I am not the man you want. God be with them; I am not the right man."

Priest Makes Plea

Despite his protest he was drawn to the top of the pole and strangled to death. During this excitement a Catholic priest, Father F. J. Howard, climbed fifteen feet up the pole and pleaded with the mob to let the law take its course. He was hooted and jeered, and some one in the mob yelled, "Remember the girl—lynch them."

Troops on Guard

After the lynching was over further trouble was not anticipated although national guard troops had been ordered here from Fort Snelling by State Adjt. Gen. Rhinow and a company of local guardsmen ordered mobilized by the same authority. The citizens here are on the point of petitioning the governor to allow the soldiers to patrol the streets until the police force can be supplied with men who will uphold the law at any cost. It is claimed that when the mob stormed the jail the policemen failed to repulse the throng by firing, but called out the fire department and used water on the crowd. The mob slashed the hose and stormed the building. It is said that at this point the policemen deserted the headquarters.

Similar to South

Several prominent citizens took part in the lynching and their names have been given to the local authorities. No arrest has been made, which makes this lynching in the city of Duluth similar in character to those often celebrated in southern cities.

TROOPS PATROL CITY AFTER MOB LYNCHES 3 ACCUSED NEGROES

BROOKLYN N. Y. EAGLE
JUNE 16, 1920

Ten Other Blacks, Held for Attacking White Girl, in Peril 5,000 Battle Police.

Duluth, Minn., June 16—A report received here early today from Virginia, Minn., was to the effect that ten negroes were being rushed in motor cars to St. Paul, guarded by deputy sheriffs, to be placed in the Ramsey County Jail, for protection. A score of machines carrying members of last night's mob had been reported on the way to Virginia from Duluth in an effort to seize other negro employees of a circus, whom they believed might have participated in the attack on the white girl.

Virtually normal conditions prevailed today on the Duluth business streets over which a mob of 5,000 persons surged last night, sweeping the police from power and seizing and lynching three negroes held in connection with an attack on a 17-year old white girl.

When two companies of Minnesota National guardsmen reached here early today from St Paul, they found only a damaged police station and littered streets as visual evidences of the mob's activity.

The 124 men and 6 officers went into temporary camp preparing to patrol the streets, if necessary, to guard against any eventuality that might arise as an aftermath of the mob's mad run. The men are equipped for riot duty.

Last night's lynchings were accomplished after the city's police force had been overpowered by bricks and streams from fire hose in an attack on Police Headquarters. For at least two hours the mob ruled, only relinquishing its power after the negroes had been lynched.

Six negroes had been arrested by the police in connection with the attack on the girl, which occurred at a circus ground Monday night. The negroes were attached to the circus as roustabouts. The mob held a mock trial, declared three of the negroes guilty and acquitted the other three who today still were in the hands of the police.

The three "convicted" negroes were hanged within a block and a half of the police station, the mob hooting down pleas of two priests that the law be permitted to take its course. It took three starts to hang the first negro, as the rope broke the first two times.

THE MAN-HUNT

For the past few days, local papers have been following up in most careful fashion the movements of great hordes of men through the fields and swamps of the adjoining counties seeking a Negro man charged with murdering a young woman in the interior of the state. The spirit of these accounts would indicate that the whole atmosphere is set for a lynching and that the people, generally, are reconciled to it as an inevitable conclusion, if the man hunted is caught.

The schedule of operations and movements of all the groups is being so well kept that those of us in the city can almost follow the blood-hounds as they chase their prey for the crowds of blood-thirsty men. Many of the hunters, it is indicated, are drunk with moonshine in which the section abounds—so drunk that the leaders have had to reorganize several of the crowds enlisted in the hunt.

Doesn't this describe a mob, or several mobs? Will these men, drunk with liquor and hate, deliver their prisoner into the hands of the law and insure him a fair trial so as to establish his guilt? Who believes they will?

Will these bands of armed and drunken men spare the thousands of inoffensive Negroes amongst whom they are roaming in search of the supposed murderer?

What is being done by the authority of the state to prevent a lynching in case of capture? What will prevent the unscrupulous, constituting a vast majority of these crowds from killing too quickly innocent Negroes whom they may run across? This has so often been done in case of mobs, and is a terrible commentary on mob violence in this country. The innocent are the chief sufferers. They feel the sting of hate. The guilty often escape.

The Negro sought may not be guilty. A mob may kill the wrong man, recklessly concluding he is the man sought. This is often the case.

Isn't there a very positive and specific duty resting upon the constituted authority in this jurisdiction to take steps to disperse these bands of man-hunters? Has not the past taught that these men will most likely slaughter the man they are seeking and others perhaps.

When shall we stop lynching and mob violence? And how?

Does not the law provide a remedy for breaking up these crowds of reckless and abandoned men? Does such wild roving and ravaging represent the spirit of the laws of our land? If not, then why does not the constituted authority and the law intervene to stop it?

The terror and fear and awe and suffering of the thousands of Negroes who live in the rural districts is appalling in times like this. Have they no rights, no hope of protection?

The public must be calloused and case-hardened on this matter. It almost seems that the people are resigned to certain lynching and mob-violence in this country.

It may be that before our ink is dry the Negro suspect, or others, will be lynched or burned. No trial, no law—anarchy, chaos.

This nation will never blot out lynching and mob violence so long as the officers of the law lead great crowds of men whom they cannot control, and as long as officers of the law lack courage to do their duty in preventing unlawful assemblies of men, as in the Minnesota case. It is the duty of the law to protect prisoners.

TURNS PREACHER TO RUN DOWN CRIMINAL

The Louisville Courier Journal
3-28-1920

Negro Detective Holds Camp Meeting Converts Fugitive's Wife, Gets Reward on Her Clues.

Lexington, Ky., May 26.—Details came out today regarding the apprehension of Grant Smith, a Negro from Fleming county, who was later taken from Chief of Police Fred Link of Paris and lynched by a number of Fleming county citizens.

Shortly after the crime Smith disappeared. A Negro detective in Zanesville, Ohio, learning that a reward of $500 had been posted for the Negro, set out for Fleming county, as a revivalist preacher and held a big camp meeting. The Negroes flocked the meetings, and scores were converted. The detective secured lodging at the home of Grant Smith's wife, who had become one of his fervent converts. One night the "preacher" asked her about her husband and she relaated the full story of his crime.

After praying for him the preacher-detective was shown a photograph of Smith, which he begged to keep, saying possibly he might run across him some day and would try to convert him. The wife gave him the picture and a letter from her husband sent from Pontiac, Mich. The "preacher" went to Pontiac and got the $500 reward.

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NEGRO LYNCHED BY DULUTH MOB

NEW YORK CITY SUN
JUNE 16, 1920

Another Is Taken Out to Be Hanged After 5,000 Batter Way Into Jail.

HOSE TURNED ON POLICE

"Court" Is Held and Four of Six Men Are Found Guilty of Attack on White Girl.

DULUTH, Minn., June 15.—Overriding the police force of the city, a mob estimated at 5,000 persons late to-night took possession of police headquarters and seized six negroes held in connection with an attack on a young white girl.

One negro was lynched at 11:45 P. M., and another had been taken away at that time, apparently with the intention of hanging him too.

The negro hanged was taken about two blocks from the police station, where a rope was thrown over a telephone pole. As he was pulled into the air the rope broke and he tumbled to the ground. He was held until another rope was procured, and the hanging proceeded.

Members of the mob held "court" on the second floor of the building and

temporarily acquitted two of the negro suspects, but apparently decided the others were guilty.

Four lines of hose were taken from firemen by the mob and turned on the police. Stones and sticks were used to break windows, and members of the mob crawled into the jail at 10:20 P. M. Efforts were directed toward battering down the steel doors leading to the cell rooms, and it took only a few minutes before the crowd succeeded in the attempt.

The attack on the girl is alleged to have occurred last night at the circus grounds here. The negroes, employed with the circus, were arrested. Four other negroes, it is said, were arrested several miles from here and were being brought to Duluth to-night.

ST. PAUL, June 15.—Two companies of the Sixth Infantry, Minnesota National Guard, were ordered to-night to proceed at once to Duluth, and a train due to leave here at 11:35 A. M. was held for the assembling of the troops.

Mob in Duluth Seizes 6 Negroes

NEW YORK CITY TRIBUNE
JUNE 16, 1920

One Lynched, Another Is Expected To Be Hung; White Girl Is Attacked

DULUTH, Minn., June 15.—Overriding the police force of the city, a mob estimated at five thousand persons late to-night took possession of police headquarters and seized six negroes held in connection with a criminal attack on a young white girl.

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TROOPS GUARD BLACKS FROM MINNESOTA MOB

Constitution

St. Paul, Minn., June 18.—Fearing a further outbreak Saturday night at Duluth, where five negroes were lynched Tuesday night, officials there appealed to Governor Burnquist tonight to send troops to patrol the streets. Fourteen negroes are still in jail and threats have been made against them, it is said.

The governor immediately ordered F battery and a machine-gun detachment to proceed to Duluth at once and they will arrive tomorrow. The troops comprise 101 men and four officers.

Sheriff Magie, over the long-distance telephone, told Adjutant General W. F. Rhinow here that he had received reports that an organized attempt would be made Saturday night to storm the St. Louis county jail in an effort to lynch the fourteen negroes being held in connection with an alleged assault upon a 17-year-old white

Duluth Mob Lynches Three Negroes, Free Three; 5,000 Stormed Jail After Attack on White Girl

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
JUNE 16, 1920

DULUTH, Minn., June 15.—Three negroes were lynched here tonight by a mob estimated at 5,000 persons, which overpowered the police, took possession of Police Headquarters and seized the negroes, who were held in connection with an attack on a young white girl. Six negroes in all were seized, but the mob held "court" and acquitted three of the suspects.

The first negro hanged was taken about two blocks from the police station to the corner of First Street and Second Avenue, East, where a rope was thrown over a telephone pole. As he was pulled into the air the rope broke and he tumbled to the ground. He was held until another rope was procured, and the hanging proceeded.

Not a shot was fired in the attack on the Police Station, the members of the mob using bricks and other missiles, and in the final stages of the fight streams of water from a fire hose taken from the police themselves.

At midnight the mob still surrounded the Police Station, but there was no indication of further trouble. The police believed the mob would disperse in a few hours without other disorder.

The attack on the girl is alleged to have occurred last night at the circus grounds here. The negroes, employed with the circus, were rounded up by the police after the girl's story had been told. Four other negroes, it is said, were arrested several miles from here and were being brought to Duluth tonight.

ST. PAUL, MINN, June 15.—Two companies of the 6th Infantry, Minnesota National Guard, were ordered tonight to proceed at once to Duluth, and a train, due to leave here at 1:35 A. M., was held for the assembling of the troops.

In the meantime General Rhinow ordered a company of Home Guards at Duluth mobilized and gave instructions for commandeering of such ammunition and guns as could be obtained, for use in an effort to quell the disturbances.

EASTON, Mr., June 15.—Isaiah Fountain, a negro who was awaiting sentence of execution for criminal assault upon Bertha Simpson, thirteen-year-old white girl, in Trappe, Md., on April 19, made his second escape from jail here tonight. The Sheriff and a posse of 200 men are searching the woods for him and open threats are made of lynching.

SAME BLACKS TRIED TO ASSAULT INDIANA GIRL

(By Associated Press)

South Bend, Ind., June 16.—Negroes employed by the same circus as those who were lynched in Duluth last night, following an attack on a white girl, attempted to assault Helen Penrod of South Bend, when the show was in this city, June 7.

The assailants of the South Bend girl escaped, being hidden by companions, the police said here today.

FOUR NEGROES ARE LYNCHED IN TEXAS

PITTSBURG PA. DISPATCH
JULY 1, 1920

[BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS]

WHARTON, Tex, June 30—Two Negroes were shot to death and two others hanged by citizens in this county, it became known here today. They were wanted in connection with the killing of Deputy Sheriff S C McCormick last Saturday night.

Washington Giles and his brother, name unknown, who was accused of firing the shot that killed McCormick, were shot Tuesday near Diamond Mound. The bodies of Jodie Gordon and Elijah Anderson were found Tuesday morning hanging from trees six miles east of Wharton. Officers here assert they have no clew as to the lynchers. It is understood 250 men participated in the pursuit of the Negroes.

TUSKEGEE, Ala, June 30—There was a decrease in the number of lynchings during the first six months of this year, according to a statement prepared by R R Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, and made public here today. The total was 16, compared with 17 in the corresponding period of 1919 and 33 in the same period in 1918.

GRAND JURY TO PROBE LYNCHING AT DULUTH

The Constitution

Duluth, Minn., June 16.—With the departure tonight of the two companies of national guards sent for riot duty, home guards and naval militia took over patrol of the district where last night a mob of 5,000 lynched three negroes suspected of complicity in an attack on a white girl.

An investigation was started today by county officials, preliminary to the convening tomorrow of a special grand jury. It also was stated Governor Burnquist would institute a state inquiry.

There were no untoward demonstrations today, and thirteen negroes, all roustabouts with a circus that appeared here Monday were under guard in the county jail, held in connection with the attack on the girl.

South Bend, Ind., June 16.—Negroes employed by the same circus as the three who were lynched in Duluth last night, following an attack on a white girl, attempted to assault a young white woman when the show was in this city June 7. The assailants escaped, being hidden by companions, the police said here today.

MINNESOTA MOB LYNCHES NEGROES

The Atlanta Constitution

Three Pay Penalty at

Duluth for Attack on White Girl—Mob Stormed Jail to Get Negroes.

6-16-1920

Duluth, Minn., June 15.—Three negroes were lynched here tonight by a mob estimated at 5,000 persons which overpowered the police, took possession of police headquarters and seized six negroes, who were held in connection with an attack on a young white girl.

A mock trial was held by the mob in the police station, and three negroes were found guilty and three others, also held in connection with the assault, were acquitted and turned back to the police.

Not a shot was fired in the attack on the police station, the members of the mob using bricks and other missiles, and in the final stages of the fight, streams of water from fire hose taken from the police themselves. Shortly after midnight the mob still surrounded the police station, but there was no indication of further trouble. The police believed the mob would disperse in a few hours without other disorder.

Hose Turned on Police.

Four lines of hose were taken away from firemen by the mob and turned on the police. Stones and sticks were used to break windows and members of the mob crawled into the jail.

One of the negroes hanged was taken about two blocks from the police station to the corner of First street and Second avenue, east, where a rope was thrown over a telephone pole.

As he was pulled into the air the rope broke and he tumbled to the ground. He was held until another rope was pocured, and the hanging proceeded.

The attack on the girl is alleged to have occurred last night at the circus grounds here. The negroes, employed with the circus, were rounded up by the police after the girl's story had been told. Four other negroes, it is said, were arrested several miles from here and were being brought to Duluth tonight.

Troops Ordered to Duluth.

St. Paul, Minn., June 15.—Two companies of the Sixth infantry, Minnesota national guard, were ordered tonight to proceed to Duluth and a train due to leave here at 11:35 p. m. was held for the assembling of the troops.

National guardsmen of the state are in camp at Fort Snelling, and in a comparatively short time after orders had been issued by State Adjutant General Rhinow, the troops were ready to leave for Duluth.

In the meantime, General Rhinow ordered a company of home guards at Duluth mobilized, and gave instructions for commandeering of such ammunition and guns as could be obtained, for use in an effort to quell the disturbance.

NEGRO ASSAILANT BREAKS FROM JAIL.

Easton, Md., June 15.—Isaiah Fountain, negro, who was awaiting sentence of execution for attacking a 13-year-old white girl in Trappe, Md., on April 19, made his second escape from jail here tonight. The sheriff and a posse of 200 men are searching the woods for him and open threats are made of lynching

SAVANNAH GIRL'S SLAYER IS PURSUED BY LARGE CROWD

The Constitution

Savannah, Ga., June 17.—(Special.)—The capture of Philip Gathers, the negro who is charged with killed Miss Anza Judson, of Savannah, last Friday afternoon, is expected momentarily, as crowds of men numbering nearly three thousand have searched the entire country around the scene of the crime and are in such hot pursuit of him that his arrest is expected to take place before night.

The latest report to reach Savannah was that a negro answering the description of Gathers had gone to a house in Bloomingdale and asked for a glass of water. Before he could be recognized, he made his way back into the swamps and had escaped before any men could be notified. An alarm was sent around the territory, and within an hour there was over 2,000 men searching the swamps. Until a late hour this afternoon he had not been captured.

counties and citizens by hundreds, armed with guns and rifles, have been scouring the country, following every clew. Many automobiles have been used in the search. Trains of two roads have been stopped and searched, and the roads are guarded for miles in Effingham county.

Lynchings - 1920. Cases of

Jan. - June.

559

5,000 PERSONS ATTACK JAIL; BLACKS DRAGGED FROM CELLS

The St. Paul Pioneer Press

Assemblage Overpowers Police in Attack With Bricks and Streams of Water From Fire Hose; Steel Doors of Prison Battered Down After Hour's Assault; Authorities Appear Helpless.

6-16-1920

NO SHOTS FIRED THROUGHOUT OUTBREAK

(By Associated Press.)

Duluth, Minn., June 16 (Wednesday).—Quiet reigned at 1:40 A. M. today around the police headquarters, as the mob had dispersed and the curiosity seekers were not permitted to remain long in the vicinity. No further information had been received in regard to the four negroes reported to have been arrested at Virginia. No further disorder was expected by the authorities.

Duluth, Minn., June 15.—Three Negroes were lynched here tonight by a mob estimated at 5,000 persons, which overpowered the police, took possession of police headquarters and seized the Negroes, who were held in connection with an attack on a young white girl.

NOT A SHOT FIRED IN MOB'S ATTACK.

Not a shot was fired in the attack on the police station, the members of the mob using bricks and other missiles, and in the final stages of the fight, streams of water from fire hose taken from the police themselves.

A mock trial was held by the mob in the station, and three Negroes were found guilty and three others, also held in connection with the assault, were acquitted, and turned back to the police.

MOB REPORTED ON WAY TO VIRGINIA.

It was reported that three or four trucks and automobiles, loaded with members of the mob, had started at midnight toward Virginia, where it was said four other Negroes had been arrested in connection with the same case.

The Negroes were roustabouts with a circus that appeared here yesterday, and the attack on the 17-year-old white girl took place last night on the circus grounds.

The circus was in Virginia today, and it was said eight Negroes were taken into custody there, but only four held.

One report was that the Virginia authorities and John Murphy, Duluth's chief of police, had started back to Duluth with these four suspects before the mob trouble broke out here, but it was understood that the party had been diverted to another city.

ALL THREE VICTIMS PROFESS INNOCENCE.

The Negroes hanged were Isaac McGhie, Elmer Jackson and Nate Green, all about 22 years old. They were lynched in the order named at 11:30 P. M., 11:38 P. M., and 11:45 P. M., respectively. All professed their innocence.

First indications the downtown district received of the trouble brewing came at 7 P. M. when trucks loaded with men dashed up and down the principal streets, the men calling for "volunteers to avenge the wrong done the white girl."

There was ready response, and it was estimated that the mob numbered 5,000 shortly after 8 P. M. Then the storming of the jail began.

The police station is situated just west of the city hall, between Superior street and Michigan street, with a front entrance on the former street, which is Duluth's main business thoroughfare, and a rear, basement entrance on Michigan.

POLICE PREPARE TO FIGHT MOB.

On both streets the mob gathered, surging toward both front and rear entrances simultaneously. Word of its coming had reached the police, and preparations had been made to put up a fight with streams of water from fire hose.

The first concerted attack was made on the rear entrance. Near the building was a pile of bricks, used on a construction job, and of this the mob took quick advantage. Bricks were sent flying through windows and against the rear door, which finally gave in.

WATER DRIVES MOBBISTS BACK.

This let the mob into the basement, the police garage, and as it started up the stairs to the first floor, strong spurts of water washed its members back.

Bricks again were brought into play, and as the battle waged at the rear of the building, other members of the mob obtained a section of fire hose, made a connection at a hydrant, and started an assault on the front entrance.

HOSE IS CUT AND POLICE RETREAT.

Here, too, the police were prepared to fight back the mob with water and in the water duel that ensued, neither side had a marked advantage until the mob managed to cut the hose. This caused a momentary retreat by the police, and the mob began battering down the front door.

After entrance had been forced from the front, the police offered no further resistance, realizing, they said, that attempts to use firearms would turn the disturbance into a riot of even more serious proportions, and probably cause extensive life loss.

STEEL DOORS BATTERED DOWN.

Within the police station, the mob faced two heavy steel doors, barring the way to the prisoners' cells. With a large timber, the steel doors were battered down after an hour's attack. It took only a few minutes to force open the cages and gain possession of the negro suspects.

On the second floor of the station a mock trial was held. The three Negroes declared guilty were taken from the building to Second avenue east and First street, about one half block from the police station.

McGhie was the first to feel the noose. He cried for mercy, declaring he was innocent. Two Catholic priests called upon the crowd to let the law take its course, but their pleas went unheeded.

PRIEST'S PLEA FOR NEGRO IS FUTILE.

One priest, Father F. J. Howard, climbed fifteen feet up an electric light pole and again pleaded with the mob to turn the Negroes over to courts of law. He was met by hoots and cries of "Remember the girl—lynch them."

Twice McGhie was jerked into the air to the shouts of the mob, and each time the rope broke, dropping him to the ground. "God be with them, I am not the right man," was his last cry as on the third trial he went to his death.

A similar fate quickly was meted out to Jackson and Green, who likewise protested their innocence and pleaded for mercy. There was no demonstration after each body soared into the air, and no attempt was made to mutilate the bodies in any way, it was said by onlookers.

EIGHT NEGROES ASSAULTED GIRL.

The crime which incited the mob took place yesterday. Eight Negroes, members of a canvas gang with a circus, are said to have held up a young man who was walking with a girl beside the main tent on the grounds. The couple was marched to the back of the tent at the point of a gun. While one of the Negroes kept the girl's escort covered with a pistol, constantly threatening him with death if he moved, the other seven attacked the girl. Then the eighth man turned the pistol over to a companion and he, too, assaulted the girl.

The crime was reported to the police and three of the Negroes were arrested and one of them is said to have confessed, implicating the other seven.

DULUTH GUARDED FROM NEW RIOTS

The Press

Troops, on Way to Train, Called Back When Rhinow Gets Word Mob Plans Another Attack.

June 17th

SOLDIERS POSTED IN CELLS WITH 13 HUNTED NEGROES

City Quiet on Surface After Orgy of Violence—Grand Jury Meets Today to Investigate Lynchings.

ARRESTS EXPECTED TODAY.

(By Associated Press.)

Duluth, Minn., June 16.—The first arrests for complicity in the lynching of three Negroes who were taken from the authorities Tuesday night after the police station had been stormed by a mob of nearly 10,000 persons, will take place tomorrow. Several persons believed to have been leaders of the mob, will be examined tomorrow, according to Warren E. Greene, county attorney. Arrests will be made on charges of "inciting riot," he said.

(By a Staff Correspondent.)

Duluth, June 16.—Rescued from their hiding places in the woods and at Superior, Wis., thirteen Negroes arrested for implication in the assault on 17-year-old Irene Tusken are cowering tonight in the insecure county jail here, fearful that the lust for life again will excite the fury of the mob.

But vengeance apparently was satiated with the lynching of three Negroes. The city was quiet tonight, only small groups of idly curious gathering to watch guards patrol approaches to the jail, and to examine with morbid interest the desolated police station and the light post which twenty-four hours ago served such a ghastly purpose.

Return of Troops Countermanded.

Under the surface calm there is manifest, however, a tense expectancy, and with the coming of darkness police and soldier guards were alert for trouble. There was a feeling that Duluth was not through with its orgy of killing. So insistent were rumors of a contemplated assault on the St. Louis county jail that Adjutant General Rhinow countermanded the order for the return of H and I companies to Camp Rosecrans after these troops had start-

ed for the railroad station.

Co-operating with the infantry men are the tank corps company of Duluth, equipped with arms of the home guards and a detail of the naval militia of the city. Guards are stationed in the cells with the Negroes, others are walking post about the county jail, and guardsmen are patrolling various portions of the city to report immediately any gathering of men. With these precautions General Rhinow expressed assurance the situation is well in hand and said he expected a quiet night.

Given Shelter at Farms.

Four Negroes, who were hidden eighteen miles from the city after word was received by Police Chief John Murphy, bringing the prisoners in automobiles from Virginia, that a mob was destroying the police station, were brought to the county jail about noon today by a detachment of thirty-two men of the tank corps. Warning not to bring the men to Duluth was given Chief Murphy by Bert Farrell, commissioner of public works, who provided a shelter for the men at his farm on the Howard Gnesen road. Later the detachment of tank corps men, commanded by Lieutenant H. L. Latture, took up the watch, remaining until guardsmen from Camp Rosenwald had arrived.

Negroes Brought to Duluth.

Six of the Negroes arrested at Virginia where the John Robinson show went after its engagement in Duluth were not moved at all last night. These men were brought in by train by a detachment of guardsmen and were placed in the county jail here at 6:40 P. M. today. The three Negroes who had been "acquitted" by the mock trial held by the mob were hurried to Superior after the lynching and were returned to Duluth this afternoon.

All day the police station was visited by the curious. And far over the gaping windows and brick marked walls flew the American flag.

Below the light pole it was pointed out to thousands that the bodies had fallen so and that the rope had been thrown here.

Miss Tusken is a stenographer employed at the Duluth Board of Trade. Her father for many years has been a mail carrier.

Warrants Are Issued.

Warrants have been issued for the sixteen Negroes including the three who were hanged. It developed that Nathan Green, one of the men at first reported by the police to have been lynched, was one of the three who were taken to Superior. Confusion in names resulted from the terrorized condition of the Negroes who were ready to reply in any way to any question.

Grand Jury Is Called.

A special grand jury to consider the lynching will meet at 11 A. M. tomorrow. Persons who have been summoned for service are William B. Arper, Joseph A. Baker, C. H. Bagley, Solomon Budlick, John H. Carlson, John Dahlberg, Joseph F. Eby, Fred J. Edberg, Oscar Erickson, Bernard F. Fagin, Martin Heske, M. J. Hoff, Otto Holm, John J. Garvey, John P. Glasson, H. J. Kolling, Bert Jernberg, J. W. McCabe, William J. McCabe, H. F. Salyards, George A. Sherwood, A. W. Taussig and H. C. Wahl.

POLICE STAND COWARDLY BY

The St. Louis

Thirty Blue Coats Watch Work Of The Mob Without Raising A Finger In Defense Of The Law.

COLORED VICTIMS PLEAD INNOCENCE

6-18-1920

Appeal To The Sense Of Justice Of The White Man For A Chance To Prove They Are Not Guilty, But To No Avail.

ROPE BREAKS TWICE

Priest Makes Appeal In The Name Of God But His Words Fall On Deaf Ears.

DULUTH, MINN., June 16.—One of the most dastardly farces on justice was committed here Tuesday night when a mob of more than 5000 persons lynched three innocent Negroes, for an alleged attack on a white girl.

Held Mock Trial.

Six Negroes had been arrested in connection with the attack on the girl, which took place at a circus ground Monday night. The girl will recover. The Negroes were attached to the circus as roustabouts. The mob held a mock trial, declared three of the Negroes guilty and acquitted the other three, who today still were in the hands of the police.

After the mob had dispersed the police cut down the bodies of the Negroes, which had not been mutilated.

Investigation of the lynching has been started. Four judges of the District Court today signed an order convening a special grand jury at the court house tomorrow to "inquire as to grave public offenses recently committed in this county."

Ten other Negroes arrested at Virginia, Minn., suspected of complicity in the attack on the girl, were reported en route to the county jail in charge of Sheriff Frank L. Magie. All the Negroes were circus roustabouts.

The three victims were hanged within a block and a half of the police station, while 30 policemen stood cowardly by, without raising a finger in defense of the law. Not a shot was fired. The young men were all about 22 years of age and were said to be Isaac McGhie, Elmer Jackson and Nate Green.

Died Pleading Innocence.

The men cried for mercy, declaring they were innocent, and begged for just a chance to prove they were not guilty. They appealed to the sense of justice of the white man, but to no avail.

Rope Breaks Twice.

Twice McGhie was jerked into the air to the shouts of the mob, and each time the rope broke. "God be with them. I am not the right man," was his last cry, as on the third trial he went to his death.

Father F. J. Howard, a Catholic priest, climbed an electric light pole and pleaded, in the name of God, with the mob. His words fell on deaf ears.

TROOPS SENT BACK TO GUARD DULUTH

Rhinow Hastens to Scene of Rioting With Artillery Companies and Machine Guns.

June 19/20

SHOOT TO KILL, IS ORDER AS NEW OUTBREAK LOOMS

St. Louis County Sheriff Calls for Help After Hearing Mob Plans to Lynch 14 More Negroes.

Equipped with machine guns, supplied with thousands of rounds of ammunition and with orders to shoot to kill if necessary in order to prevent the outbreak of threatened race riots, two companies of the First Minnesota field artillery, armed as infantry, left St. Paul shortly before midnight for Duluth in response to the appeals of Duluth officials for the assistance of more troops.

The state troops were ordered to Duluth to aid officials in coping with the situation there by General Walter F. Rhinow last night following appeals from the Duluth authorities and a conference with Governor Burnquist at Camp Rosenwald. A special train carrying F battery and the machine gun detachment of the artillery regiment, comprising 101 men under command of Captain John A. Carson and Lieutenant Allen Krouse, left St. Paul Union Depot at 11:40 P. M.

Armed With Machine Guns.

The appeal for assistance by the state military forces came from L. Magie, sheriff of St. Louis county, who told General Rhinow in a telephone conversation last evening that plans for an organized attack on the St. Louis jail, where fourteen Negroes are confined, were being made, presumably by those who directed the mob which Tuesday night lynched three of the Negroes charged with a crime against a 17-year-old white girl.

General Rhinow laid the facts before Governor Burnquist at Camp Rosenwald and was directed to send all the assistance he considered necessary to control the situation and prevent the outbreak of violence anywhere in the city. The troops which left were equipped with four heavy Browning machine guns, in addition to the regular Springfield rifles with bayonets. Thousands of rounds of service ammunition were loaded on the train.

Tank Corps on Duty.

In his report to General Rhinow Sheriff Magie said that a report had reached him from several sources that "men from the west end" of the city are organizing a movement to storm the St. Louis county jail for the purpose of lynching the fourteen Negroes still held there.

Sheriff Magie said that he believed the report to be more than a mere rumor and said that while he has made all preparations possible to protect the jail in case of a mob attack, he is fearful that race violence may break out in several portions of the city at the same time.

A small detachment of tank corps men and naval militia were left on duty at Duluth when H and I companies of the Sixth Minnesota infantry returned to Camp Rosenwald Thursday, but Duluth officials said that these would be unable to cope with the mobs in the event a determined effort to override the authorities were to be made.

Rhinow Goes With Troops.

General Rhinow intimated that the troops will now remain in Duluth until all danger of further trouble there is past. He said that any attempt to start a race riot will be handled with a firm hand.

General Rhinow accompanied the troops to Duluth and will be in command. He probably will remain there several days to conduct the inquiry ordered by Governor Burnquist into the lynching.

SPECIAL GRAND JURY INVESTIGATES POLICE.

Duluth June 18.—The special grand jury today continued its investigation of the lynching of Tuesday night. The grand jurors visited police headquarters to obtain definite information on the situation there. Additional members of the police department, men who are said to have recognized ringleaders of the lynching party and persons who are said to have warned the police of the lynching threats, were examined.

No arrests have been made, but the county authorities express belief many men will be brought to trial. Sheriff Magie has announced that his men have been instructed to shoot for failure to obey orders against loitering.

NEGRO MURDERER IS SHOT TO DEATH

The Constitution

Philip Gaithers Said to Confess to Killing Savannah Girl—Breaks Chains and Mob Fires Upon Him.

Savannah, Ga., June 21.—Breaking away from a tree to which he had been tied by a chain when a match was applied to the gasoline which had been poured over him, Philip Gaithers, negro, was shot to death today by a mob of several hundred people near Rincon, Effingham county, where the body of Miss Anza Jaudon, whom he was charged with having killed, was found ten days ago.

Chased by infuriated citizens, officers of three counties and track hounds, the negro was captured early today near Stilson, in Bulloch county, and returned to the scene of the crime. When the capture became known, hundreds of people gathered to witness the execution. The negro is said to have acknowledged his guilt.

Arriving at the point where the body of his alleged victim was found, he was chained to a sapling, gasoline poured over him and a match applied. As the flames enveloped his body, he made a powerful lunge and broke away from the tree. At that moment hundreds of shots were sent into his body.

Gaithers went to the home of Buck Stevens, a negro, living near Stilson, this morning and asked for food. Stevens notified the authorities and Gaithers was captured as he was making for the woods.

Home Guard Too Late.

Gaithers was arrested shortly afterwards and placed in an automobile to be taken to Rincon, where the girl's mother lives. He was unharmed when placed under arrest, although several shots were fired at him.

The home guard of Savannah was en route to the scene to protect the negro when the lynching took place.

The crime charged to Gaithers was the brutal murder of Miss Anza Jaudon, 17 years of age, who had been in Savannah with her sister and was returning on a Friday for the week-end. Finding no one at the station to meet her, she started to walk the two miles to her father's house.

Crime Stirred People.

Her father telephoned to Savannah the following Monday to learn why she had not come. Being told that she had taken the train for home Friday, a search was instituted. The body was found in the woods near the road, within 500 yards of the home. The throat and arms were bruised and the skull crushed. Tracks in the sand on the roadside indicated a struggle.

Gaithers was missing from his home. He had not been seen since Friday. Circumstances pointed to his guilt. For a week he evaded posses, officers and hounds, dodging out of swamps to procure food and disappearing again. The brutality of the crime and the long continuous chase had so frenzied the people that there was but scant

Lynchings — 1920. Cases of 560 Jan.-June,

560

Girls View Lynching; Are Dubbed Heroines

Cleveland Advocate

"Pythagoros Was Right;" If You Doubt It Read This Story

4-10-20.

For Evidence that "Brute Passion" Still Exists in Human Beings This Tale Can't Be Beaten

The "Louisville Courier-Journal" is authority for the following story which is published verbatim. The evidence of the "brute passion" in even the "fair sex" is unmistakable, when one reads of the fiendish delight with which two young women raced to the scene of the southern orgy, and of the minute examination they made of the tortured man. The amazing feature is that "The Courier-Journal" played up the story in big headlines with cuts of the women, as though they had really accomplished a laudable feat.—The Editor.

BY C. C. GIVENS, JR.

While editors of metropolitan papers were tearing their hair, damning the slowness of telephone operators, correspondents and automobiles, two Kentucky girls, the entire staff of a small city daily, "scooped" the world when they raced twenty miles late at night in an automobile truck, "covered" the lynching of a Negro and had an extra off the press before the big sheets even knew the fate of the mob victim.

Then, as correspondents and reporters in high-powered automobiles still were playing checkers all over the highways hunting for the mob and its quarry, the girls generously called the city papers and gave them the news. It was just in time to enable them to catch their last editions.

Not only did these two young women score a signal "scoop," but it probably was the first time a woman reporter had "handled" a Negro lynching.

When the news of the capture of Grant Smith, the Negro, at Paris, Ky., was flashed over the Associated Press wires Monday night, the message stated the Negro was being taken in an automobile on a road toward the scene of the crime in Fleming, two counties away.

Mob Cut Wires.

Louisville and Lexington papers and the Associated Press put in rush calls for correspondents in Fleming. "Lines out of order," said long distance. The mob had cut the wires.

Editors fumed and fussed. Associated Press headquarters in Chicago kept calling for news of the Negro's fate. Then orders were flashed by Louisville papers to correspondents in counties adjoining Fleming to take the road in automobiles. It was too far from Louisville to send reporters. Lexington papers sent their star men in cars.

In a little printing office in Maysville two young women, who were publishing an eight-page morning daily and "getting away with it"—in the full meaning of that expressive phrase—were grinding away on copy for the lone linotype when an Associated Press telegram was received telling of the Negro's capture. They were Miss Dorothy Hockady and Miss Ruth Thomas, editor and reporter, respectively.

By all traditions they should have been thrown into hysterics, have started powdering their noses—then fainted.

They didn't.

Leave Shop to "Devil."

Leaving the shop to the "devil," borrowing a truck, the only vehicle they could find at the time of the night, they started on the twenty-mile trip through roads they described as "fearful, mountainous, filled with deep ruts; every six feet there was a big hole big enough to bury a baby in, with a cliff on one side and a hill on the other, nearly all the way."

A terrific wind was blowing against the machine most of the way. Hampered by wind, road and treacherous curves, the truck jolted madly along at the rate of eighteen miles an hour.

The girls kept a sharp lookout for fires and were mislead several times by burning tobacco beds.

Eventually they saw headlights of many motionless automobiles. Unnoticed they parked their car near a "spooky-looking bridge" and stiffly climbed out.

They had arrived in time.

Witness Lynching.

Hiding behind a clump of trees at a considerable distance away, their hearts thumping with fear of detection, the two girl editors witnessed a scene that sent their thumping hearts into their throats.

Slowly, methodically and silently, the mob carried out its work.

The girls saw a black form being drawn into the air, in full glare of bright moonlight.

They forgot notebooks and pencils. They merely watched. They were so far away the mob to them was only indistinct moving figures.

The mob, after it had hanged the Negro, left in automobiles.

The girls, recovering from their momentary nervousness, waited until the last car had gone and then walked to the body, still twitching slightly. They examined it to see whether the mob had mistreated it, and made notes of the intricate manner in which the Negro had been strung up.

Car Stalls at Graveyard.

They started home. Then the truck broke down at a graveyard.

It was the most trying incident of the trip. The girls kept their faces glued to the opposite side of the road. Eventually they were off again.

Arriving at the office, the girls gave orders for an extra—a rare occurrence in that community—and proceeded to grind out copy.

Soon the creaking old press was doing overtime and then the midnight quiet of the little river city was broken as citizens were awakened—and startled—by carrier boys' "extra, extra."

It was then far past midnight.

Two women with pluck had scored on the high-salaried, highly trained metropolitan paper forces and the Associated Press.

Then they called the "big sheets" and gave them the news. It was just in time for them to catch their last edition.

Here's how Miss Thomas described the trip:

"We heard early Monday night that the mob had taken Grant Smith to Millersburg to hang him to a bridge; later we heard that they had taken him to Blue Lick Springs to burn him, as this place is in Fleming county, near the scene of the crime.

"We tried to get some sort of communication to Paris, Millersburg, Flemingsburg, Blue Licks or Johnson Junction. The wires were all down. A man was being lynched in our 'neck of the woods' and we had no way to get the story. We finally decided that the only way to get it was to go after it for ourselves and for the rest of the newspapers.

"We were being swamped with messages and queries from all the major Kentucky and Ohio newspapers and the Associated Press about the hanging.

No Powder On These Noses.

"Without even stopping to powder our noses we got the only vehicle obtainable, a Buick truck, belonging to a friend of the 'staff.' We set out for Blue Licks, twenty-four miles in the country. We were making the trip on a hunch and on an anonymous telegram message.

"The roads were fearful. They were mountainous, filled with deep ruts. Every six feet there was a hole big enough to bury a baby in. There is a cliff on one side and a hill on the other side of the road nearly all the way and there are a hundred treacherous curves in the road.

"The remnants of the tornado were blowing a swift gale through the hills. Hindered by the roads and the winds, the truck made the terrific speed of eighteen miles an hour. Will Murphy, the owner of the truck, drove; 'Speed,' the boss' son, went along as chaperon.'

"There was only room for two to ride on the front seat. We took turns about riding with the driver. Whoever stayed in the back had to run the chance of getting his neck broken on the top of the machine as we hit hills and gulleys or getting seasick from the wave-like motion of the truck.

Thrown Off Scent.

"We thought we would never get there. Everyone had an eye peeled for a bonfire and his nose primed for the odor of roast Negro. We were put off the scent several times by the odor of burning tobacco beds. We saw no human being nor any kind of a light until about fifteen miles in the country we found a buggy and horse hitched near a spooky-looking bridge.

"We drove on for a mile and we had reached the scene of the lynching."

Then Miss Thomas told how the lynching occurred. After the mob left, they then walked to the body, swinging about five feet from the ground.

"There hung the blackest Negro you ever saw," she said.

Was Lonesome Place.

"Dot" went up to the Negro and took her pencil and twirled him around by the feet until we could see his face. We made sure he was not a dummy.

"The Negro was still twitching slightly. It was the lonesomest curve in between those hills that one can imagine.

"The moonlight shone full on the 'darkey.'

"We examined the intricate manner in which the victim had been strung up. The men of the party remained at a distance away while we did the inspecting.

"We started back to town. We passed through Mayslick en route back to town. We stopped and woke up the telephone operator and got the Independent at Maysville to tell the boss to hold up the paper and we would be in p. d. q.

The Graveyard Incident.

"The only incident during the homeward drive was when the truck stalled near a country churchyard. The driver worked feverishly on the truck. The rest of us glanced sheepishly at each other and looked away from the graveyard.

"We said not a word until we started again.

"When we arrived in Maysville we got out an extra.

"By the way, the lynching took place on the old camping ground of Daniel Boone. It was here that Boone, after he came down the Ohio river and landed at Limestone (not Maysville), fought the Indians, driving them back into the hills. The place is called one of Boone's battlegrounds."

KILLS PREACHER WHO ACCIDENTALLY STEPS ON FOOT

The Greenwood News, 6-24-20

Greenwood, S. C., June 22.—When Rev. James H. Walker, a respected Negro preacher of this county stepped from the door of a local bank he accidentally stepped on the foot of Pope McCarthy, white mill operative and before the preacher could apologize the white man drew a pistol from his pocket and emptied every shell into his body, killing him instantly. McCarty has the reputation of being a "bad" man and has several killings to his record. He boldly walked into the sheriff's office and surrendered with the statement, "I've just killed a nigger."

DULUTH, MINN., MOB LYNCHES 3 NEGROES ATTACKED A WOMAN

The Montgomery Advertiser

Jailed Stormed by 5,000 Persons; Mock Trial Held, Death Meted Out

6-16-1920

(Associated Press)

DULUTH, MINN., June 15.—Three negroes were lynched here tonight by a mob estimated at five thousand persons, which overpowered the police, took possession of police headquarters and seized the negroes, who were held in connection with an attack on a young white girl.

A mock trial was held by the mob in the police station, and three negroes were found guilty and three others, also held in connection with the assault, were acquitted and turned back to the police.

Not a shot was fired in the attack on the police station, the members of the mob using bricks and other missiles, and in the final stages of the fight, streams of water from fire hose taken from the police themselves. Shortly after midnight the mob still surrounded the police station, but there was no indication of further trouble. The police believed the mob would disperse in a few hours without other disorder.

The attack on the girl is alleged to have occurred last night at the circus grounds here. The negroes, employed with the circus, were rounded up by the police after the girl's story had been told. Four other negroes, it is said, were arrested several miles from here and were being bought to Duluth tonight.

It was reported that three or four trucks and automobiles loaded with members of the mob, had started at midnight toward Virginia, Minn., where it was said that four other negroes had been arrested in connection with the same case.

The negroes were roustabouts with a circus that appeared here yesterday and the 17 year old white girl was attacked on the circus grounds last night. The circus was in Virginia today, and it was said that eight negroes was taken into custody there, but only four held. One report was that Virginia authorities and John Murphey, Duluth's chief of police, had started back to Duluth with these four suspects before the mob trouble broke out here, but it was understood that the party had been diverted to another city.

The negroes hanged were Isaac McGhie, Elmer Jackson, and Nate Green, all about 22 years old. They were lynched in the order named at 11:30 p. m; 11:38 p. m; and 11:45 p. m. All professed their innocence.

First indications the down town district received of the trouble brewing came at 7 o'clock this evening, when trucks loaded with men dashed up and down the principal streets, the men calling for "volunteers to avenge the wrong done the white girl."

Eight policemen and a newspaper reporter suffered minor injuries in the attack on the police station. They were hit by bricks or other missiles, or were swept off their feet and severely pumped in the water fight.

It was declared tonight that inability of the police to cope with the situation was due in part to a shortage of men on the force, which totals about 80.

LYNCHING PROBE ORDERED; TROOPS PATROL DULUTH

Dispatch June 16th

County Authorities Ready to Do Everything in Their Power to Find Agitators.

YOUNG GIRL ASSAULTED BY BLACKS RECOVERING

Ten Other Suspects In Attack Are Being Returned to City, Which Is Under Heavy Guard.

Duluth, June 16.—Mob rule in Duluth last night, when three Negroes were lynched by a mob of 5,000 persons, will be promptly and thoroughly investigated by county authorities, it was announced today.

With two companies of Minnesota National guardsmen on hand to prevent renewal of the rioting, the first move was made today to learn the identity of those responsible for the usurpation of police authority.

Four judges of the district court signed an order, convening a special grand jury at the court house tomorrow morning to "inquire as to grave public offenses recently committed in this county."

Judges See Mob Gather.

Two of the judges, W. A. Cant and Bert Fesler, witnessed the gathering of the mob last night in front of police headquarters, but neither saw the lynchings, they said today.

County Attorney Warren E. Greene stated his office would do "everything in its power to bring to justice the persons who incited the rioting that led to the lynchings."

Quiet today prevailed, or at least a normal quiet, in the section of the business district that saw the reign of mob rule last night, and the shattered windows and doors of police headquarters and littered streets furnished the only visual evidence of the rioting.

Reports that the young woman who was attacked by the six Negroes at the circus ground is dead or dying are false. Late this forenoon her father stated that the young woman was suffering from a severe nervous breakdown, but expected her full recovery.

Blacks Spirited Away.

Three Negroes "acquitted" by the mob which held a mock trial in the police station were returned to the police at midnight and early today they were spirited away to a place of safety.

The six Negroes in the police station when the mob stormed it were arrested here yesterday after the report of the assault had been received. The Negroes were roustabouts with a circus which appeared here Monday night.

The group of Negro canvasmen are alleged to have intercepted the girl and her escort as they were about to leave the grounds after the performance, and at the point of a revolver, the young man was held powerless while several Negroes in turn attacked the girl.

Negroes Are Intercepted.

The circus went on to Virginia yesterday, and there ten other Negroes were taken into custody and today these men were being brought to Duluth, where they will be placed in the county jail. State Adjutant General Rhinow personally commanded the group of guardsmen that left the city to intercept the ten Negroes, who were in charge of Sheriff Frank L. Magie of St. Louis county.

"Chief of Police Murphy took four of the men from Virginia last night and left them in a secure place in the country. I took the six others to another place. All ten will be in the county jail here some time today," Sheriff Magie said.

Deep regret that such a crime could have been committed in Duluth and severe criticism of the manner in which the situation was handled characterized comments of clergymen, leading business men and lawyers relative to last night's events.

Clergymen Score Lynchings.

Clergymen were among the most fearless in this regard. The statement of Dr. O. W. Ryan, prominent priest, follows:

"We are all humiliated by the disgraceful violence of the mob last night. We sympathize profoundly with the poor girl in the case, with her unfortunate escort and with her parents. But there is no excuse for the utter anarchism of such blind violence. No one can be sure the victims were the gulity ones, and so the deed must ever be murder, pure and simple."

Police Force Inadequate.

The police force was totally inadequate to handle a situation like that which developed last night, was the assertion of Commissioner of Safety W. F. Murnian today, regarding the lynching.

Every effort was made to control the mob, but it was so large that the police as well as the sheriff's forces were handicapped from the start. Strict orders from Commissioner Murnian that under no provocation were any of the police to use fire arms, doubtless prevented much bloodshed, although many of the police were injured by flying stones. None of them was handled by the mob except Lieutenant E. P. Barber.

NEGRO BREAKS CHAIN TO DIE BY BULLETS

The Montgomery Advertiser 6-22-1920

Confessed Assailant of Woman Escapes Burning to Death, But Dies at Mob Hands

(Associated Press)

SAVANNAH, GA., June 21.—Breaking away from a tree to which he had been tied by a chain when a match was applied to the gasoline which had been poured over him, Phillip Gathers, negro, was shot to death today by a mob of several hundred people near Rincon, Effingham county where the body of Miss Anza Jaundon, whom he was charged with having killed, was found ten days ago.

Chased by infuriated citizens, officers of three counties and track hounds, the negro was captured early today near Stilson, in Bulloch county, and returned to the scene of the crime.

When the capture became known, hundreds of people gathered to witness the execution.

The negro is said to have acknowledged his guilt.

Arriving at the point where the body of his victim was found, he was chained to a sapling, gasoline poured over him and a match applied. As the flames enveloped his body he made a pawerful lunge and broke away from the tree. At that moment hundreds of shots were sent into his body.

Gathers went to the home of Buck Stevens, a negro, living near Stilson this morning and asked for food. Stevens notified the authorities and Gathers was captured as he was making for the woods.

The crime charged to Gathers was the brutal murder of Miss Anza Jaudon, 17-years-old, who had been in Savannah with her sister and was returning home on a Friday for the week-end. Finding no one at the station to meet her, she started to walk the two miles to her father's house.

Her father telephoned to Savannah the following Monday to learn why she had not come. Being told that she had taken the train for home Friday, a search was instituted. The body was found in the woods near the road within five hundred yards of the home. The throat and arms were bruised and the skull crushed. Tracks in the sand on the roadside indicated a struggle.

Gathers was missing from his home. He had not been seen since the Friday. Circumstances pointed to his guilt. For a week he evaded posses, officers and hounds, dodging out of swamps to procure food and disappearing again. The brutality of the crime and the long continuous chase had so frenzied the people that there was but scant hope that Gathers would ever reach a jail.

First Arrests Near in Duluth Lynching

N. Y. POST JUNE 17, 1920

Prosecutor to Examine Several Men Believed to Have Been Mob's Leaders

DULUTH, Minn., June 17.—The first arrests for complicity in the lynching of three negroes who were taken from the authorities Tuesday night after the police station had been stormed by a mob of nearly 10,000 persons, were expected to-day. Several persons believed to have been leaders of the mob will be examined to-day, according to Warren E. Greene, County Attorney. Arrests will be made on charges of "inciting riot," he said.

A special Grand Jury, ordered by the Duluth Judges of the Eleventh District, will convene to-day in an attempt to place responsibility for the lynching. It also will be asked to return indictments against several of fourteen negroes who are held at the county jail under double guard, charged with having criminally assaulted an eighteen-year-old white girl Monday night. Two examinations of the negroes held have failed to satisfy the authorities as to the positive identity of those who attacked the girl.

Lynchings — 1920 Cases of 566 Jan.-June 566

Jury Charged to Punish All Responsible

Minneapolis Morning Tribune 6-18-1920

Jurist Demands Atonement for 'Violation of Human Standards.'

County Attorney Begins Inquiry By Calling Deputy Sheriffs.

Military Investigation Also Ordered By Governor Burnquist.

Duluth, Minn., June 17.—Declaring that laws of God have been set at naught in this community and will from this time forth he held less sacred, Judge William A. Cant, himself a witness of part of the depredations of the mob on Tuesday night, charged the special grand jury here late today.

Deputy sheriffs and others who are believed to know the identity of the ringleaders who incited the riot will be called as witnesses before the special grand jury which convened at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, to investigate the original crime of the negroes and the subsequent lynchings.

Just how many witnesses will be called, County Attorney Warren E. Greene could not say.

"We intend to bring in as witnesses every one whom we believe can aid the grand jury in determining where the responsibility for Tuesday night's rioting and lynchings lies and in getting at the bottom of the affair, if it takes half the population," he said.

First Witnesses Called.

Three members of the police department were the first witnesses called before the grand jury. Louis Dondino, said by authorities to have driven the auto truck which toured Superior street with occupants calling for volunteers to aid in the lynching, will be among the first civilian witnesses called.

The police examined yesterday were Lieut. E. H. Barber, Sergt. Oscar Olson and Jailer Fred Olson. They, with a score of other officers, were on duty at the jailer, who, it was [illegible] the mob.

That the lynching was hatched in a West Duluth poolroom was a statement of a man who yesterday volunteered to testify. He said he had gone into the poolroom when he was attracted by a group of men discussing and planning to take the negroes from the police and hang them.

Military Inquiry Ordered.

A military investigation of the lynching will begin tomorrow or Monday when Adjt. Gen. W. F. Rhinow acting under orders of Governor Burnquist will arrive here, accompanied by a corps of officers.

In his charge to the special grand jury Judge Cant said:

"The awful scene enacted in the city within the past 48 hours have necessitated convening your body i

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4.)

Incomplete

Jailer Gives Keys to Howling Lynchers

Jonesboro, Ark., Dec. 31.—Wade Thomas, who on Christmas night shot and killed Policeman Elmer Rogland (white) after the latter had clubbed him, was taken from the jail here Sunday by a mob of about 400 prominent citizens and, after being paraded through the business streets naked, was hanged to a telegraph pole near the scene of his crime. Over 500 bullets pierced his body. Small bits of flesh were cut from Thomas' legs and distributed among the mob members. A photograph of his body, hanging to the limb, was placed on exhibition in windows of stores throughout the city. They sold for twenty-five cents each.

No Arrests Made

Thomas was arrested at Hoxie and brought to the jail here. News spread over the city of his arrival and a mob, led by a minister and farmer, demanded admission to the jail and were handed the keys by the jailer, who recognized members of the crowd as they stormed the bastile. After the lynching the mob immediately dispersed and no attempts have been made to an arrest.

Was Marked Man

Children on their way to school viewed the mutilated form of Thomas as it dangled from the tree limb. It is claimed Thomas has been a "marked man" ever since he refused to work on the share crop basis with white farmers in the vicinity. It was the share crop system which resulted in the riots at Elaine, Ark. Thomas admitted shooting the officer, but claimed self-defense, declaring the white man struck him without cause and did not announce that he was an officer. Since the lynching several hundred people have fled the city.

Lynchings – 1920 July – Dec

Cases of.

545

NEW YORK CITY TELEGRAPH
AUGUST 2, 1920

ACCUSED NEGRO KILLED.

Charged With Attacking Woman.

Leaps From Train; Dies.

(By United News to The Morning Telegraph.)

MIAMI, Fla., Aug. 1.—Herbert Brooks, a negro arrested as a suspect in connection with a criminal assault upon a white woman yesterday, was killed this afternoon when he jumped from a moving train near Ormond, Fla. Brooks was spirited away from Miami last night as a mob began forming. He was being taken for identification to Jacksonville, where evidence had been collected against him.

NEW YORK CITY AMER'CAN
AUGUST 3, 1920

Troops Out in Miami; Race Riot Threatened

MIAMI, Fla., Aug. 2.—Florida National Guardsmen were called out tonight to protect the city from disorders threatened by 400 negroes, natives of the Bahama Islands and British subjects who have been aroused over the death of Herbert Brooks, one of their number charged with attacking a white woman.

Brooks was arrested at Ormond on Saturday, and was reported to have been killed in a leap from a train while being taken to Jacksonville for safe keeping, but other negroes say that he died at the hands of a mob. They made a demonstration and threaten vengeance.

Advocated Better Wage; Is Found Murdered

Swainsboro, Ga., Aug. 13.—The body of John Grant, aged 54, was found near Garfield a few days ago by a farmer, who reported the matter to the local authorities. It is thought that Grant came to his death by violence due to the fact that he had instructed all members of his Race to demand more money from white farmers. Grant is reported to have traveled extensively and was well informed. He came to this city from Savannah.

LYNCHED ON WAY TO COURT HOUSE TRIAL

(Associated Press.)

GRAHAM, N. C., Aug. 25.—Jeffrees, a negro, who attacked a seven year old girl near Elon College this morning, was lynched by a mob a mile and a half south of here this afternoon at five o'clock. The negro was being taken to the court house for trial when taken from Sheriff Story.

Negro Lynched At Newville

For insulting a white woman one day last week, near Newville, Monroe Wood, colored, was caught yesterday morning at an early hour and shot to death by a mob, a mile north of Newville.

N Y C EVE SUN
AUGUST 30, 1920

Inquiry Into Boy's Lynching.

TULSA, Okla., Aug. 30.—Investigation into the lynching of Roy Belton, 19 years old, who was said to have confessed the slaying of Homer Nida, a taxicab driver, on Aug. 21, will begin at once, Thomas I. Munroe, County Attorney, says. Belton was lynched by a mob of 2,000 who stormed the jail. When taken from his cell Belton denied having confessed.

FARMER KILLS NEGRO

ROME, Ga., Aug. 18.—Ernest Brown, Negro, was shot and instantly killed by a prominent farmer last Wednesday morning. The farmer accused the negro with an attempted assault on his wife. A coroner's jury aquitted the farmer after hearing the farmer's testimony.

GIRL'S BROTHER KILLS HER NEGRO ASSAILANT

Danville, Va., August 14.—A few hours after attempting to attack a white girl, near Alton, Halifax county, Leroy Mitchell, negro, was shot by the young woman's brother according to a report reaching here today. Mitchell died shortly after being taken to the Houston jail.

NEGROES LYNCHED FOR DEFENDING WOMEN

New York, Aug. 18 (N. A. A. C. P. Release).—On July 6, two colored boys, Irving and Herman Arthur, 19 and 28 years of age respectively, were lynched by a mob and their bodies burned, when they were accused of shooting their landlord following a dispute over settlement for a crop. Below we give verbatim a letter written to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People by a reputable citizen of Paris, Texas, where the lynching occurred. His name cannot be given for death would follow if it were known that he had given these facts.

We are asking you through editorial comment to aid in bringing these facts to the attention of the American public that this example of unparalleled brutality and others like it may be eliminated from American life.

"I am writing you concerning a lynching which occured here last month. Doubtless you have long since gotten the details, if not I will give you facts as I witnessed them. Herman and Irvin Arthur, Negroes, with their parents were tenants on Hodges Farm. They were working on halves, a system whereby the landlord furnishes his tenants and at harvest time takes half the crop and the amount with interest which he furnished his tenants during the year. Against the usual custom here Hodges compelled his tenants to work all day Saturday. This they did for a time, washing and ironing their clothes on Sunday. When they refused to work longer than noon Saturday Hodges became angry and went to their home on the farm three days before the murder and took their dinner off the stove and threw it into the yard. He also kicked their stove and houshold goods out in the yard. During this time Hodges' Son held a gun on the Negroes. He also compelled the boys to pull off their shoes and clothes; their sisters to pull off their dresses and give them to him claiming the Negroes were in debt to him. After this they decided to move from his farm. When they had begun loading a truck Hodges and his son came up and began shooting at them. Herman Arthur ran into the house and secured a gun and came out and killed both men who were yet firing at them. A mob lynched both Negroes. After they were burned their bodies were dragged through all the streets on which colored people lived. There was a regular parade of 17 cars and a truck with white men crying aloud—"Here are the barbecued niggers, all you niggers come out and see them and take warning." When asked if they were sorry they killed the white men, Herman Arthur, who had recently served 18 months on the firing line in France, replied, 'No, I am not sorry, I would do the same thing again. I would kill any man who imposed upon my mother and sisters.'

"The three Arthur girls, aged 20, 17 and 14 were in jail on the pretense of protection. They were severely beaten for screaming while the mob was taking their brothers from the jail. Later on in the night they were taken to the basement and there assaulted by 20 white men, after which they were given a bucket of molasses, a small sack of flour and some bacon and told to hit the road.

"I forgot to mention that these girls were stripped of all their clothing in the basement, kept there nearly all night and first criminally assaulted by the officers and then by 20 other white men of the same low type. They were threatened with death if they told it then they were made to leave town by these same officers. Hundreds of Negroes have left Paris since this occurence. Others who have real estate are planning to leave as soon as possible. You are at liberty to publish what you see fit of this, only keep secret my name."

LYNCH NEGRO IN OKLAHOMA.

Thirty Hang Prisoner of Raid in Which Three Are Killed.

Louisville News Rec. 9/4/20.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Sept. 3.—The body of Claude Chandler, Negro, who last night was taken from the jail here by a group of thirty masked men, was found early today hanging from a tree near Council Grove, about eight miles west of this city, according to a message to the Sheriff's office here.

Chandler was arrested Saturday in a raid upon an alleged monshine still near Arcadia, Okla., in which Stanton Weiss, a Federal prohibition enforcement officer; Deputy Sheriff Homer Andrean and Charles Chandler, father of Claude Chandler, were killed. The two men who took the prisoner away obtained admission to the pail, officials said, on

NEGRO LYNCHED

The Montgomery Advertiser 9-27-20

Body of Man Who Attacked Farmer Found Cold in Death

(Associated Press)

AMERICUS, GA., Sept. 26—The body of a negro, alleged assailant last night of Kinard Griffin, farmer, was found today at a point seven miles from where the attack occurred. Persons in pursuit of the negro are supposed to have shot him.

Griffin and a negro farm hand quarreled last night, according to reports received here, and a brother of the farm hand opened fire. Griffin was brought here where a bullet was removed from his spine and he is said to be in a serious condition.

Names of the negroes involved have not been obtained by the authorities investigating the case.

LYNCHED IN OKLAHOMA

Guardian 9/4/20

Colored Man Taken From Jail And Killed By White Mob—No Woman Charge In At All—Was Arrested In A Whiskey Raid.

Oklahoma City, Ok., Aug. 30, 1920.—The body of Claude Chandler, Negro, who last night was taken from the jail here by a group of 30 masked men, was found early today hanging from a tree near Council Grove, about eight miles west of this city, according to a message to the sheriff's office here.

Chandler was arrested Saturday in a raid upon a moonshine still near Arcadia, Ok., in which Stanton Weiss, a Federal Agent; Deputy Sheriff Homer Andrean and Charles Chandler, father of Claude Chandler, were killed. Two men, who took the prisoner away, obtained admission to the jail, officials said, on the pretext that they were an officer and his prisoner. Once inside, they produced revolvers, those in charge of the jail said, and forcibly took possession of the man.

MISSIPPI MOB HANGS TWO NEGROES

Savannah Journal

KNOCKED GUARD ON HEAD

Taken from Jailor at the Point of a Gun 9/4/20

Corinth, Mass., Aug. 28.—Blutcher Higgins and Dan Callicut, Negroes, were lynched here early today by a mob numbering 75 and 100 men after J. D. King, jailor had been forced at the point of a gun to give up the keys to the jail. Immediately after hanging the Negroes to a telegraph pole, the mob dispersed quitely and no futher disorder took place.

The Negroes lynched are said to have escaped from a chaingang with two others yesterday after James Whitehurst, a guard, was knocked on the head. They returned and surrendered to the sheriff. A third was captured near here today. Whitehurst is expected to recover.

A coroner's inquest into the lynching was begun today and will be continued Monday. Thomas H. Johnston, county proescuting attorney, declared "at least one of the Negroes lynched was innocent" of any part in the felling of Whitehurst.

TWO NEGROES FALL IN LYNCHING PARTY

The Montgomery Advertiser

Escape From Convict Guard After Hitting Him on Head, Returned; Lynched Later

9-1-20

(Associated Press)

CORINTH, MISS., Aug. 28—Blutcher Higgins and Dan Callicut, negroes were lynched here early today by a mob numbering between 75 and 100 men after J. D. King, jailer, had been forced at the point of a gun to give up the keys to the jail. Immediately after hanging the negroes to a telegraph pole near the jail the mob dispersed quietly and no further disorder took place.

The negroes lynched are said to have escaped from a chain gang with two others yesterday after James Whitehurst, a guard, was knocked on the head. They returned and surrendered to the sheriff. A third was captured near here late today. Whitehurst is expected to recover.

A coroner's inquest into the lynching was begun today and will be continued Monday. Thomas H. Johnston, county prosecuting attorney, declared "at least one" of the negroes lynched was innocent of any part in the felling of Whitehurst.

MISSISSIPPI MOB LYNCHES A NEGRO

The Montgomery

Ruse to Save Will Echols Fails; Removed From Quitman Jail; Body Was Riddled

(Associated Press)

MERIDIAN, MISS., Sept. 12.—Will Echols, negro, who was convicted at a recent term of the circuit court here and sentenced to die on the gallows September 10 for the murder of Henry W. Davis, an aged night watchman at a local lumber plant, but whose execution was stayed at the last moment by an appeal to the supreme court, was taken from the jail at Quitman at 3 o'clock this morning by a small party of men, carried two miles from Quitman and shot to death in the public road, his body being literally riddled with bullets.

Following the hanging of Henry Lloyd Friday for the murder of James A. Tyrell, a suburban merchant who was killed on the same night as Davis, and the stay of execution of Lloyd's companion, Echols, because of the confession of Lloyd that he alone had killed Davis, a mob gathered at the county jail here where Echols was being held and threats of lynching made but no overt act committed.

Late in the night after the mob had dispersed, Echols was spirited away to the Quitman jail for safe keeping. However, his whereabouts leaked out and early today Sheriff Martin was notified by Sheriff Evans of Clarke county that at 3 o'clock this morning he was called to the jail at Quitman from his home and that on arriving at the jail he was overpowered by a number of men who took the jail keys from his pockets, unlocked the jail, seized Echols, placed him in a waiting automobile and dashed away. His body was found later riddled with bullets.

LYNCHERS RIDDLE CONVICTED NEGRO

Mississippi Mob Acted Because Respite Stayed Execution of Echols.

Meridian, Miss., September 12.—Will Echols, negro, who was convicted at a recent term of the circuit court here and sentenced to die on the gallows September 10 for the murder of Henry W. Davis, an aged night watchman at a local lumber plant, but whose execution was stayed at the last moment by an papeal to the supreme court, was taken from the jail at Quitman at 3 o'clock this morning by a small party of men, carried two miles from Quitman and shot to death in the public road, his body being literally riddled with bullets.

Following the hanging of Henry Lloyd Friday for the murder of James A. Tyrell, a suburban merchant who was killed on the same night as Davis, and the stay of execution of Lloyd's companion, Echols, because of the confession of Lloyd that he alone had killed Davis, a mob gathered at the county jail here where Echols was being held and threats of lynching made, but no overt act committed.

Late in the night after the mob had dispersed, Echols was spirited away to the Quitman jail for safe-keeping. However, his whereabouts leaked out and early today Sheriff Martin was notified by Sheriff Evans, of Clarke county, that at 3 o'clock this morning he was called to the jail at Quitman from his home and that on arriving at the jail he was overpowered by a number of men who took the jail keys from his pocket, unlocked the jail, seized Echols, placed him in a waiting automobile and dashed away. His body was found later riddled with bullets.

Young White Farmer Seriously Wounded By Unknown Negro

Americus, Ga., September 26.—(Special.)—Kinard Griffin, a prominent white farmer living 8 miles out of Americus on the Roach road near Gammage school house, is in a local hospital in a serious condition, and an unknown negro who shot him is dead in Dooly county, the result of an affray which occurred on the Griffin farm late last night.

Griffin was paralyzed by a shot which entered his backbone and lodged in one of the vertebrae. His condition has been partially relieved through an operation performed by Dr. Wade Chamblaiss, the bullet being located and pressure on the spinal cord removed. The position of the bullet was found to be such as to prevent its removal, and Griffin late today was still in a serious condition.

The shooting was precipitated, it is said, by a brother of one of his farm hands interfering in the relations between Griffin and his employee, and the fact that Griffin's automatic revolver failed to fire after the first shot placed him at the mercy of his antagonist, who used an old-fashioned revolver. After the shooting the negro fled, but parties reaching Americus this morning said his body was lying alongside the road just across Flint river in Dooly county, about seven miles from the Griffin farm. How the negro came to his death is unknown here, but it is believed he was killed while resisting a pursuing party of Griffin's neighbors.

MISSISSIPPI KEEPS TRUE TO HER FORM

CORINTH, Miss., August 30.—Blutcher Higgins and Dan Callicut, who surrendered to the authorities last Saturday, after escaping from the county chain gang, were lynched today by a mob. Both men were hanged to a telegraph pole just outside the jail from which they were taken after the mob had forced the jailer to turn over his keys.

In making their escape, it was alleged, Higgins and Callicut struck down and severely injured one of the guards.

INDICTED NEGRO IS LYNCHED IN TEXAS

HOUSTON, TEXAS, Sept. 16.—Oscar Beasley, negro who was indicted late today for the murder of Sheriff Joe Snow of Brazoria county, later was taken from the county jail at Angleton by a mob of 300 persons and hanged. Beasley was arrested early today after a hunt that begun when the murder of Snow was discovered yesterday.

MISSISSIPPI STILL AT IT

Lynches Another Colored Man; Fears To Abide By Own Laws

Meriden, Miss.—Charged with the murder of Henry W. Davis, an aged watchman at a lumber plant recently, Will Eccles, who was convicted of the crime, but who received a stay of execution on his appeal to the State Supreme Court, was taken from the county pail at Quitman, near here, early Sunday morning and lynched.

WHITE MAN LYNCHED! LAWLESSNESS KNOWS NO COLOR

Tulsa, Okla., August 29.—A mob estimated at 2,000 persons last night participated in the lynching of Tom M. Owens, white, accused of the shooting several days ago of Homer Nida, a taxicab driver, who died at a hospital early Friday morning.

Owens contended to the end he was innocent, blaming a woman for the crime. A final message he was permitted to dictate, which he asked a morning newspaper to forward to his mother, was addressed to "Mrs. C. O. Belton, 402 Burwell, Knoxville, Tenn."

The message read:

"Your son Tom lynched tonight by mob, as alleged murderer of Homer Nida. He asked that you arrange for burial."

NORTH CAROLINA ADDS ANOTHER "NATIONAL BLOT"

GRAHAM, N. C., Sept. 15.—John Jeffries, a Colored man, who is alleged to have attacked a seven-year old girl near Elon College, was lynched by a mob a mile and a half south of here. Jeffries was being taken to the courthouse for trial when taken from the sheriff.

WHITE MAN LYNCHED AT HARTFORD

Accused of Making Improper Remarks to Young Woman, He Is Seized By Mob and Hanged.

MONTGOMERY, September 14.—Alto Windham, white, was lynched last night about three miles from Hartford, Ala., for remarks alleged to have been made by him to a young white married woman.

The husband of the woman is said to have telephoned one Harry Collins to stop Windham. He did so, not knowing what was wanted with the man.

On arrival at the home of Collins, a party of men informed Collins of their intention, but Collins would not permit them to get possession of Windham until they had promised not to kill him, it is said.

Relying on their promise, Collins surrendered Windham, who was afterward lynched by the mob in a river swamp.

ACROSS THE COLOR LINE.

White Man Lynched.

Hartford, Ala., Sept. 14.—Alto Windham, a white man, was lynched about three miles from here last night for alleged insulting remarks to a Mrs. Whitehead.

The husband of the woman, learning the direction Windham had taken is said to have telephoned Henry Collins to stop Windham. He did so, not knowing what was wanted with the man.

On arrival at the home of Collins. a paty of men informed Collins of their intention, but Collins would not permit them to get possession of Windham until they had promised not to kill him, it is said. Relying on their promise, Collins surrendered Windham, who afterwards was lynched by the mob in a river swamp.

After reading of such an occurrence as the above, we feel constrained to ask, what right have we to expect the respect of our own citizens for law and order, or to attempt to set up standards for other nations to follow?

If this is to be permitted, any man may at any time accuse one who has offended him, get a few of his friends together and execute his enemy without trial, without an opportunity to vindicate himself, without a chance to bid farewell to his loved ones, or to make peace with his God.

It does not lessen our horror nor our outraged sense of justice that the victim was a white man.

A cruel deliberate murder has been committed for which not even the unwritten law can fairly be invoked, for while a man may always protect the purity of his home, we question the granting of the right to summon a mob to do the job for him.

We, whose fathers and sons has suffered these frightful methods of hatred and revenge in place of justice, rejoice not that so evil a thing is spreading its baneful influence over our land.

We join our voices with those who believe in government by law in demanding that every man be regarded as innocent until proven guilty, and that no man, white or black, be deprived of life, except as punishment for crime, according to law. What will the officials of Alabama do to establish law and order, and stop the murder of citizens, black and white, by heartless mobs?

WHITE MAN LYNCHED FOR INSULT TO WOMAN

Victim Is Said to Have Made Ugly Remarks to Married Woman.

Montgomery, Ala., September 14.—Alto Windham, white, was lynched last night about three miles from Hartford, Ala., for remarks he was alleged to have made to a white married woman.

The husband of the woman is said to have telephoned one Henry Collins to stop Windham. He did so, not knowing what was wanted with the man.

On arrival at the home of Collins a party of men informed Collins of their intention, but Collins would not permit them to get possession of Windham until they had promised not to kill him, it is said.

Relying on their promises, Collins surrendered Windham, who was afterward lynched by the mob in a river swamp.

WHITE MAN MEETS DEATH AT HAND OF MOB TUESDAY

(Special to The Advertiser)

HARTFORD, ALA., Sept. 14.—Alto Windham, a white man, was lynched about three miles from here last night for some insulting remarks that he made Mrs. Whitehead. Mr. Whitehead telephoned Mr. Henry Collins to stop Windham, who did so, not knowing what they wanted until they got to his home.

They wanted to kill him at Collin's house, but Collins would not let them, and would not let the mob have him until they promised not to kill him. After Collins let them have Windham they carried him to a river swamp and lynched him.

Lynchings - 1920 July - Dec. 546

Cases of

PARIS BURN FEST MOST HORRIBLE ATROCITY IN ANNALS OF TEXAS LEADING CITIZENS WERE THERE

Rec

The Houston Informer 7-31-20

(By Staff Correspondent.)

Paris, Texas, July 26, 1920.

You talk about the atrocities committed by the Turks; about the cruelty of the Indians and the heathenish conduct of inhabitants of foreign lands—but it remained for Paris, Lamar County, Texas, to out-Hun the Huns and out-Turk the Turks in the recent burning of two colored citizens at the stake for alleged murder.

It will be borne in mind that Paris was the first city in the civilized world to burn a human being to death, this barbarous stunt having been staged there several years ago. As a matter of fact, the occupation and game of barbecuing colored citizens here is more popular than barbecuing beeves.

At the recent burn-fest several of the white ministers of the city were present with their families. The superintendent of public schools, it is reported, was a spectator with his family and hundreds of the so-called "good white folks" either participated in the brutal and savage orgy or encouraged and condoned the mobbists and anarchists by their presence and silence.

The burned and charred bodies of the two victims of such Hunnish kultur were tied to automobiles and dragged throughout colored districts and warnings were shouted out by the mobbists to peaceful and law-abiding colored citizens. Fingers, toes and other parts of their bodies were cut off as souvenirs by the lynchocrats, which many of them are sporting around town with them.

Practically the entire community was in hearty sympathy and accord with the lynchers and anarchists. No effort was made to prevent the double lynching and no arrests have been made since this barbarous and Hunnish stunt was pulled off here. Even the grand jury adjourned a few days ago without returning a single indictment. The Texas rangers have been sent here by Governor W. P. Hobby, but the colored citizens do not expect anything as a result of their "investigation." They regard the move as purely and strictly a political one, for if Texas wanted to break up lynchings there is a legal method; just like the governor found a legal method to suspend the officials of Galveston for "neglect of duty."

No attempt was made by the authorities to prevent the cruel and barbarous stunt being staged, despite the fact that it was advertised that the two colored citizens had been caught and would be lynched at the fair grounds.

Colored citizens are being importuned to remain here; they are being assured that the "good colored people" need have no fear of violence and such "bull" as is customary

NEW YORK CITY MAIL
JULY 10, 1920

Texans Seek to Punish Mob for Stake Burning

Paris, Texas, To-day.—A special grand jury will be convened here to-day to inquire fully into the burning to death by a mob Tuesday night of Herman and Irving Arthur, colored. District Judge B. H. Denton, who summoned the jury, said public sentiment demands punishment of the mob ring leaders.

Citizens at a mass meeting adopted a resolution recommending a "rigid investigation be made of the recent outrage committed against the laws of our state and the dignity of our country."

The two confessed to having shot and killed a white farmer and his son near Paris, and fell into the hands of a mob after the county jail had been stormed.

Roxboro, N. C., July 7—Ed. Roach a Negro youth about 24 years old, charged with an attempted attack on a 13 year old white girl, was removed from the Person county jail here early today by a mob of unidentified men and taken about two miles from Roxboro and lynched. After the Negro was hanged from a limb of a tree his body was filled with bullets.

The Negro was arrested late yesterday about eight miles from Roxboro, the scene of the alleged attack, according to Sheriff Thompson. He was carried before the little girl who Sheriff Thompson says, identified him as the man who had attempted to attack her. The Negro was then brought to Roxboro and lodged in the Person county jail. A mob collected quietly during the night and gained entrance to the jail and took possession of Roach and hanged him.

An investigation is being conducted into the lynching, but no arrests have been made. Everything was quiet at Roxboro this morning with no indication of race feeling.

N Y C EVE SUN
JULY 7, 1920

2 NEGROES BURNED AT STAKE.

Authorities Certain Victims Slew Texas Farmer and Son.

PARIS, Tex., July 7.—The authorities were convinced to-day that Herman and Irvine Arthur, brothers, burned at the stake here last night, were the murderers of J H. Hodges, a farmer, and his son William, whose bodies were found in a negro hut last Friday.

The two negroes were lynched after a mob had stormed the jail here. They were taken to the spot where a woodpile had been prepared at the foot of a flagpole.

RICHM'ND VA TIMES DISPATCH
JULY 16, 1920

RELATIVES OF LYNCHED NEGRO MAY SUE COUNTY

Lawyers Retained Following Fruitless Efforts of Grand Jury to Establish Identity of Mob.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

DANVILLE, July 15.—The latest development in the Person County, N. C., lynching, the subject of a special investigation which failed to reveal any tangible evidence against the personnel of the mob, is the prospective entering of a damage suit against the county commissioners by relatives of Roach, the slain negro. Lawyers have been retained for the purpose in Reidsville, N. C.

Nello Teer, the contractor, whose statement that the mob made a mistake in the negro, is still in Durham, N. C., and has declined to enter into further controversy as to the innocence or guilt of Roach. He says that he was impelled by a sense of duty as a citizen of North Carolina to make the statement.

MISSISSIPPI MOB LYNCHED A NEGRO

The Montgomery

ENTERPRISE, MISS., July 16.—Spencer, negro postal clerk, who seriously stabbed Otho Parkers, a white postal clerk on the New Orleans and Northeastern Mail Car Friday evening, was taken from the officers who were taking him to Quitman for trial this afternoon, and lynched to a nearby tree.

The officers and their prisoner were met by two automobile loads of masked men outside of Enterprise, and the negro was taken form them without difficulty

N Y C POST
JULY 26, 1920

Son of Judge Is Lynched for Murder of His Wife

West Virginia Mob Kills Prisoner After He Had Begun Serving Life Sentence

FAYETTEVILLE, W. Va., July 26.—William Bennet, jr., of Fayetteville, son of Judge William R. Bennet, at one time judge of the Criminal Court of Fayette County, was taken from jail by a mob of 100 here yesterday and lynched, after having begun a life sentence for the murder of his wife, to which charge he had pleaded guilty in court.

His wife, whom he admitted killing, was the daughter of J. Alfred Taylor, of Fayetteville, well known throughout the State as a writer and editor.

MINNEAPOLIS MINN. JOURNAL
JULY 9, 1920

Masked Men Lynch Negro

Durham, N. C.—Taken from the county jail at Roxboro by a mob of more than 200 masked men a few hours after he had been arrested on a charge of attacking a 13-year old white girl, Ed Roach, 27 years old, a Negro, was lynched in a church yard three miles from the jail. Roach was hanged to the limb of a tree

to be dished out to colored citizens in all Southern towns when such heathenish and horrible stunts are pulled off. A few of our group have fallen for such "stuff," but a burnt child dreads fire and thus the hegira goes merril[illegible]n.

The writer has talked with several old-tim[illegible]ere, who say that they are "through with Paris and Lamar County." The sentime[illegible]t the authorities will not try to protect the lives of colored citizens; that mobbist[illegible]rchists are in the majority here and "good white people" make no efforts to [illegible]nd to their savage and barbarous [illegible]tions and demon[illegible]re colored Americans, despite [illegible]t they a[illegible]

N Y E WORLD
JULY 8, 1920

FIDDLE NEGRO'S BODY.

North Carolina Mob Lynches Man Accused by Girl.

DURHAM, N. C., July 7.—Taken from the County Jail at Roxboro by a mob of more than 200 masked men a few hours after he had been arrested on a charge of attacking a thirteen-year-old white girl, Ed Roach, twenty-seven, a negro, was lynched to-day in a churchyard three miles from jail. A chain was used instead of a rope. As his body swung upward it was riddled with bullets.

Sheriff N. F. Thompson, who reached the jail soon after the mob had gathered, pleaded with the men to let the law take its course. The leader gave the Sheriff three minutes to leave the vicinity of the jail. He left.

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
JULY 8, 1920

Sheriff Driven Away, Negro Is Lynche[illegible]

DURHAM, N. C., July 7.—Taken from the county jail at Roxboro by a mob of more than 200 masked men a few hours after he had been arrested on a charge of attacking an 13-year-old white girl, Ed Roach, 27, a negro, was lynched early today in a churchyard three miles from the jail. Roach was hanged to a limb of a high tree, a chain being used instead of a rope. As his body swung upward, it was riddled with bullets.

Sheriff N. F. Thompson, who reached the jail soon after the mob had gathered, pleaded with the men to let the law take its course. The leader of the mob is said to have given the Sheriff three minutes to leave the vicinity of the jail. He left.

NEW YORK CITY AMERICAN
JULY 8, 1920

200 Masked Men Lynch Negro in a Churchyard

DURHAM, N. C., July 7.—Taken from the county jail at Roxboro by a mob of more than 200 masked men a few hours after he had been arrested on a charge of attacking a thirteen-year-old white girl, Ed. Roach, twenty-seven, a negro, was lynched early to-day in a churchyard, three miles from the jail.

hanging from trees six miles east of Wharton.

Gordon and Anderson, it was said, admitted they were aiding the Giles brothers to escape.

NEW YORK CITY CALL
JULY 8, 1920

Negro-Burning Paris Asks for Militia, Fearing Race Riots

AUSTIN, Tex., July 7.—Acting Governor Johnson today received an appeal from county officials at Paris, Texas, to send national guardsmen or rangers there "to guard against possible race troubles." The officials said trouble appeared to be brewing as a result of the burning of two negroes at the stake last night. Reports here were that Paris was quiet today with citizens patrolling the streets.

NEW YORK CITY MAIL
JULY 13, 1920

18 of Ship's Crew Held in Drowning of Negro

Toledo, Ohio, To-day.—Eighteen members of the crew of the steamer City of Toledo were arrested here to-day after it was reported that they caused the drowning of a negro chef, who was alleged to have committed a criminal assault on a seventeen-year-old white youth.

N Y C EVE SUN
JULY 7, 1920

MOB KILLS ACCUSED NEGRO.

Fugitive Shot to Death in North Carolina Woods.

DANVILLE, Va., July 7.—Red Roach, a negro, was shot to death by a mob which surrounded him in the woods near Roxboro, N. C., early to-day.

Roach was accused of attacking a thirteen-year-old girl.

VICTIM OF LYNCHERS

Enterprise, Miss., July 5.—James Spencer, negro postal clerk, who seriously stabbed Otto Parker, a white postal clerk, on the New Orleans and Northeastern mail car Friday evening, was taken from the officers who were taking him to Quitman for trial this afternoon, and lynched to a nearby tree.

The officers and their prisoner were met by two automobile loads of masked men outside of Enterprise, and the negro was taken from them without difficulty.

Negro Held for Assault.

Miami, Fla., July 30.—A negro, giving the name of Herbert or Henry Brooks, 24, who was arrested here today charged with an attack on a 55-year-old white woman, was identified tonight by the victim as her assailant.

"I am positive this is the man," the woman declared, when the negro was brought before her, but added, "I don't want to say so when I realize what the consequence will be."

Brooks is held in the county jail.

The woman had just given her husband his breakfast and he had gone to work when the negro entered her kitchen. He seized her by the throat, choked her almost into unconsciousness, and dragged her into the yard where he was seen by neighbors.

NEW YORK CITY MAIL
JULY 8, 1920

Posse Kills Negro

Centreville, N. C., To-day.—Fred Canafex, an escaped negro convict, was shot to death by a posse of whites near here late yesterday. Canafex is alleged to have assaulted a daughter of Frank Simmons, a farmer residing near Ellington, Tuesday night.

N Y C TRIBUNE
JULY 26, 1920

Wife Murderer Lynched By West Virginia Mob

Son of Judge Had Confessed Crime and Was Serving Life Sentence

FAYETTEVILLE, W. Va., July 25.—William Bennett jr., of Fayetteville, serving a life sentence here for the murder of his wife and unborn child, was taken from the jail early to-day by a mob, and lynched.

Bennett was the son of Judge William R. Bennett, at one time judge of the Criminal Court of Fayette County.

His wife was the daughter of J. Alfred Taylor, of Fayetteville, well known throughout the state as a writer and editor. Bennett had pleaded guilty to a murder charge.

TWO TEXAS BLACKS SHOT TO DEATH AND TWO HANGED

Wharton, Texas, June 30.—Two negroes were shot to death and two others hanged by posses early this week in this county, it became known here today. They were wanted in connection with the killing of Deputy Sheriff S. C. McCormick last Saturday night.

Washington Giles and his brother, name unknown, and who was accused of firing the shot that killed McCormick, were shot by pursuers late Tuesday afternoon near Diamond Mound. The bodies of Jodie Gordon and Elijah Anderson were found Tuesday morning

BROOKLYN N Y TIMES
JULY 7, 1920

Two Texas Negroes Burned, Accused of Killing Whites

Paris, Tex., July 7.—Authorities today were convinced Herman and Irving Artthur, brothers, burned at a stake here last night were tthe murderers of J. H. Hodges, farmer and his son, William, whose bodies were found ni a negro hut last Friday.

The two negroes were burned to death after a mob stormed the jail here. The victims were taken to a spot where the woodpile had been prepared at the foot of a flagpole.

CLEVELAND O NEWS
JULY 13, 1920

Lynched in Attack, Man Was Innocent

DURHAM, N. C., July 12.—Ed Roach, colored, who was taken from the Herson county jail last Wednesday and lynched in a churchyard near Roxboro, shortly after his arrest on a charge of having attacked a thirteen-year-old white girl, was innocent of the crime, according to Nelle Teer, a contractor for whom Roach worked.

The negro, Teer declared in a signed statement tonight, worked throughout Tuesday afernoon when the crime is alleged to have been committed, and did not leave the construction camp where he was employed until 5:30 p. m. The assault is said to have occured between 2:30 and 3 o'clock.

CONVICT SHOT TO DEATH BY MISSOURI MOB

(Associated Negro Press.)

Ceterville, Mo., July—Fred Canafex, an escaped Negro convict, was shot to death by a mob of whites near here late on the evening of July 7th. Canafex is alleged to have attacked a daughter of Frank Simmons, a farmer residing near Ellington, Tuesday night.

KILLED NEGRO WHO ATTACKED HIM, HE SAYS

WINCHESTER, VA. STAR
DECEMBER 10, 1920

Dellinger In Woodstock Jail Says Lewis Struck Him First and Threw Him Through Window.

Details of the alleged murder of Casper Lewis, a negro, aged 25 years and married, by John R. Dellinger, white, which occurred at Mount Jackson, Va., on Tuesday night, were made available in Winchester today.

According to Dellinger's statement he had helped Lewis haul lumber from Quicksburg to Mt. Jackson, for which he charged $2.50. Some days ago, he asked the colored man for the money, but he is reported to have said the colored man would not pay him at that time. Tuesday evening in front of Braham's Garage, in Mt. Jackson, he again asked for the money, when it is claimed the colored man became angry and used some vile epithets, smacking Dellinger in the face. Dellinger is reported to have said that Lewis then invited him outside the corporate limits to fight, and that he started to follow. When a few steps further on, in front of Carroll's Feed Store, he is said to have declared the negro came back, and with an oath, threatened to kill him.

Dellinger is reported to have said he shot at the negro and missed him, and that the negro then grabbed him and threw him through a glass window into Carroll's Feed Store. Dellinger is reported to have said that he shot again, when the bullet struck the negro just below the eye, and killed him.

DENVER COL EXPRESS
DECEMBER 17, 1920

NEGRO HELD IN LURING OF WHITE GIRL TO CAVE

George Allen, 19, a negro, employed at the winter quarters of the Sells-Floto circus, was arrested late Thursday by Patrolman Walter Heath of the North Denver police station after a complaint had been received at headquarters that Allen had taken an 11-year-old white girl to a cave at 26th-av and Federal-blvd.

According to Heath, when he attempted to place Allen under arrest he offered considerable resistance. Heath suffered a badly lacerated right hand before he could overpower the prisoner. Allen is being held in the city jail for investigation and safe keeping.

Lynchings – 1920 July – Dec. 551

Cases of

EIGHT VICTIMS OF LYNCH LAW

Re The Chicago Defender

Dr. W. W. Lucas — The Arthur Family — Photo by Woodard, Defender Staff Photographer.

Facing starvation, Scott Arthur and his family, driven from home like dogs, girls assaulted, sons burned at stake by Paris, Texas, mob, arrive in Chicago without money and homeless. They were taken in charge by Dr. W. W. Lucas, secretary of the Co-Operative Society of America, who discovered them in the Polk street station Monday. Reading from left to right: Cora D. Arthur, Andrew Arthur, Scott Arthur, Millie Arthur, Earlie Lee Hill, grandson, Mrs. Violet Arthur, Eulah Arthur and Mary Arthur.

"Armenia" Outdone by White Cannibals in Paris, Texas

The Chicago Defender

'RN TWO EX-SOLDIERS

LET'S HELP

The Chicago Defender has started a fund and asks the public to contribute liberally for the purpose of relieving the destitute condition of Scott Arthur and his family. Donations will be acknowledged through the columns of this paper and the money will be given the aged man and his wife.

After seeing his two sons, Irving and Herman, ages 19 and 28 years respectively, burned at stakes in the fair grounds in Paris, Texas, July 8, and his daughters, Cora, Millie and Eulah, thrown in jail because they screamed as the angry white mob passed their little cabin with their brothers bound in chains on the way to the flames, Scott Arthur, an aged farmer and his wife, Mrs. Violet Arthur, with another daughter, Mary, and a son, Andrew, made their escape to the swamps. There they lived for several weeks, darting in and out of the woods occasionally to steal a bit to eat from nearby farms and watermelon patches.

Begs for Shelter

The aged man succeeded in begging a farmer to let him have the use of his barn to shelter his family. He had committed no crime, but his face was dark and he could not look to the law for protection in the backwoods of Texas. His sons had made the "fatal southern error" of killing a white man, who attempted to slay their father and mother.

Arrives in City

Monday, an old man, bowed by the weight of over a half century, eyes red from the loss of sleep, alighted from the C. & E. I. train at the Polk Street depot, behind him walked his wife, a nervous wreck as result of her experience, and six children, all looking to the old man for food and shelter. He was penniless, without friends and in a strange land. He could look to no one for help; he was afraid to ask for that because his faith in humanity was shaken. The station waiting room offered him the best rest he had enjoyed in weeks. There he seated himself, bowed his head and soon fell asleep.

Rescued by Chicagoan

Message had been sent from Texas to the local branch of the N. A. A. C. P. that Arthur with his family was on the way to Chicago. Dr. W. W. Lucas, 3419 South Park avenue, secretary of the Co-operative Society of America, received the "tip" that they would arrive Monday, and, after diligent search of the station, located the old man with his seven members of his family in the waiting room.

"How are you feeling, friends," Dr. Lucas said as he approached the group.

"I donno," replied the old gentleman, "I'm awfully tired, though."

Arthur was reluctant to receive Dr. Lucas until the latter had informed him of his mission and connection in this city. "Well, I'll go long wid you," Arthur replied, as he sumomned the other members of his family to follow him.

Dr. Lucas' Statement

In a statement to a Defender reporter, Dr. Lucas described his first meeting with the family: "They told me how they had slept in a barn and how the old man and boy had dodged about in the woods, fearing they would be caught any time, but when I assured them they were safe in Chicago and there would be no burning here, their faces lighted up, their bodies stood more erect and hope was born once more in their souls.

"After giving them comforts and a good warm meal, they were put in charge of the Urban League, whose secretary got in touch with Mrs. John W. Robinson of the St. Mark church and a lodging place for the family was secured at the home of Mrs. Florence Titus, 3755 Cottage Grove avenue. They seemed afraid of everything and everybody. They huddled together like a drove of birds when the huntsman had shot into them and killed and wounded some."

Girls Assaulted

According to reports the family was sent to this city upon money collected in Paris by men of the Race, who were acquainted with the local conditions. The three Arthur girls, ages 20, 17, 14, were in jail on the pretense of protection. They were severely beaten and later were taken to the basement and there assaulted by twenty white men, after which they were given a bucket of molasses, a small sack of flour and some bacon and told to "hit the road." After wandering in the swamps for two nights they came upon their mother and father. The girls declared they were stripped of their clothing in the jail and first criminally assaulted by policemen and later by other men of low type, characteristic of this section.

The Race in Texas and throughout the South is using this case to demonstrate that the southern white man is not the "negroes best friend," as previously advertised.

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POSSE KILLS NEGRO FOR AIDING FUGITIVE

The Constitution 9-26-20

Greensboro, Ga., September 25.—Posses pursuing Charlie Wright, a negro who yesterday shot and wounded Robert B. McWhorter, Greene county commissioner, today shot and killed Felix Cremer, a negro. Cremer was accused of harboring Wright and aiding him to make his escape.

Nothing has been seen of Wright since late yesterday, when he exchanged shots with his pursuers. The negro was tracked into Oconee county and he was being followed there tonight. Doctors say that McWhorter will recover.

NEGRO REPORTED KILLED BY POSSE IN GREENE COUNTY

The Constitution

Athens, Ga., September 25.—(Special.)—Reports here tonight from Greene county indicate that Felix Cremer, negro, has been killed by a "posse" of several hundred Greene, Oconee and Morgan county men, who are seeking Charlie Wright, negro, who shot and wounded Robert McWhorter, Green county farmer, yesterday. Cremer was suspected of having aided in the escape of Wright, who armed himself with rifle and pistol and took refuge in the swamps. Wright is still at liberty.

SHERIFF AIDS LYNCHERS

Allows Small Party To Take Prisoner From Jail.

Meridan, Miss., Sept. 14—A body of half dozen white men experienced no difficulty in taking William Echoles from the county jail early Sunday morning and riddling his body with bullets.

Echoles was under sentence of death but his execution was stayed at the last moment by an appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court.

WHITE MAN LYNCHED BY OKLAHOMA MOB

The Chicago Defender 9-18-20

(Associated Press.)

TULSA, OKLA., Aug. 26.—A mob estimated at 2,000 persons tonight participated in the lynching of Tom M. Owens, white, accused of the shooting several days ago of Homer Nida, a taxicab driver, who died at a hospital early

N. A. A. C. P.

The Houston Observer 9-4-20

Rec

To the Editor:

On July 6, two colored boys, Irving and Herman Arthur, 19 and 28 years of age respectively, were lynched by a mob and their bodies burned, when they were accused of shooting their landlord following a dispute over settlement for a crop. Below we give verbatim a letter written to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People by a reputable citizen of Paris, Texas, where the lynching occurred. His name cannot be given for death would follow if it were known that he had given these facts.

We are asking you through editorial comment to aid in bringing these facts to the attention of the American public that this example of unparalleled brutality and others like it may be eliminated from American life.

"I am writing you concerning a lynching which occurred here last month. Doubtless you have long since gotten the details, if not I will give you facts as I witnessed them. Herman and Irvin Arthur, Negroes with their parents were tenants on Hodges Farm. They were working on halves, a system whereby the landlord furnishes his tenants and at harvest time takes half the crop and the amount with interest which he furnished his tenants during the year. Against the usual custom here Hodges compelled his tenants to work all day Saturday. This they did for a time, washing and ironing their clothes on Sunday. When they refused to work longer than noon Saturday Hodges became angry and went to their home on the farm 3 days before the murder and took their dinner off the stove and threw it into the yard. He also kicked their stove and household goods out in the yard. During this time Hodges' Son held a gun on the Negroes. He also compelled the boys to pull off their shoes and clothes; their sisters to pull off their dresses and give them to him claiming the Negroes were in debt to him. After this they decided to move from his farm. When they had began loading a truck Hodges and his son came up and began shooting at them. Herman Arthur ran into the the house and secured a gun and came out and killed both men who were yet firing at them. A mob lynched both Negroes. After they were burned their bodies were dragged thru' all the streets on which Colored people lived. There was a regular parade of 17 cars and a truck with white men crying aloud—"Here are the barbecued Niggers, all you Niggers come out and see them and take warning. When asked if they were sorry they killed the white men, Herman Arthur who hard recently served 18 months on the firing line in France replied, "No, I am not sorry, I would do the same thing again. I would kill any man who imposed upon my mother and sisters.

"The three rAthur girls aged 20, 17 and 14 were in jail on the pretense of protection. They were severely beaten for screaming while the mob was taking their brothers from the jail. Later on in the night they were taken to the basement and there assaulted by 20 white men after which they were given a bucket of molasses a small sack of flour and some bacon and told to hit the road.

"I forgot to mention that these girls were stripped of all their clothing in the basement kept there nearly all night and first criminally assaulted by the officers and then by 20 other white men of the same low type. They were threatened with death if they ever told it, then they were made to leave town by these same officers. Hundreds of Negroes have left Paris since this occurence. Others who have real estate, are planning to leave as soon as possible. You are at liberty to publish what you see fit of this only keep secret my name."

MOB LYNCHES TWO; ONE INNOCENT

The Afro-American

Mississippi Crackers Snuff Out Life Of Convicts

Rec 9-3-20

Corinth, Miss., Sept. 1.—Because several colored men beat up jail guards in escaping from a convict camp, a white mob of one hundred stormed the jail and lynched two convicts by hanging them to a pole. Authorities say one of the men was entirely innocent of any infraction of rules.

FOUR NEGROES SLAIN BY MOB

Mac Clenny, Fla., Oct. 6—MacClenny was quiet early today following the lynching here yesterday of three Negroes and the shooting to death of a fourth. But further trouble was feared in event of the capture of Jim Givens Negro, who shot and killed John Harvery, farmer, Saturday night. Posses late last night were on the trail of Givens and it was believed his apprehension was only a matter of hours.

Harvey was shot and killed at a turpentine camp about 10 miles northeast of here. The three Negroes lynched, Fulton Smith, Ray Field and Ben Givens, brother of Jim, were implicated, it was said. The quartet escaped, but Smith and the Givens brothers were captured and placed in the Baker County jail here. A mob surounded the jail shortly after midnight, forced Sheriff Sweat to give up his keys, took the three prisoners to the outskirts of the town and, tying them to trees, shot them to death.

The body of Sam Duncan, a fourth Negro, was found within the city limits yesterday morning. He had been shot to death.

Three Negroes Victim of Mob

The Montgomery Advertiser

McCLENNY, FLA., Oct. 6—Three negroes were lynched here last night by a mob which forced an entrance into the Baker County jail. The negroes were Ray Field and Ben Givens and Milton Smith, who were arrested Sunday morning in connection with the murder Saturday night of John Harvey White, one of the leading farmers of the county. 10-6-20

Another negro, Jim Givens, brother of two of the men lynched last night, is said to have done the shooting and the other three were with him at the time. Givens has not been apprehended and a posse is continuing a search for him which began immediately after the shooting.

Sam Duncan, negro, was found dead in the woods here late this afternoon, his body having been riddled with bullets. This is the fourth negro killed in this vicinity today, following the murder.

LYNCH THREE AFTER FARMER IS SLAIN

MacClenny, Fla., Oct. 8.—This town is now practically deserted, as far as our people are concerned, following the outbreak here last Tuesday when Fulton Smith, Ray Field and Ben Givens were lynched after the murder of John Harvey (white), a farmer which occurred last Saturday night. Harvey was shot to death by Jim Givens, brother of one of the lynched men. He is still at large. 10-9-20

A posse is trailing Givens, who is reported to be heavily armed. He declared he will not be taken alive. Farmers here are attempting to keep their field laborers, but it is feared the mob spirit will drive them away.

The mob is said to have lynched the three men purely for vengeance, as they had nothing to do with the slaying of Harvey, but were caught in the path of the lynchers.

BUTLER MOB LYNCHES NEGRO SLAYER OF A. H. ARRINGTON THURSDAY

The Montgomery Advertiser

Superintendent of Oil Mill Stricken From Behind; Negro Summarily Shot

Rec. — 10-15-20

GREENVILLE, Oct. 14—A. H. Arrington, superintendent of the Greenville plant of the Southern Cotton Oil Co., who was attacked by a negro, Select Reeves, early today, who fractured his skull with an iron pipe, died at his home here tonight at 8:15 o'clock. Shortly before noon today the body of Reeves was found in a swamp two miles south of Greenville where a mob had riddled it with bullets of all calibre.

Reeves was a laborer at the cotton oil mill and on reporting for duty was given a certain task to perform by Mr. Arrington. It was reported that after working at this a few minutes he went to the superintendent, and when Mr. Arrington asked him why he was not at work told him that he was tired of that work and was not going to finish it and wanted to be assigned to other work.

The superintendent, according to employes of the mill, told the negro that if he could not do what he was instructed to do he could report at the office for his time. The negro, it is said, turned away and Mr. Arrington, evidently thinking he had gone, out of the plant, reached for his breakfast basket and started in an opposite direction from that taken by Reeves, who, however, had stopped a few feet away, picked up an iron bar and then turned and followed Mr. Arrington and when within distance felled him with a terrific blow over the head.

Reeves, after striking the superintendent down, ran from the mill and nothing was heard from him until just before noon, when it was reported that his body was in the swamp south of town riddled with bullets. It appeared that posses were quickly organized after it became known that Arrington had been assaulted, and at least 100 men are reported to have been in the party that carried Reeves to the swamp. He had previously been found by a party of five men hiding in a small ditch near the edge of town, but they were forced to surrender him to a larger party, the members of which were masked and occupied automobiles.

Mr. Arrington came to Greenville about two years ago from Cave Springs Ga., and had proven a useful citizen as well as valuable employe of the oil mill. He had formed a wide circle of friends here and was generally well liked. A widow and several children survive him. The remains will be shipped Friday morning to Cave Springs, Ga., where the funeral and interment will occur.

N. Y. C. AMERICAN
OCTOBER 6, 1920

Four Negroes Lynched Following Florida Murder

M'CLENNY, Fla., Oct. 5.—Three negroes, Ray Field, Ben Givens and Milton Smith, arrested in connection with the murder of John H. White, a farmer, were taken from the county jail last night and lynched.

The body of Jim Givens, a brother of Ben Givens, and who is said to have done the shooting, was found in the woods to-day riddled with bullets.

Lynchings - 1920 July - Dec. 552

Cases of

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ST. LOUIS ARK AMERICAN
DECEMBER 29, 1920

STILL ANOTHER LESSON.

Still another lesson in the maintenance of orderly peace and quiet is afforded in the lynching of a negro by several hundred Jonesboro, Arkansas citizens, Sunday, when the city was suppose to be basking in the Christmas spirit of peace, good will to men. The victim was Wade Thomas and he was held in jail on the charge of having shot a policeman to death who was raiding a gaming joint, the raid having occurred Christmas night. Sunday night the mob forced the jail, took the prisoner to the main business corner and hung him to a telephone pole, riddling the body with bullets.

The judges of the Craighead courts, appealed to the mob, promising special term of circuit court and speedy trial. They were told to beat it or else become witnesses of the administration of mob penalty.

The question is again raised; why were not hundreds of Craighead county citizens willing to leave the punishment of a self-confessed homicide to the efficiency of the state courts and pardoning machinery. Before being hung the victim is alleged to haye admitted he killed the policeman but claimed he shot in self-defence and showed two bullet wounds which he claimed the officer had given him in attempting to arrest him.

There is again the choice between swift mob penalty with the resultant reflection upon a large body of citizens, or the customary operation of state law enforcement machinery, with pardon records behind it. Last summer it was Oklahoma, last fall California, and now Arkansas; summoned to new consideration of adequate and orderly penalties for out-breaking assaults upon life and property. It is up to the courts, the pardoning powers and the citizenship to find the answer.

BROOKLYN STAND'D UNION
DECEMBER 29, 1920

NEGRO LYNCHED BY MOB IN ARKANSAS

WILSON, Ark., Dec. 29.—Henry Lowry, negro, alleged murderer of O. T. Craig, a planter, and his daughter, Mrs. C. O. Williamson, last Saturday, was captured and hanged by a posse near Nordena shortly after midnight, according to reports to-day. Lowry's body was riddled with bullets.

EIGHTEEN YEARS FOR BRUTAL ASSAULT ON WOMAN AND MOTHER

William Flamer, Colored, in State Prison, Twenty-four Hours After Fiendish Crime in Lower End of County

CAMDEN N J TELEGRAM
DECEMBER 7, 1920

CAPTURED IN WOODS EARLY THIS MORNING

Less than twenty-two hours after he perpetrated the foul deeds to which he confessed, William Flamer, colored, 45 years old, of Chesilhurst, was sentenced and on his way to the State Prison at Trenton, to serve from eighteen to twenty-seven years for attacking with intent to rob and ravish Mrs. Kathryn Davis, 35 years old, and attempting to rob and assault her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Wropson, 60 years old, both of Fisher's Station.

Attacking the two women in a wooded section near Chesilhurst yesterday afternoon, Flamer was arrested early to-day and hurried to the office of Prosecutor Wolverton, where Assistant Prosecutor Charles Stuart Straw secured a complete confession.

Judge Kates held a special session of the court, and after Flamer agreed to a speedy trial the Court appointed Lawyer Powell K. Martin to represent the negro. After sentence Flamer was turned over to Sheriff Hatch and Under Sheriff Hewitt and soon as Judge Kates had signed the commitment papers Flamer was rushed to Trenton in a high-powered automobile.

The crime to which Flamer confessed is one of the most heinous in Camden county in years. He admitted brutally beating Mrs. Davis, holding a gun at her head and forcing her in an underbrush and made efforts to ravish her. He also confessed to beating Mrs. Wropson, the mother, with his fists.

The charge of rape was not pressed by Prosecutor Wolverton, but charges of assault with intent to ravish, assault with intent to rob, assault and battery on both women and carrying concealed weapons were made against the negro.

On the charge of assault with intent to ravish, Judge Kates imposed a sentence of from 8 to 12 years, and he imposed a like penalty on the allegation of assault with intent to rob. For assaulting Mrs. Wropson he was given from two to three years and sentence was suspended on the charges of assault and battery on Mrs. Davis and for carrying the revolver.

Flamer took his sentence without displaying emotion. He sat with his head bowed as Mrs. Davis sobbingly recited all the brutal details of the crime. Asked why he set out on such a brutal mission, Flamer said he did not have any money.

"It is now opportune to start right in to head off such crimes as these," said Judge Kates. "There has been too much sentiment in the administration of justice, and what we need is more irony and vigor. We need more hardness of justice. Our citizens, especially women, must be protected. The sentence in this case will be a warning to others who hold the law too cheaply. We propose in this county to head off law-breaking. This case is indeed most heinous, but I want it understood that I do not hold any prejudice or malice toward this defendant, but justice must be served."

"This crime is horrible and atrocious," said Prosecutor Wolverton. "There has never been a time for speedy justice than at present. There is only one way to maintain law and order, and that is to impose severe sentences. An adequate sentence will be a lesson to others. These women were unprotected and helpless in the hands of this prisoner. I ask for a severe sentence."

Mrs. Davis was the first witness called. She presented a pitiful sight. Her right eye was almost closed and the side of her face was greatly swollen and black and blue from the marks of the revolver wielded by the negro.

As the tears trickled down her face Mrs. Davis recited how she and her mother were accosted in the woods yesterday afternoon by the negro, who asked them for money. She said she told Flamer she didn't have any money to give him, whereupon the negro struck her three times across the face. Mrs. Wropson started to run and both women screamed lustily.

Mrs. Davis said the negro knocked her down again and ran after her mother. She declared that Flamer knocked the old lady down with a powerful blow from his fists.

With head bowed Mrs. Davis told how Flamer pressod the revolver at her head and forced her into the underbrush. She said she offered him her wedding ring if he would spare her, but the fiend set out to accomplish his purpose.

She said Flamer held her on the ground for ten minuets, during which time she had partial fainting spells. After he ran away Mrs. Davis said she staggered to her home and sounded the alarm.

Detectives Doran and Smith and Constable Morris pressed a high-powered automobile into service and hastened to the scene. Two bloodhounds were borrowed from a farmer, but the dogs were unable to scent the trail. The woods were scoured, but no trace of the negro was found. After a continued search a one-story frame structure in which Flamer lived was located. The negro submitted quietly to arrest and admitted the crime and was hurried away. A posse of ten farmers armed with shotguns were scouring the woods for Flamer when the officers located him.

Strictest secrecy marked the moving of the prisoner. The detectives were fearful that residents about Chesilhurst would be tempted to take the law in their own hands. Flamer was taken before Justice Huyett, where he pleaded guilty to all the charges except rape.

Assistant Prosecutor Straw took Flamer's confession with the assistance of Court Stenographer Berry.

TEAMER CREW DROWNS NEGRO

TOLEDO OHIO BLADE
JULY 13, 1920

Chef on City of Toledo Accused of Attack on Mess Boy.

Thirty white deck hands early esday after beating and slugging colored chef on the steamer City Toledo threw him into the Maue river because of an alleged minal assault upon a 17-year-old ite boy employed on the boat.

filton Harris, 35, Toledo, is said be the colored man. His body s recovered near the foot of ams street at 6 a. m. Tuesday by ce.

ity detectives Henehan, Peters, ora and Herman investigating a ort that a man had drowned in river learned of the attack on boy and the subsequent drowning Harris. They arrested 18 emes of the boat.

he boy who was attacked is ter Reed, 17, a mess boy, 1000 York avenue. He is in the ity jail.

hese are held as suspects in Cen- police station: William Rose, castle, Pa.; Tony Kohert, Sumhotel; James Bennett, New York Mike P. Scotty, Plymouth, Pa.; Ulevich, Plymouth, Pa.; Calvin les, Clearbrook, Mich.; Henry breath, Crosswell, Mich.; Arthur er, Columbus, O.; Edward on, Detroit; Harrison Simpson, er, Colo.; Halvor Bruan, New city; Joseph Young, New York Vinton Leffeton, Canada; John er, Evansville, Ind.; John r, 325 Illinois street; Wreford ling, Detroit; Mike Pazdom, more, Md.; William Pitts, De-

Incomplete

NEGRO WHO ATTACKED YOUNG GIRL IS LYNCHED

The Constitution

Graham, N. C., August 25.—John Jeffress, a negro, who attacked a 7-year-old girl near Elon college this morning, was lynched by a mob a mile and a half south of here this afternoon at 5 o'clock. The negro was being taken to the courthouse for trial when taken from Sheriff Story.

NEGRO LYNCHED NEAR MERIDIAN

Birmingham Age Herald 7/6/21

Charged With Attacking White Mail Clerk, Spencer's Body Riddled

Meridian, Miss., July 5.—(Special.)—The body of James Spencer, negro, charged with attacking Postal Clerk Otho Parker in a mail car in which the negro and white man were working while en route to Meridian Friday afternoon, was brought to Meridian tonight from near the Clarke county line, where he was taken by masked men late Sunday afternoon from the custody of Constable Harmrick of Enterprise and riddled with bullets. The negro had been arrested here on a charge of assault with intent to kill following the difficulty in the mail car, but released on bond.

After a warrant sworn out in Clarke ounty. It was report- DeLoach accompanied he scene of the crime, error. When asked today is he went, his answer was, "No, I did not think it was the proper place for an officer and I wish you would make it plain that I was not there."

Lynchings – 1920 July – Dec.

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Four Men Are Killed By Posses Near Wharton: Charged With Shooting.

The Dallas

Wharton, Texas, July 8.—All is quiet here today following the hunt for and death of Washington Giles and his brother Negroes, which came as the result of the killing of H. C. McCormick, last Saturday night when Deputy Sheriff W. W. Tipman, accompanied by Mr. McCormick, went to the Negroes' house to arrest Washington Giles on a warrant charging a minor offense. Mr. McCormick was not an officer and accompanied Deputy Sheriff Tipman simply as a companion. The two Giles Negroes fled and were surrounded near Damon Mound in Fort Bend County and were given an opportunity to surrender, but refused to do so, and were killed in the shooting that followed when they tried to make their escape, according to the report.

Two other Negroes were hanged from the limbs of trees at the Montgomery Crossing of the Benard River, six miles east of Wharton, as another result of the trouble. Their bodies were found at 11 o'clock Tuesday morning. Officers report no clew as to those responsible for the hanging. These Negroes had been taken by the pursuers of the Giles Negroes Monday and, it was said, admitted they were aiding in the escape of the fleeing blacks. They were released, their bodies being found later hanging from trees on the Benard River. The Giles Negroes were shot Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. McCormick, who was killed while with Deputy Sheriff Tipman, who went to arrest one of the Giles Negroes, is survived by his wife and two small children. The bodies of the Giles Negroes were brought here and buried and the bodies of the two found hanging from trees were turned over to relatives.

CONCORD N C TRIB
JULY 7, 1920

NEGRO LYNCHED AT ROXBORO THIS MORNING

Was Charged With an ttack on a Thirteen Year Old White Girl.

(By the Associated Press.)

Roxboro, N. C., July 7.—Ed. Roach, negro youth about 24 years of age, charged with an attempted assault on a thirteen year old white girl, was removed from the Person county jail here early this morning by a mob of unidentified men and taken about two miles from Roxboro and lynched. After the negro was hanged from the limb of a tree his body was filled with bullets.

The negro was arrested late yesterday about 8 miles from here, the scene of the alleged attack, according to Sheriff Compton. He was carried before the little girl, the heriff said, who identified him as the man who attacked her. The negro was then brought to Roxboro and lodged in the Person county jail. The mob collected during the night and about three o'clock gained entrance to the jail and took possession of Roach and hanged him.

An investigation is being conducted today but no arrests have been made. Everything is quiet in Roxboro and there are no indications of race trouble.

2 NEGROES BURNED AT STAKE IN TEXAS

NEW YORK CITY EVE. WORLD
JULY 7, 1920

Accused of Killing Farmer and his Son in Dispute Over Money Matters.

PARIS, Tex., July 7.—Extraordinary precautions were being taken here today to prevent possible race trouble as a result of the action of a mob last night in burning at the stake Irving and Herman Arthur, negroes, accused of having killed two white men, J. H. Hodges and his son, William, at the latter's farm near here last Friday.

Armed volunteers were patrolling the streets early to-day and there were reports that desultory firing had taken place in the outskirts of the town.

The Arthurs were captured Sunday night by a posse and brought to the jail here. Last night a crowd stormed the jail and took the prisoners to the fair grounds, where a stake and fuel had been prepared.

According to officials, the Hodges were killed during a dispute over money alleged to be due them from the negro tenants.

LYNCHING PROBE GETS MILE RECORDS MORNING

NEWPORT NEWS VA PRESS
JULY 15, 1920

North Carolina Governor Offers $400 for Each Man Who Helped Kill Roach.

DURHAM, N. C., July 14.—Investigation into the lynching of Ed Roach, a negro charged with assault upon a young white girl, by a Person county mob Wednesday of last Solicitor S. M. Gattis, spent two hours in Roxboro, the county seat of Person this afternoon, a majority of the time being taken up with a speech to a large audience of citizens, in which he deplored the lynching and mob law in general.

He also read a telegram from Governor BGickett in which he announced that the state will pay a reward of $400 for each member of the mob apprehended and convicted. Following the visit of the solicitor Sheriff N. S. Thompson stated that there is absolutely no development upon which arrests can be made.

The investigation caused little excitement in the town but the reported hold-up of Leland Clayton, a citizen who was driving to Lochlilly in his machine, by three negroes created a tense situation. A number of officers and citizens went to the spot where Clayton was held up, but failed to find trace of the negroes. Clayton told officers that the negroes ordered him to stop and drive his machine back to Roxboro asserting that "no white people can pass here tonight."

It was announced tonight that armed guards had been deputized and placed at all entrances to the town. A report is being circulated that a mob of negroes from Reidsville were preparing to invade Roxboro to avenge the death of Roach.

Under the circumstances the town was quiet at midnight and no further trouble is anticipated by the authorities.

NEGROES WHO SHOT TWO WHITE MEN STILL AT LARGE.

The Dallas Express

Paris, Texas, July 8.—Sheriff Clarkson and other officers and possemen returned late this evening from a two days' hunt for the two young Negroes who killed J. H. Hodges and his son, W. M. Hodges, northeast of Paris without having succeeded in running them down or obtaining any certain information as to their whereabouts.

Sheriff Clarkson feels that they not crossed Red River yet, as it has been too closely guarded, and that they are still somewhere on this side and will be caught befoer they can get very far.

P. M. Womack, local Deputy Sheriff at Slate Shoals, telephoned that two suspicious Negroes were seen sitting in Johnson grass in a pasture near Spring Hill When a party of men went to investigate they ran and were chased a mile, when they disappeared and were lost in the woods. They were headed west. The woods were being guarded and several possemen are still searching at other points.

CHARLOTTE N C NEWS
JULY 9, 1920

BODY OF LYNCHED NEGRO SENT HOME

Durham, N. C., July 9.—The bullet riddled body of Ed Roach, the negro who was lynched by a mob composed of two hundred masked men in Person county yesterday, was shipped to his home in Reidsville upon request of relatives. Prior to receipt of the request, the body had been buried in Potter's field.

Solicitor S. M. Gattis, who went to Roxboro soon after the lynching to make investigation, issued a statement in which he held Sheriff N. F. Thompson blameless for the death of Roach. The remainder of his statement was a review of the general facts connected with the lynching. He stated that he will return to Roxboro Wednesday of next week to conduct a thorough investigation. As yet the names of the men participating in the lynching have not been revealed.

It was stated that the mob had the lynching well planned. Prior to smashing the jail door, armed guards were placed at each street intersection to prevent possible interference.

Tossed Chef in Lake

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 22. —Fred Minge, chef on the steamer, City of Toledo, was beaten by white sailors and tossed into the lake on the trip here from Chicago for denouncing the sailors who took part in the recent Chicago riots. Eighteen of the whites were arrested charged with murder.

SLAYER OF WIFE AND UNBORN BABE LYNCHED

The Atlanta Constitution 7-26-1920

West Virginia Mob, by Ruse, Gets Wm. Bennett, Jr., Out of Jail Sunday and Ends Life

FAYETTEVILLE, WEST VA., July 25.—William Bennett, Jr., of Fayetteville, serving a life sentence here for the murder of his wife and unborn child, was taken from the jail early today by a mob and lynched.

The jailer had previously been summoned to the sheriff's office by telephone and when he arrived he was confronted by the mob, who demanded his keys. He was then kept under close guard while the jail was stormed and Bennett taken out. Bennett's captors, occupying twenty automobiles, rode to the old county poor farm, where they hanged him from a beam stretched between the forks of three white oak trees.

Bennett pleaded guilty to the murder of his wife July 22, and was sentenced to life imprisonment.

He Is Lynched While Serving Life Sentence

The Atlanta Constitution 7-26-20

West Virginians Refuse to Accept Penalty Given by Court to Bennet for Murder of Wife and Unborn Child.

Fayetteville, W. Va., July 25.—William Bennet, Jr., of Fayetteville, son of Judge William R. Bennet, at one time judge of the criminal court of Fayette county, was taken from jail by a mob of one hundred here today and lynched, after having begun a life sentence for the murder of his wife and her unborn child, to which charge he had pleaded guilty in court.

His wife whom he admitted killing, was the daughter of J. Alfred Taylor, of Fayetteville, well known throughout the state as a writer and editor.

The jailer had previously been summoned to the sheriff's office by telephone, and when he arrived he was confronted by the mob, who demanded his keys. He was then kept under close guard while the jail was stormed and Bennet taken out. Bennet's captors, occupying twenty automobiles, rode to the old county poor farm, where they hanged him from a beam stretched between the forks of three white oak trees.

NEGRO POSTAL CLERK

ST LOUIS MO STAR
JULY 8, 1920

NEGRO LYNCHED BY MOB AT ROXBORO, NORTH CAROLINA

200 Masked Men Storm Jail to Get Man Held for Attack on White Girl.

DURHAM, N. C., July 8.—After being taken from the County Jail at Roxboro by a mob of more than 200 masked men, following his arrest on a charge of attacking a 13-year-old white girl, Ed Roach, 27, a negro, was lynched yesterday in a churchyard.

Sheriff Thompson pleaded with the mob to let the law take its course. The mob leader is said to have given the sheriff three minutes to leave the vicinity of the jail. He left.

Negroes Attack Two Men.

KANSAS CITY, KAN., July 8.—(By I. N. S.)—A miniature race riot, nvolving two white men and a mob of negroes, was quelled this afternoon when police reserves responded to a riot call in time to rescue W. C. Mayberry and his son, R. G. Mayberry.

The mob gathered after two negro women had been shot in a quarrel with Mayberry and his son.

According to the Mayberrys the negro women attacked them with revolvers when the elder Mayberry ordered them away from his truck garden, where they were fishing.

In the struggle that followed the negro women were wounded by bullets from their own weapons.

NEW YORK CITY TELEGRAM
JULY 7, 1920

Mob Storms Jail and Lynches Negro Slayers

PARIS, Texas, Wednesday.—Irving and Herman Arthur, negroes, aged nineteen and twenty-eight years, charged with having shot and killed their landlord, J. H. Hodges, and his son, William Hodges, were burned at a stake here last night by a mob.

The negroes were captured in Valiant, Oklahoma, and were brought to the jail which quickly increastd and finally stormed the jail, on the top floor of the court house, breaking down the iron outer door.

There was no disorder except the yelling of the crowd as the negroes wtre brought out. The prisoners were taken to the fair grounds north of the city where a stake and fuel had been prepared.

The killing of Hodges and his son was said to have resulted in a dispute over money.

Following receipt of word from Idabel, Oklahoma, last night that Sheriff C. D. Clarkson, of Paris, htd been quoted as expressing doubt that the two negroes who were burned were the ones who killed Hodges and his son, County Attorney R. E. Eubanks stated that the negroes while in jail had madt circumstantial statements to him, in which they admitted the killings.

MOB BURNS TWO AT STAKE; PATROLS GUARD PARIS, TEX

NEW YORK CITY MAIL
JULY 7, 1920

Fear Race Riots After Death of Negroes Accuse of Killing Farmer's Son—Search for Others.

Paris, Texas, To-day.—Extraordinary precautions we being taken here to-day to prevent possible race trouble as result of the action of a mob last night in burning at the stal Irving and Herman Arthur, colored, accused of having kill U. H. Hodges and his son William, white, at the latter's far here last Friday.

Armed volunteers were patrollir the streets early to-day, and the were reports that desultory firin had taken place in the outskirts the town.

Sheriff Clarkson and his two dep uties were away in search of othe colored men suspected of implica tion in the killing of the white me The mayor of Paris, it is said, wa organizing squads of volunteers an sending them into the colored qua ter as a safety measure.

QUARRELED OVER RENTS.

The Arthurs were captured nea Valiant, Okla., on Sunday nigh by a posse and brought to the jä here. Last night a crowd appeare suddenly, stormed the jail and too the prisoners to the Fair Ground where a stake and fuel had bee prepared.

According to officials, the Hodge were killed during a dispute ove money alleged to be due them fro colored tenants.

County officials to-day were dis cussing a report from Isabel, Okla quoting Sheriff Clarkson, who passe through there last night in search o suspects, that the men lynched ma not have been guilty.

According to R. E. Eubanks county attorney, however, th doomed men, while at the jail, mad circumstantial statements admittin the killings.

WIFE SLAYER LYNCHED BY WEST VIRGINIA MOB

N Y C WORLD
JULY 26, 1920

Son of Former Criminal Court Judge Pleaded Guilty—Had Begun Life Term.

FAYETTEVILLE, W. Va., July 25.—William Bennet jr. of Fayetteville, son of Judge William R. Bennet, at one time Judge of the Criminal Court of Fayette County, was taken from jail by a mob of one hundred here to-day and lynched after having begun a life sentence for the murder of his wife, to which he had pleaded guilty.

His wife was the daughter of J. Alfred Taylor of Fayetteville, wel known throughout the State a writer and editor.

The jailor had previously been summoned to the Sheriff's office by telephone and when he arrived he was confronted by the mob, who demanded his keys. He was then kept under close guard while the jail was stormed and Bennet taken out. His captors, in twenty automobiles, rode to the old county poor farm, where they hanged Bennet from a beam stretched between the forks of some white oatk trees.

Lynch Son of County Judge in West Virginia.

(Associated Negro Press).

Fayettsville, W. Va., Aug. 13.—William R. Bennett, Jr., of Fayettsville, son of Judge William R. Bennett, at one time judge of the criminal court of Fayette County, was taken from jail by a mob of 100 here and lynched, after having begun a life sentence for the murder of his wife, to which charge he had pleaded guilty in court. His wife, whom he admitted killing, was the daughter of J. Alfred Taylor of Fayettsville, well known throughout the state as a writer and educator.

NORWICH CONN BULLETIN
JULY 9, 1920

...g of two Negroes at ... apparently seems the ... have so long been

THREE MEN STILL IN COLUMBUS, GA., JAI

(Associated Press)

COLUMBUS, GA., June 26.—Thr white men were still under arrest he tonight in connection with the killi of four negroes, whose bodies we found yesterday at a moonshine st eight miles from Columbus. The me were being held in spite of the fact that the coroner's jury held that the negroes came to their deaths at th hands of unidentified parties. Th three, Charles Hubbard, Claude Bol and Bernard Vardeman, will be give preliminary hearing Wednesday.

WHEELING W VA REGISTER
JULY 11, 1920

Negro Lynched by Mob In North Carolina On Wednesday Is Innocent

DURHAM, N. C., July 10.—Ed Roach, the negro who was taken fom the Person county jail last Wednesday and lynched in a churchyard near Roxboro shortly after his arrest on a charge of having attacked a thirteen-year-old white girl, was innocent of the crime ,according to Nelle Teer, a contractor for whom Roach worked. The negro, Teer declared in a signed statement tonight, worked throughout Tuesday afternoon, when the crime was alleged to have been committed, and did not leave the construction camp where he was employed until 5:30 p. m. The assault is said to have occurred between 2:30 and 3 o'clock.

Negro Who Stabbed White Postal Clerk Lynched by Mob

CINCINNATI O TRIBUNE
JULY 6, 1920

ENTERPRISE, Miss., July 5.—James Spencer, a negro postal clerk, who seriously stabbed Otho Parker, a white postal clerk, on the New Orleans & Northeastern mail car on Friday, was taken from the officers who were taking him to Quitman for trial today and lynched.

The officers and their prisoner were met by two automobile loads of masked men outside of Enterprise and the negro was taken from them without difficulty. He was hanged to a tree.

NEW YORK CITY EVE WORLD
JULY 8, 1920

RIDDLE NEGRO'S BODY.

North Carolina Mob Lynches Man Accused by Girl.

DURHAM, N. C., July 8.—Take from the County Jail at Roxboro by mob of more than 200 masked men few hours after he had been arreste on a charge of attacking a thirteen year-old white girl, Ed Roach, twenty seven, a negro, was lynched yesterday i a churchyard three miles from jail. A chain was used instead of a rope. As his body swung upward it was riddled with bullets.

Sheriff N. F. Thompson, who reached the jail soon after the mob had gathered, pleaded with the men to let the law take its course. The leader gave the Sheriff three minutes to leave the vincinty of the jail. He left.

NEW YORK CITY AMERICAN
JULY 9, 1920

Escaped Colored Convict Shot to Death by a Mob

CENTERVILLE, Mo., July 8.—Fred Canafex, an escaped colored convict, was shot to death by a mob of whites near here late yesterday.

Canafex, it was alleged, attacked a daughter of Frank Simmons, near Ellington, Tuesday night.

MOB HANGS MAN IN CHURCHYARD

NEW YORK CITY MAIL
JULY 8, 1920

Negro Hanged from Tree with Chain After Assault.

Durham, N. C., To-day.—Taken from the county jail at Roxboro by a mob of more than 200 masked men a few hours after he had been arrested on a charge of attacking a thirteen-year-old white girl, Edward Roach, twenty-seven, a negro, was lynched yesterday in a churchyard three miles from the jail.

Roach was hanged to a limb of a high tree, a chain being used instead of a rope. As his body swung upward it was riddled with bullets.

Sheriff Thompson, who reached the jail soon after the mob had gathered, pleaded with the men to let the law take its course. The leader of the mob is said to have given the sheriff three minutes to leave the vicinity of the jail. He left.

Roach was rushed to the churchyard in an automobile. A long procession of machines filled with masked men followed.

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
JULY 26, 1920

MOB LYNCHES WIFE SLAYER.

Takes Ex-Judge's Son from Jail in Fayetteville, W.Va., and Hangs Him

FAYETTEVILLE, W. Va., July 25.—William Bennet, Jr., of Fayetteville, son of William R. Bennet, at one time judge of the Criminal Court of Fayette County, was taken from jail here today by a mob of 100 and lynched, after having begun a life sentence for the murder of his wife, to which charge he had pleaded guilty in court.

Mrs. Bennet, whom he admitted killing, was the daughter of U. Alfred Taylor of Fayetteville, well known throughout the State as a writer and editor.

The jailor was summoned to the sheriff's office by telephone, and when he arrived he was confronted by the mob, who demanded his keys. He was kept under close guard while the jail was stormed and Bennet was taken out. The convict's captors, occupying twenty automobiles, rode to the old county poor farm, where they hanged Bennet from a beam stretched between the forks of white oak trees.

Bennet pleaded guilty to the murder of his wife in court July 22.

KNOXVILLE TENN SENTINEL
JULY 6, 1920

NEGRO IS TAKEN FROM OFFICERS AND LYNCHED

ENTERPRISE, Miss., July 6.—James Spencer, negro postal clerk, who seriously stabbed Otho Parker, a white postal clerk on the New Orleans and Northeastern mail car Friday evening, was taken from the officers who were taking him to quitman for trial Monday afternoon and lynched to a nearby tree.

The officers and their prisoner were met by two automobile loads of masked men outside of Enterprise and the negro was taken from them without difficulty.

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
JULY 7, 1920

BURN 2 NEGROES AT STAKE.

Texas Mob Slays Pair Charged with Killing Two Men.

PARIS, Texas, July 6.—Irving and Herman Arthur ,negroes, aged 19 and 28 years, charged with having shot and killed their landlord, U. H. Hodges, and his son, William Hodges, were burned at a stake here tonight by a mob.

The negroes were captured last night at Valiant, Okla., and were brought to the jail here this afternoon. Late in the day a crowd gathered, which quickly increased and finally stormed the jail, on the top floor of the Court House, breaking down the iron outer door.

There was no disorder, except the yelling of the crowd as the negroes were brought out. The prisoners were taken to the fair grounds, north of the city, where a stake and fuel had been prepared.

The killing of Hodges and his son was said to have resulted in a dispute over money.

IDABEL, Okla., July 6.—U. W. DeWitt, Sheriff of McCurtain County, Oklahoma, tonight quoted Sheriff C. D. Clarkson, of Paris, Texas, as declaring one of the two negroes burned at Paris tonight was "not the right one," and that he was doubtful whether the "other was the right party."

The Paris sheriff went into Arkansas tonight on the trail of the two negroes he believes killed the Texas farmer and his son.

MOB HANGS MAN IN CHURCHYARD

NEW YORK CITY MAIL
JULY 8, 1920

Negro Hanged from Tree with Chain After Assault.

Durham, N. C., To-day.—Taken from the county jail at Roxboro by a mob of more than 200 masked men a few hours after he had been arrested on a charge of attacking a thirteen-year-old white girl, Edward Roach, twenty-seven, a negro, was lynched yesterday in a churchyard three miles from the jail.

Roach was hanged to a limb of a high tree, a chain being used instead of a rope. As his body swung upward it was riddled with bullets.

Sheriff Thompson, who reached the jail soon after the mob had gathered, pleaded with the men to let the law take its course. The leader of the mob is said to have given the sheriff three minutes to leave the vicinity of the jail. He left.

Roach was rushed to the churchyard in an automobile. A long procession of machines filled with masked men followed.

Lynching — 1920 July-Dec.

Cases of.

554

NINE LYNCHED THIS WEEK

Florida Crackers Bind Men To Trees And Riddle Bodies With Bullets

ONE IN N. C.

Louisiana Fatalities Number Four, When Blacks Fought Back

MacClenny, Fla., Oct. 7.—Four men were lynched here charged with aiding in the escape of James Givens said to have killed John Harvey, white.

Givens has not been caught but his two brothers along with Fulton Smith were taken by a mob of crackers from the county jail dragged to the woods just outside town where they were securely bound to trees and their bodies riddled with bullets. The victims were left hanging until cut down by authorities and taken to the morgue. A fourth unknown man was found in the wake of the mob shot to death.

3 NEGROES LYNCHED BY MOB IN FLORIDA

RICHMOND VA LEADER
OCTOBER 6, 1920

Murder of Farmer Start Posses on Trail—More Trouble Feared.

(By Associated Press.)

McClenny, Fla., Oct. 6.—McClenny was quiet early today following the lynching here early yesterday of three negroes and the shooting to death of a fourth, but further trouble was feared in the event of the capture of Jim Givens, negro, who shot and killed John Harvey, a farmer, Saturday night.

Harvey was shot and killed at a turpentine camp about ten miles northeast of here. The three negroes lynched—Fulton Smith, Rayfield and Ben Givens, brothers of Jim Givens—were implicated, it was said. The quartet escaped, but Smith and the Givens brothers were captured and placed in the Baker county jail here. A mob surrounded the jail shortly after midnight yesterday, informed Sheriff Sweat to give up his keys, took the three prisoners to the outskirts of town and tying them to trees, shot them to death.

QUADRUPLE LYNCHING BY MOB IN FLORIDA

The Constitution

Negroes Were Accused of

Connection With Killing of White Farmer.

10-8-20

MacClenny, Fla., October 5.—Three negroes, Rayfield Givens, Ben Givens and Fulton Smith, charged with being implicated in the murder of John Harvey, well-known young farmer of Baker county, last Saturday night, were taken from the Baker county jail by a band of armed men at 1 o'clock this morning and lynched.

Sam Duncan, another negro, was found shot to death in MacClenny later in the day. It is not known whether Duncan was implicated in the murder.

The blacks removed from the jail were taken to the outskirts of MacClenny, tied to trees and shot to death. It is stated there were about fifty men in the band which suddenly appeared at the county jail, overpowered Sheriff L. S. Wheat, secured his keys and got the negroes out of their cells.

Jim Givens, the negro who is charged with actually firing the shots which killed Hr. Harvey, escaped immediately after the shooting and late tonight was still at large. Posses were on his trail and it was believed his capture was only a matter of hours.

Harvey was shot to death at Knabb's turpentine camp about ten miles northeast of MacClenny.

After the killing the negroes escaped, but three of them were captured and lodged in the MacfClenny county jail. Although feeling ran high against the blacks, it was not believed an attempt would be made to lynch them as the negro charged with the actual killing was still at large.

MacClenny was quiet tonight and no further trouble was expected unless Jim Givens was captured.

ORDERED TO STOP SWEARING, WHITE MEN KILL NEGRO

10-18-20

Macon, Ga., October 17.—Tom Sparks, a negro storekeeper, of Grovania, Houston county, was shot and fatally wounded last night by two white men when he ordered them to cease using obscene language in his place of business, according to evidence presented to a coroner's jury today. The assailants, who were said to be strangers in the community, escaped. Sparks was brought to a hospital here, where he died early today.

NEGRO MURDERED BY MYSTERIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES.

10-30-20

Monroe, La., Oct. 28.—George Cooper, a Negro switchman for the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific railroad, was shot under mysterious circumstances by masked men in the railroad yards east of the city last midnight.

Fifteen or twenty men armed with revolvers appeared in the yards where the Negro who was shot was working and began shooting, firing several shots at the Negro, only one of which, however, took effect. The cause of the shooting is undermined by the police. There were no arrests.

4 NEGROES PUT TO DEATH BY A MOB

N. Y. C. GLOBE
OCTOBER 6, 1920

Florida Posses Pursue Four Black Accused of Slaying a White Farmer.

(By the Associated Press.)

MACCLENNY, Fla., Oct. 6.—Maccleny was quiet to-day following the lynching yesterday of three Negroes and the shooting to death of a fourth, but further trouble was feared in event of the capture of Jim Givens, Negro, who shot and killed John Harvey, farmer, Saturday night. Posses are on the trail of Givens and his apprehension is believed to be only a matter of hours.

Harvey was killed at a turpentine camp near here. The three Negroes lynched, Fulton Smith, Rayfield Givens, and Ben Givens, the last two brothers of Jim Givens, were implicated, it was said.

A mob surrounded the jail here, forced Sheriff Sweat to give up his keys, took the three prisoners to the outskirts of the town, tied them to trees, and shot them to death. The body of Sam Duncan, a fourth Negro, was found within the city limits. He had been shot to death.

PLAN BANQUET TO CELEBRATE LYNCHING

Quitman, Miss., Oct. 1.—To show their contempt for a decision of the Mississippi Supreme Court, and how they regard the state's highest tribunal of justice on questions of law and order, a crowd of white men prominently known in this city, took Will Echols from the county jail and shot him to death. Echols was recently convicted of murder and was sentenced to hang Friday, but his execution was stayed at the last moment by an appeal to the Mississippi Supreme Court.

The crowd when told that Echols' case was in the court's hands, yelled, "To hell with the Supreme Court." Echols, it is said, was forced to kiss a Confederate flag shortly before he was hanged to a pole and shot to death. His arms were chopped off and pieces of the flesh were distributed among the mob members. Nothing will be done to arrest the lynchers, despite the fact that they have planned a banquet, at which time they will rejoice over the lynching of the man who had been convicted in court for slaying their friend.

NEGRO KILLED WHEN HE RESENTS WORD

The Montgomery Advertiser

MACON, GA., Oct. 17.—Tom Sparks, a negro storekeeper of Grovania, Houston county, was shot and fatally wounded last night by two white men when he ordered them to cease using obscene language in his place of business, according to evidence presented to a coroner's jury today. The assailants, who were said to be strangers in the community, escaped. Sparks was brought to a hospital here where he died early today.

PEEPED THRU WINDOW BLINDS; IS LYNCHED

Fremont, N. C., Oct. 15.—Prominent white citizens of this city outstripped the South in its "causes for lynching" when they took Norman Artis from jail and riddled his body with bullets.

Artis was accused of peeping through the blinds into a room where a white woman was retiring for the night. Artis told the sheriff, when taken to jail, that a white man had paid him to watch the house, informing him that the woman was considered unfaithful to her husband, who wanted evidence. He said he was told to make a report if he saw a man in the room. Others, who knew Artis, declared that he was lured into this plot after he had informed a white farmer of his intention to leave the latter's employ and go north. No efforts are being made to prosecute the lynchers, who are known to the police.

LITTLE ROCK GAZETTE
OCTOBER 15, 1920

ALABAMA NEGRO LYNCHED

Slain by Mob for Alleged Attack on Mill Superintendent.

Greenville, Ala., Oct. 14.—Select Reid, negro, charged with having attacked A. H. Arrington, an oil mill superintendent, was lynched by a mob near Greenville today. Reid, who was employed at the mill of which Arrington is the superintendent, struck Arrington with an iron pipe when the superintendent discharged him. Arrington is not expected to recover.

Reid escaped, but was located in a swamp, where his body was found today pierced with bullets. Circuit Court is in session here, and an investigation of the lynching has been ordered.

ASSAULT WIFE; SHOOT HER HUSBAND

PRATTVILLE, ALA., Oct. 27.—John Oates, Dewey Oates and Paul Tatum, after assaulting Mrs. Ziegler and shooting her several times, killed her husband, Peter Ziegler, who attempted to defend his wife. With brutal savagery they fired half a dozen shots with pistols and shot-guns into the body of Peter Ziegler. The crime was committed at the home of the couple several miles from Pratsville. The three were arrested and are being held without bonds, pending action of the grand jury.

Charge Chorus Girl with $4500 Gem

N. Y. C. TRIBUNE
OCTOBER 6, 1920

Floridans Lynch Three Negroes

M'CLENNY, Fla., Oct. 5.—Three negroes, Ray Field, Ben Givens and Milton Smith, arrested in connection with the murder of John H. White, a farmer, were taken from the county jail here last night and lynched. A fourth negro, Jim Givens, a brother of Ben Givens, and who is said to have done the shooting, is being pursued by a posse.

THREE WHITE MEN HELD FOR DEATH OF NEGROES

(Special to The Advertiser)

PRATTVILLE, ALA., Oct. 21—Three young white men, John Oats, Dewey Oates, and Paul Tatum, have been lodged in the county jail charged with being in the mob which shot and instantly killed Pete Zeigler and dangerously wounded his wife while they were driving along the Deatsville and Prattville public road about seven o'clock Saturday night. The three men are white and the Zeiglers are negroes.

The law offices have been trying to unearth evidence in the case and for that reason the matter has been kept as quiet as possible.

The three white men in jail are waiting to have a hearing before the grand jury of this county which will be organized next Monday.

N. Y. C. WORLD
OCTOBER 6, 1920

LYNCH 4 FLORIDA NEGROES.

Mob Takes Prisoners Charged With Murder From Jail.

M'CLENNY, Fla., Oct. 5.—Three negroes, Ray Field, Ben Givens and Milton Smith, arrested in connection with the murder of John H. White, a farmer, were taken from the county jail here last night and lynched.

A fourth negro, Jim Givens, a brother of Ben Givens, and who is said to have done the shooting, is being pursued by a posse.

The body of Sam Duncan was found in the woods to-day riddled with bullets, making the fourth negro to have been killed in this vicinity following the murder.

For Killing Husband And Wounding His Wife, Three Men Are Arrested

Prattville, Ala., October 22.—John Oats, Dewey Oats and Paul Tatum are in the county jail in connection with the shooting to death of Pete Zeigler and the wounding of his wife Saturday night.

Zeigler was killed instantly, half a dozen shots from pistols and a shotgun taking effect in his body. The attack on the negro couple occurred at their home several miles from Prattville. Zeigler's wife was shot several times through the body and once through the head, but physicians believe she will recover.

According to officers there had been a dispute between the negro and the three men who are being held without bond to await action by the grand jury, which will be organized here Monday morning.

LEADVILLE COLO. DEMOCRA
OCTOBER 22, 1920

Mob Lynched Reprieved Negro.

Convicted of the murder of an aged night watchman, Will Echols, a negro of Quitman, Miss., was taken from the jail there, carried into the country and shot to death by a mob. The negro had been granted a reprieve by the state supreme court.

COLORED MAN LYNCHED.

The Birmingham

White Man Dies From Wounds Inflicted by Reeves, Who is Seized by Mob and Hanged. 10-23-20

Greenville, October 14.—A. H. Arrington, superintendent of the Southern Cotton Oil Company's plant at the place, who was attacked by a Negro Select Reeves ,and struck over the head with an iron pipe, died tonight at 8:15 o'clock without regaining consciousness.

Reeves earlier in the day was captured shortly after he had assaulted Mr. Arrington by a party of men who were searching for him, but was taken from their custody by a masked band of approximately 100 men and carried to a swamp two miles south of Greenville, where he was riddled with bullets.

CHAPMAN MARSHAL SHOOTS A NEGRO

The Birmingham

(Special to The Advertiser)

GREENVILLE, ALA., Oct. 16.—Marshall Bill Murphy, of Chapman, shot and killed a negro of that place last night. The officer approached the negro to arrest him when the negro drew his revolver in an attempt to shoot the officer. The officer, however, was too quick for the negro for he brought his pistol into play before the negro had an opportunity to pull his trigger, and the negro fell after two loads entered his chest.

10-17-20

N. Y. C. TRIBUNE
OCTOBER 15, 1920

Negro Lynched in Alabama

Posse Riddles Body of Victim With Bullets

GREENVILLE, Ala., Oct. 14.—Select Reid, a negro, was lynched by a mob near Greenville to-day after an alleged attack by him on A. H. Arrington, superintendent of the Southern Cotton Oil Company plant.

The negro is alleged to have struck Arrington with an iron pipe after he had been discharged by the superintendent. Arrington is believed to have been fatally injured.

A posse located the negro in a swamp and his body when found bore a number of bullet wounds.

NEGRO IS LYNCHED BY MOB IN ALABAMA

The Constitution

10-15-20

Greenville, Ala., October 14.—A. H. Arrington, superintendent of the Southern Cotton Oil company's plant at this place, who was attacked by a negro, Select Reeves, and struck over the head with an iron pipe, died tonight at 8:15 o'clock without regaining consciousness.

Reeves, earlier in the day, was captured shortly after he had assaulted Mr. Arrington by a party of five men who were searching for him, but was taken from their custody by a masked band of approximately one hundred men and carried into a swamp two miles south of Greenville, where he was riddled with shot.

N. Y. C. EVE. WORLD
OCTOBER 6, 1920

LYNCH 4 FLORIDA NEGROES.

Mob Takes Prisoners Charged With Murder From Jail.

M'CLENNY, Fla., Oct. 6.—Three negroes, Ray Field, Ben Givens and Milton Smith, arrested in connection with the murder of John H. White a farmer, were taken from the county jail here and lynched.

A fourth negro, Jim Givens, a brother of Ben Givens, and who is said to have done the shooting, is being pursued by a posse.

The body of Sam Duncan was found in the woods riddled with bullets, making the fourth negro to have been killed in this vicinity following the murder.

DALLAS TEX NEWS
OCTOBER 15, 1920

NEGRO IS LYNCHED BY MOB IN ALABAMA

Greenville, Ala., Oct. 14.—Select Reid, a negro, was lynched by a mob near Greenville today after an alleged attack by him on A. R. Harrington, superintendent of the Southern Cotton Oil Company plant.

Reid, who was employed at the mill of which Harrington is the superintendent, is alleged to have struck Harrington with an iron pipe when the superintendent discharged him. Harrington is not expected to recover. Reid escaped but was located in a swamp where his body was found riddled with bullets.

Circuit Court is in session here and an investigation of the lynching has been ordered.

REFUSED TO SELL WHISKEY—LYNCHED

But Lynchers Charge Colored Man With Assault On Woman

But Lynchers Charge Colored Man With Assault on Woman.

Johnson City, Tenn., Oct. 28—Cooksey Dallas was lynched here by a mob on the charge of making improper advances to a white woman.

Later investigation showed that his crime was a refusal to sell whiskey to white soldiers.

PORTSMOUTH VA STAR
OCTOBER 14, 1920

NEGRO LYNCHED IN ALABAMA

(By the Associated Press.)

GREENVILLE, ALA., Oct. 14.—Select Reid, negro, was lynched by a mob near Greenville today after he attacked A. H. Arrington, superintendent of the Southern Cotton Oil Company plant.

BUTTE MONT POST
OCTOBER 14, 1920

ALABAMA NEGRO IS LYNCHED FOR ATTACK

Greensville, Ala., Oct. 14.—Select Reid, a negro, was lynched by a mob near Greenville today after an alleged attack on A. H. Arrington, superintendent of the Southern Cotton Oil company plant.

Negro Is Dragged From Court Room And Put to Death

Mob Stormed Courthouse and Seized the Victim While He Was Being Tried.

Tylertown, Miss., November 23.—Harry Jacobs, negro, while being tried for his life for an assault on a white woman here today, was taken from the courtroom and lynched by a mob. Members of the mob, who had been barred from the courtroom during the progress of the trial, gained access to the courtroom by breaking down the doors.

After forcing an entrance to the courtroom despite efforts of court officials and others to prevent violence, the negro was seized, a rope placed about his neck and dragged two blocks through the main street of the town, after which the rope was tied to the axle of an automobile, which dragged him to Magee's creek bridge, where the lifeless body was swung to the limb of a tree and riddled with bullets.

Shot While Hitting Negro.

Cleveland Strange, of Jayess, Miss., was accidentally shot through the abdomen during the affray and tonight is said to be in a critical condition. Strange is said to have been hitting the negro over the head with a pistol, holding it by the barrel, when the pistol was discharged, the load taking effect in the stomach. He was taken to a hospital at McComb, Miss.

Harry Jacobs, the negro lynched today, was a brother of Ben Jacobs, who was lynched by a mob about two weeks ago for an attack on the husband of the woman attacked by Harry Jacobs on October 30. Since his arrest he has been in jail at Magnolia, Brookhaven and Jackson to prevent mob violence.

A special term of court was convened here this morning to try the case with Judge D. M. Miller presiding. A grand jury had been organized and the work of selecting a petit jury was being started when the mob stopped the proceedings by pounding on the doors for admission, with shouts of "Let us have him; we must have him."

Futile Appeals by Judge.

Appeals were made by Judge Miller, other court officials and the husband of the woman assaulted to permit the court to proceed in an orderly manner.

With shouts of "Come on, let's get him," the mob broke down the doors to the courthouse, rushed up the stairs to the witness room, where Jacobs was being held, and dragged him to the street.

After the body had been hanged to the tree it was left there for several hours and great crowds of curious visited the scene throughout the day. Everything is quiet in town tonight, the mob having dispersed soon after the lynching.

NEGRO ON TRIAL FOR HIS LIFE IS LYNCHED

MEMPHIS TENN APPEAL
NOVEMBER 24, 1920

Mob Breaks Into Courtroom, Carries Him to Doom.

TYLERTOWN, Miss., Nov. 23.—Harry Jacobs, negro, while being tried for his life for an assault on a white woman here, today was taken from the courtroom and lynched by a mob. Members of the mob who had been barred from the courtroom during the progress of the trial gained access to the courtroom by breaking down two doors.

After forcing an entrance to the courtroom despite efforts of court officials and others to prevent violence, the negro was seized, a rope placed about his neck and dragged two blocks through the main street of the town, after which the rope was tied to the axle of an automobile, which dragged him to Magee's Creek Bridge, where the lifeless body was swung to the limb of a tree and riddled with bullets.

Cleveland Strange of Jayess, Miss., was accidentally shot in the abdomen during the affray and tonight is said to be in a critical condition. Strange is said to have been hitting the negro over the head with a pistol, holding it by the barrel, when the pistol was discharged, the load taking effect in the stomach. He was taken to a hospital at McComb, Miss.

Harry Jacobs, the negro lynched today, was a brother of Ben Jacobs, who was lynched by a mob about two weeks ago for an attack on the husband of the woman attacked by Harry Jacobs on Oct. 30. Since his arrest he has been in jail at Magnolia, Brookhaven and Jackson to prevent mob violence.

A special term of court was convened here this morning to try the case with Judge D. M. Miller presiding. A grand jury had been organized and the work of selecting a petit jury was being started when the mob stopped the proceedings by pounding on the doors for admission, with shouts of "let us have him; we must have him."

Appeals were made by Judge Miller, other court officials and the husband of the woman assaulted to permit the court to proceed in an orderly manner.

With shouts of "come on, let's get him" the mob broke down the doors to the court house, rushed up the stairs to the witness room, where Jacobs was being held, and dragged him to the street.

After the body had been hanged to the tree it was left there for several hours and great crowds of curious persons visited the scene throughout the day. Everything is quiet in the town tonight, the mob having dispersed soon after the lynching.

KANSAS CITY MO JOURNAL
NOVEMBER 24, 1920

LYNCHERS DRAG BLACK VICTIM BEHIND MOTOR

TYLERTOWN, MISS., Nov. 23.—Harry Jacobe, negro, while on trial here today for an alleged attack on a white woman, was taken from the court room and lynched by a mob which gained entrance by breaking down two doors to reach the court room.

Despite efforts of court officials and others to prevent violence the negro was seized, a rope placed about his neck and he was dragged two blocks through the main street of the town. Then the rope was tied to the axle of an automobile, which dragged him some distance to a tree. He was dead when hanged to a limb and his lifeless body was swung to the limb of a tree and riddled with bullets.

One man was shot accidentally and tonight is said to be in a critical condition.

A special term of court had been convened to try the case. Unsuccessful appeals were made by the judge and the husband of the woman attacked to permit the court to proceed in an orderly manner.

NEGRO REMOVED FROM A TRAIN AND LYNCHED

Mob of 75 Invade Train in Virginia, Get Negro and Swing Him to Bridge

(Associated Press)

BRISTOL, VA., Nov. 14.—Dave Hunt, negro, aged 25 years, captured after an exciting chase on a passenger train and held for the assault Friday of an aged white woman, was taken from the jail at Wise, Va., early today by a mob of about 75 men and hanged to a bridge near Kent Junction, where the crime is said to have been committed.

After the lynching the mob dispersed and up to a late hour tonight no arrests had been reported.

The victim was assaulted near her home Friday afternoon. Shortly after the crime she flagged a passenger train as it came by and told members of the crew that she had been attacked by the negro, whom they could see walking on the railroad track some distance ahead. The train started after the negro who headed for the mountainside when he saw that he was being pursued. The trainmen left their train and took to the woods after the fugitive and soon captured him.

ATTACK ON ... CAUSES LYNCHING OF FLORIDA NEGRO

Miami, Fla., November 29.—J. B. Harris, negro, was lynched late today near Princeton, 25 miles south Miami, after a white woman had identified him as the man who had attacked her several hours earlier.

Harris admitted he entered the woman's dwelling to attack her. She had lain down during the forenoon to sleep and was awakened by the negro. Although knowing her husband was absent she called to him to come quickly and bring his gun.

Harris ran from the house, mounted his bicycle and fled. The mob found Harris at a saw mill near Miami and at once took him to the woman's residence. She identified him.

The mob then led Harris to a thicket a quarter of a mile away and hanged him. No shots were fired and the negro was not tortured.

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Case of

PETROGRAD MOBS LYNCHING CHIEFS OF SOVIET REGIME

The Atlanta Constitution 9/15/20

It Is Reported That Six Bolsheviki Leaders Have Been Drowned in River and Others Forced to Flee.

BREAKS CAUSED MILITARY DEFEATS

Paris Hears That the Rioting Against the Bolshevik Regime Has Assumed Proportions of Counter Revolution.

London, September 14.—Serious anti-bolshevik rioting is taking place in Petrograd, it is declared in reports from that city received in Berlin, says a dispatch to The Exchange Telegraph company from the German capital, filed yesterday.

Six of the bolshevik commissioners, it is asserted in these advices, have been drowned in the Neva, while the others have been compelled to seek places of refuge.

Paris, September 14.—Riots took place in Petrograd when news of the soviet military defeats reached there, according to a report which the French foreign ministry has received through Copenhagen. The rioting, the report declared, assumed the proportions of a counter-revolution and many of the commissioners were killed.

At the foreign office it was said credit was given the Copenhagen dispatch, except for one portion of it, which declared the soviet fleet had mutinied and fired on Kronstadt.

BOLSHEVIK FORCES TAKE OFFENSIVE.

London, September 14.—The Russian soviet forces, it is reported from Moscow, have taken the offensive on both sides of Brody, near the old Galician border, and are marching on Lemberg, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Berlin, dated Monday.

The Polish and Ukrainian troops, it is declared, have been driven back by the Russian cavalry.

Copenhagen, September 14.—A dispatch to The Berlingske Tidene from Kovono reports the arrival at Lida, Lithunia, of Leon Trotzky, Russian bolshevik minister of war. Lida is occupied by Russian troops. Trotzky's stay in Lida, the dispatch adds, is not connected with the Russian offensive.

New red armies are being organized in the Beresina and Upper Dnieper river districts and Trotzky is planning a great winter campaign against the Poles, says a Helsingfors dispatch to The Politiken. It is reported that offensive movements by the bolsheviki have already begun at some points on the Polish front.

VICTORY CLAIMED FOR WRANGEL.

Sebastopol, Crimea, September 14.—(By the Associated Press.)—Troops commanded by General Baron Wrangel on the Taurada front, northwest of the Sea of Azov, have surprised and captured, near Pologui, in the Oriekov region, the 124th bolshevik brigade, including its staff and trains, according to reports reaching this city.

Soviet forces on this front now are on the defensive and appear to have become exhausted, as the result of their recent offensive campaign in Poland. Officers find it more difficult to arouse sentiment against General Wrangel's army than against the Poles, although the former has made heavy captures in men and material.

The expedition sent into Kuban, southeast of the Sea of Azov, by General Wrangel, seems to be a failure, both from a military and a political view.

RUSSIANS ADVANCE TO AFGHAN FRONTIER.

London, September 14.—Bolshevik troops are advancing toward the Afghan frontier from Bokhara, says a Calcutta dispatch to The Daily Mail, quoting reports from Kabul and Simla. Afghan troops, it is said, have been hastily despatched to assist the governor of Afghan Turkestan in protecting the frontier.

3 Men Lynched by California Mob

N. Y. C. POST DECEMBER 10, 1920

Oak Tree in Cemetery Is Scene of Hanging

Victims Accused of Having Murdered Sheriff and Two Detectives

SANTA ROSA, Cal., December 10.—George Boyd, Terrence Fitts, and Charles Valento, accused of having murdered Sheriff James A. Petray of Sonoma County and Detectives Miles Jackson and Lester M. Dorman here Sunday afternoon last, were taken from the County Jail here early this morning and hanged.

At 12:30 o'clock this morning a mob of about 100 men, all wearing black masks, entered the jail, overpowered the officers there, took their keys and removed the prisoners to waiting automobiles.

Fifteen automobiles carried the party. They moved quickly down the street to a cemetery, three blocks beyond the city limits. Ropes had been prepared. The men were taken from the cars and hanged to an oak tree inside the cemetery.

Headlights of three automobiles were used to light the tree selected for the hanging.

Members of the mob were stationed to prevent intrusion. These guards and many of the mob were armed.

Not more than five minutes was required by the mob to enter the jail, overpower the officers, and remove the prisoners. Within fifteen minutes the three alleged gangsters and murderers had been lynched.

For another fifteen minutes, while the bodies dangled from the oak tree in the glare of the automobile headlights, the mob waited at the scene to make certain their grim task was completed. Then its members departed, leaving the bodies swinging in the darkness.

Previous Attempt to Lynch

But another crowd soon gathered to take the places of the executioners. The coroner was notified and so were city and county officials. The new crowd gathered quickly as news spread of what had been done. It soon numbered hundreds.

They found a weird scene. Lights of new automobiles and in greater number again lighted the scene. From the oak the bodies swung in the breeze in and out of the glare of the headlights.

The three men were ex-convicts, Boyd having served two terms, Fitts three and Valento one. Boyd and Valento had been identified last Monday by three young women as members of the gang which attacked them at a house in Howard Street, in one of the more densely settled sections in San Francisco.

Two attempts to take the men from jail here were made last Sunday night, a few hours after they had been arrested. One was broken up by officers and the other failed when Mrs. Petray, widow of the slain Sheriff, begged friends not to countenance mob violence.

Plans Quietly Carried Out

Last Sunday when the three men were arrested, a mob of hundreds surrounded the jail and attempted to secure the prisoners. The actions of the mob to-day indicated plans had been laid beforehand. The members of the mob moved to the jail without ostentation. A cordon was thrown about the structure.

Twelve men were detailed to approach the door. Six entered. Sheriff John Boyes, appointed after the death of Sheriff Petray, was in his private office at the right, with four deputies. The six were armed. They "covered" Boyes and his deputies, and made them put up their hands. The officers were disarmed and the keys to the jail taken. Boyes pleaded with them, but the men said not a word.

They made him lean over a chair. While some of the men inside the jail guarded the officers, others went immediately to the cell of Boyd. Boyd, suffering from the wound inflicted by Jackson, had been kept in a cell because the officers feared to send him to a hospital for treatment on account of feeling against the three men.

Boyd yesterday was reported to have developed possibly fatal complications from the wound.

Three steel doors had to be unlocked to take Boyd. He was on the ground floor. Upstairs Fitts and Valento were in cells. The mob lieutenants went through two steel doors and took them, too.

There had been no confusion, no hurry, and no opposition. Even the nooses were tied with the expert hangman's knot.

NEGRO'S BODY FOUND DANGLING FROM LIMB—VICTIM LYNCHED BY POSSE IN QUEST OF HIS BROTHER.

Dewitt, Ga., November 24.—The body of curly McKelvy, colored, brother of Ophelius McKelvy, who is alleged to have shot and instantly killed James F. Adams of Worth county, was found hanging from a tree and riddled with bullets here early this morning.

The man is supposed to have been lynched by one of several posses, which are scouring this section for his brother, who Monday afternoon killed James F. Adams, Worth county overseer. 12-4-20

Adams was killed on his farm not far from Albany, following a quarrel growing out of his efforts to prevent three McKelvy Negroes from using a farm road across his plantation. According to the dead man's young son, not only Ophelius but "Curley" and Arlington McKelvy drew pistols and fired at his father.

Arlington McKelvy, now held in the county jail at Albany, admits that he and Curley were at the scene of the shooting, but claims that Ophelius was the only one to do any shooting.

NEGRO LYNCHED BY AN ARKANSAS MOB

400 Citizens of Jonesboro Section Raid Jail; Negro, Held For Murder, Riddled

(Associated Press)

JONESBORO, ARK., Dec. 26.—Wade Thomas, the negro who last night shot and killed Elmer Ragland, a policeman here during a raid on a dice game, was taken from the jail here tonight by a mob of about 400 citizens, and after being paraded through the business streets of the town, was hung to a telegraph pole near the scene of his crime. The body was then riddled with bullets.

Thomas, the negro lynched, was arrested early this morning at Hoxie, Ark., and was brought to jail here. Arrangements had been made to call a special session of the grand jury on Monday to handle the case promptly.

The mob went about its work quietly, the leaders demanding admission from the jailer, who, after urging that the law be allowed to take its course, turned over the keys. Thomas was taken from his cell and with a rope around his neck was paraded for several blocks through the central part of town, the 400 or more members of the mob following quietly. The rope was finally thrown over the cross arm of a telegraph pole, and after the negro was apparently dead, the body was riddled with bullets. The mob immediately dispersed, and the town is quiet tonight. A number of other negroes held in the jail in connection with the shooting of Ragland were not molested.

Before being taken from the jail, Thomas admitted shooting the policeman, but claimed self-defense, as the officer was firing at him, he said.

CRUEL OVERSEER'S SLAYING ENDS IN DOUBLE LYNCHING

The Chicago Herald 12-27-20

ALBANY, Ga., Dec. 1.—J. E. Adams, white, a farm overseer in Worth County, was shot and killed Monday by unknown parties. Adams, who has the reputation of being one of the most cruel overseers in this part of the country, has been employed for a number of years on the farm where he was slain. Two young men, the McKelvey brothers, had also been employed for some time on the same farm, and by reason of Adams' cruel treatment to them, were suspected by the authorities as being the slayers. Based upon this flimsy evidence, several farmers gathered together, taking the prisoners from the authorities, shot them to death a few miles from the scene of the crime.

NEGRO PREACHER IS LYNCHED BY HIS RACE

(Associated Press)

JACKSON, MISS., Dec. 24.—Coleman Brown, negro preacher, lynched at Purvis yesterday, met death at the hands of members of his race according to Sheriff Williams, who made an investigation. Brown was suspected of having a hand in the murder of Della Green, fourteen year old negro girl, who was hanged from a tree with a clothes line.

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ALLEGED GIRL TRAPPER KILLS THREE OFFICERS

George Boyd Near Death From Wound Inflicted by Victims

Santa Rosa, Cal., December 6.—George Boyd accused of having shot and killed three officers who sought to arrest him yesterday in connection with recent attacks on girls in San Francisco, was in jail today hovering near death from a gunshot wound inflicted by the officers. Three other persons arrested in connection with what the San Francisco police describe as an extraordinary trap set for young women of that city were held in jail without charge. The shooting led last night to two unsuccessful attempts by infuriated citizens to storm the jail.

The officers shot to death were Sheriff James A. Petray, of Sonoma county, and Detective Sergeant Miles Jackson and Detective Lester Gorman, of San Francisco. Jackson, after being wounded, shot Boyd.

The three other persons under arrest are Charles Valenti, owner of the house in San Francisco to which officers said a score of young women had been enticed and attacked; Terence Fitts, who has served three terms in penitentiaries, and Dorothy Quinlan, of San Francisco.

For hours last night the prisoners listened to the shouts of a throng outside demanding vengeance for the killing of the officers. A group of men, carrying a telegraph pole for a battering ram, attempted to rush the front door, and later another group approached the jail door with a heavy iron beam. Officers broke up both attacks, largely by use of their fists.

Boyd was identified today by a young woman as one of the men who attacked her in San Francisco November 10. Boyd told District Attorney George Hoyle that he fired the shots which caused the three deaths.

Boyd confessed, Hoyle said, he was one of the men implicated in the Howard street outrage in San Francisco, in which Jessie Montgomery and Jean Stanley were attacked.

Pearl Hanley, of San Francisco, identified Boyd and Charles Valenti, who was found in the hous ewhere the three officers were killed, as two of the crowd who attacked her and a companion in the Howard street house, fourteen days before the other two girls were attacked.

All of the men who attacked the girls in the Howard street house, with one possible exception, are under arrest, said Duncan Matheson, captain of detectives of San Francisco, head of a detail of San Francisco police who came here after the shooting.

San Francisco, December 6.—The shooting to death of three officers at Santa Rosa was a development of a search by San Francisco police for members of a group of men who are accused of having subjected a score of young women to indignities and brutalities at a house o Howard street, in one of the more densely settled districts.

The first of these attacks to come to the police notice was when a young woman, on November 24, after a night of horrible experiences, jumped through a window and told an officer a girl companion still was held in the house. The police raided the place, sent the second girl to a hospital, where she still is, and arrested five men. The girls said eight men had been concerned in the attacks. The five men arrested were held in bonds of $10,000 each, said to be the highest ever fixed in a San Francisco court.

THREE LYNCHED IN CALIFORNIA TOWN

Slayers of Sheriff and Two Detectives Removed From Jail Early Friday and Strung Up

(Associated Press)

SANTA ROSA, CAL., Dec. 10—George Boyd, Terrence Fitts and Charles Valento, accused of having murdered Sheriff James A. Petray, of Sonoma county, and Detectives Miles Jackson and Lester M. Dorman here Sunday afternoon last, were taken from the county jail here early this morning and hanged.

At 12:30 o'clock this morning a mob of about one hundred men, all wearing black masks, entered the jail, overpowered the officers took their keys and removed the prisoners to waiting automobiles.

Fifteen machines carried the party. They moved quickly down the street to a cemetery, three blocks beyond the city limits. Ropes had been prepared. The men were taken from the machines and hanged to an oak tree inside the cemetery.

Headlights of three automobiles were used to light the tree selected for the hanging. Members of the mob were stationed to prevent intrusion. These guards and many of the mob were armed. Not more than five minutes were required by the mob to enter the jail, overpower the officers and remove the prisoners. Within fifteen minutes the three alleged gangsters and murderers had been lynched.

For another fifteen minutes, while the bodies dangled from the oak tree in the glare of the automobile headlights, the mob waited at the scene to make certain their grim task was completed. Then its members departed leaving the bodies swinging in the darkness.

But another crowd soon gathered to take the places of the executioners. The coroner was notified and so were city and county officials. The new crowd gathered quickly as news spread of what had been done. It soon numbered hundreds.

They found a weired scene. Lights of new auomobiles and in greater number again lighted the scene. From the oak the bodies swung in the breeze in and out of the glare of the headlights.

The three men were ex-convicts, Boyd having served two terms, Fitts three and Valento one. Boyd and Valento had been identified last Monday by three young women as members of the gang which attacked them in a house in Howard Street, in one of the more densely settled sections in San Francisco.

Two attempts to take the men from jail here were made last Sunday night, a few hours after they were arrested. One was broken up by officers and the other failed when Mrs. Petray, widow of the slain sheriff, begged friends not to countenance mob violence.

NEGRO PUT TO DEATH BY GEORGIA LYNCHERS

Macon, Ga., November 30.—Reports from Brooks and Thomas counties, near the Florida line, late tonight indicated that a negro who was alleged to have assaulted a young white woman in Thomas county Monday afternoon had been lynched near Pavo.

The negro was captured today twelve miles from Pavo and taken to the home of the young woman, where he was identified. The posse then started with the negro to the Pavo jail, but the prisoner had not arrived there at midnight.

The young woman had returned from a visit to a neighbor's home and was in her room when the negro entered the house. He had a pistol in his hand and stated that an outcry meant death. The terrified girl ran. The negro did not shoot as he threatened, but gave pursuit. Just as the girl gained the door leading to a porch, the negro caught and overpowered her.

The negro drew from his pocket a rope and wound it around the girl's neck. She had already fainted. This was about 3 o'clock and it was not until five hours later that she regained consciousness. Her sister, returning from school about 4 o'clock, discovered her plight and gave the alarm.

SAYS NEGROES LYNCHED NEGRO

Aged Preacher Hanged Following Murder Of Colored Girl

Purvis, Miss., Dec. 24.—The body of Coleman Brown, an aged Negro preacher, was found recently, hanging from a tree and riddled with bullets shortly after his release on bond in connection with the murder of a fourteen-year-old girl, Sheriff Williamson announced he believed Negroes were responsible for the lynching.

The Sheriff said Brown had been admitted to bail after an investigation had shown he knew little, if anything, about the murder. The body of the girl was found suspended by a clothes-line from a tree.

Lynchings — 1920 556 July-Dec.

Cases of

Four Negroes Die As Result Of Killing Of Sheriff

The Houston Chronicle

CITIZENS OF DAMON MOUND CLOSE UP BUSINESS AND ENGAGE IN THREE-DAY MANHUNT; TWO HANGED AND TWO SHOT

7-3-19

Wharton, Texas, June 30.—With all business in Damon Mound Texas, suspended, every male citizen of the community engaged in the man-hunt, four Negroes are dead there today—the result of the killing of Deputy Sheriff S. C. McCormick Saturday.

The dead are:

Washington and Ezra Giles, the latter said to be the man who fired the shot killing McCormick, Jodie Gordon and Elijah Anderson, who were seeking to aid the brothers to escape.

TWO HANGED

The Giles brothers were shot to death. Anderson and Gordon were hanged.

The parties responsible, for the four deaths are not known.

The Giles men came into Damon Mound Saturday night. Ezra was wanted by the authorities there who attempted to place him under arrest. He fired, killing the deputy sheriff.

The men escaped into the open country, posses in pursuit.

POSSE UNKNOWN

Sometime Monday an unknown posse came across Anderson and Gordon, who are said to have admitted they were aiding the Giles brothers to escape. What transpired is not known, but the two men were found by the roadside, hanged.

The posse continued on its hunt. They surrounded the two Giles men, calling upon them to surrender. The brothers refused, showing fight. They died in the gun battle which followed.—

Houston Press, Wednesday, June 30th.—

These deplorable affairs are the direct cause of the exodus of the black man.

NEGRO LYNCHED AT ROXBORO WAS WRONG MAN EMPLOYER SAYS ED ROACH WAS INNOCENT MAN

The Raleigh Rec. Independent

(Press Report)

Durham, July 12—Ed. Roach, the Negro who was lynched by a Person County mob last Wednesday morning was innocent of the crime for which he died, according to a signed statement made by Nello Taylor, widely known contractor and employer, of the mob victim.

The infuriated mob, in the opinion of the contractor, made a ghastly mistake when they dragged Roach from the Person County jail, hanged him to the church-yard tree and riddled his body with bullets, while the brute who committed the crime was allowed to escape.

"When this Negro was lynched," Mr. Teer says in his statement, "an innocent a man was murdered as could have been, had you or I been the victim of the mob."

Continuing, the contractor says: "Roach was working for me and was a quiet, hard-working inoffensive humble Negro. On Monday he came to me and stated that he was sick and wanted to go with me to Durham that night to see a doctor. Instead I arranged for him to go Tuesday night to Roxboro. He continued his work all day Tuesday until 5:30 Bear in mind that the crime for which he was lynched occurred between 2 and 3 o'clock that afternoon), when he asked permission of his foreman to stop and go to Mt. Tersa station to catch the train for Roxboro. Permission was given him and he left for the station walking. At 5:45 he passed the State's bridge crew (white men) and two men who were out searching for the guilty Negro saw him and fololwed him up the road to the Mount Tersa station, where he sat down and waited for the train These two men sat down on the railroad near him. When the train came he got on and paid the conluctor his fare to Roxboro anl got off the train there. He was not arrested until h egot off the train. I am advised by the chief of police he asked what they had him for and told them he had not done anything, but he was not told until he got in jail what they had him for. He asked to be taken to my office to see my superintendent with whom he had arranged to carry him to the doctor, but permission was refused him."

Mr. Teer says the right Negro was probably one that worked at his camp only a few hours.

"A Negro man about Roach's size came to my camp on Sunday night, was employed on Monday and went to work Tuesday morning. About 8:15 a. m. he drove my team out to the side of the road and had been gone twenty-five minues when my foreman missed him. My foreman took out one of the mules and went to look for him, saw him going up the road toward's Mt. Tersa Station, the Negro saw him and broke and ran over on the east side of the railroad, going towards Lynchburg. This was about 10:30 a. m. Tuseday morning and in approximately three-quarters of a mile of the scene of the crime. This man was dressed practically the same as Ed. Roach, with cap and overalls was about the same size, but a little darker in color."

In conclusion Mr. Teer says:

"I make this statement in the interst of truth and justice, yet with a full knowledge of the odium I am bringing down upon my own head in doing so, but with the hope that this fearful crime may so shock our people as to make its like again an impossibility."

NORTH CAOLINA MOB PUTS NEGRO TO DEATH

The Morning Post

Assaulter Is Lynched in Front of Negro Church at Roxboro

Rec. 7-8-1928

(Associated Press.)

DURHAM, N. C., July 7.—Ed. Roach, a young negro, was taken from the Person county jail at Roxboro early this morning by a mob of more than 200 masked men and was lynched in front of a negro church three miles north of the town less than a half hour later. The lynching occured a few hours after Roach was arrested on a charge of attempted criminal assault on a white girl.

The mob went about its undertaking in an organized manner. Sheriff Thompson, who reached the jail after the mob had gathered, pleaded with the men to let the law take its course. The leader of the mob, it is said, gave the sheriff three minutes to leave the vicinity of the jail. He left.

The negro was dragged from his cell to an automobile and then rushed to the negro church yard. A long procession of machines filled with masked men followed. The negro was hanged to a limb of a tree, a chain being used for the purpose. As the body swung upward many shots were fired into it.

Sheriff Thompson reported the lynching to Solicitor Gattis, who ordered a coroner's jury summoned for an investigation. The solicitor went to Roxboro and will personally conduct the inquiry.

Quiet reigned in Roxboro tonight.

The crime with which Roach was charged was committed Tuesday afternoon near Helena, Person county. He was arrested a few hours later.

NEGRO LYNCHED AT ROXBORO--ED ROACH TAKEN FROM JAIL BY MOB OF 200 MEN

Rec. The Raleigh Independent

(Press Report)

Roxboro, July 7—As the result of attempted criminal assault upon Annie Lou Chambers, 14 year old white girl, Ed. Roach, a 24 year old Negro from Reidsville, was lynched early this morning by a mob comprising approximately 200 men. An investigation held today failed to discloses the identity of any member of the mob.

Miss Chambers, who is the daughter of Mr. Edward Chambers of Chatham county is visiting her uncle, Mr. Garland Chambers, who lives several miles south of Roxboro. Yesterday afternoon she badly bruised and bears Roach's finger prints on her thraot and face.

Roach was next seen boarding a Norfolk and Western train at Helena, seven miles south of here, about six o'clock yesterday afternoon Dr. George Gentry of Roxboro, who was near the station, heard that the Negro was on the train and raced the locomotive to Roxboro, arriving in time to have Roach arrested at the station. A pistol was found in Roach's pocket.

Miss Chambers was brought to the jail and postively identified Roach as her assailant.

No move was made to seize Roach until two o'clock this morning, when a mob of about 200 men formed at the Person county jail where Roach had been held since his arrest. Sheriff N. S. Thompson was at the jail and pleaded with the crowd to disperse and permit the law to take its course. The response of the crowd was that it would give the sheriff three minutes to leave the jail. All members of the mob were armed and about fifty shots were fired to intimidate the sheriff. The mob was composed of mature men and except for the pistol shots made no noise whatever.

Sheriff Thompson awakened a number of prominent citizens of the town and was advised by all of them not to go back to the jail.

No further effort as made to thwart the mob and Roach was taken to the graveyard of a Negro Church three miles south of here on the national highway and hanged to a tree. After the lynching the corpse was riddled with bullets. The scene of the lynching is not far from the Chambers home.

Solicitor Gattis of Hillsboro arrived here this morning and immediately began an investigation.

Investigation Held

He found that Coroner J. M. Clay- went into the orchard of the Chambers home, carrying her infant cousin in her arms. Roach leaped at her from behind a clump of bushes, bearing the girl to the ground and knocking the baby from her arms. "I'll kill you if you holler," he told Miss Chambers, but she screamed at the top of her voice and her sister ran from the house, frightening Roach away. Miss Chambers is ton had already summoned a jury. The solicitor attended the inquest and examined Sheriff Thompson, and G. O. Hall, W. M. Kirby, E. E. Bradshaw and N. Lunsford, all of whom were on duty with the sheriff as deputies when the mob first reached the jail. All testified that they were unable to identify any members of the mob on account of the masks worn by the men.

Solicitor Gattis remained here only a few hours, leaving at 4 o'clock to join his family at Buffalo Springs, Va. He announced he would return next Wednesday to resume his investigation. So far as known, the only witness yet to be examined is another deputy who was asleep when the mob reached the jail. General belief here is that sufficient evidence will not be obtained to justify the arrest of any member of the mob. According to rumors, the mob was composed of both farmers and residents of the

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town.

There have been no indications of any race trouble as a result of the lynching. However, the entire road force of which Roach was a member comprising about 75 men, has quit the Negroes declaring they will not work any more in Person county. The force was engaged in the construction of sand clay roads in the county.

Before leaving town Solicitor Gattis issued a statement virtually exonerating Sheriff Thompson for responsiility for the lynching. The statement points out that the sheriff had no intimation of the lynching, the deputies having been sworn in to prevent an expected attempt to rescue the Negro by members of the road force, and that owing to the lateness of the hour, it was impossible for the sheriff to raise a posse strong enough to resist the mob. Keys of the jail were not surrendered but the mob forced their way into the jail.

NEGRO LYNCHED AT ROXBORO WAS WRONG MAN EMPLOYER SAYS ED ROACH WAS INNOCENT MAN

(Press Report)

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The infuriated mob, in the opinion of the contractor, made a ghastly mistake when they dragged Roach from the Person County jail, hanged him to the church-yard tree and riddled his body with bullets, while the brute who committed the crime was allowed to escape.

"When this Negro was lynched," Mr. Teer says in his statement, "as innocent a man was murdered as could have been, had you or I been the victim of the mob."

Continuing, the contractor says "Roach was working for me and was a quiet, hard-working inoffensive humble Negro. On Monday he came to me and stated that he was sick and wanted to go with me to Durham that night to see a doctor. Instead I arranged for him to go Tuesday night to Roxboro. He continued his work all day Tuesday until 5:30 Bear in mind that the crime for which he was lynched occurred between 2 and 3 o'clock that afternoon), when he asked permission of his foreman to stop and go to Mt. Tersa station to catch the train for Roxboro. Permission was given him and he left for the station walking. At 5:45 he passed the State's bridge crew (white men) and two men who were out searching for the guilty Negro saw him and fololwed him up the road to the Mount Tersa station, where he sat down and waited for the train These two men sat down on the railroad near him. When the train came he got on and paid the conluctor his fare to Roxboro anl got off the train there. He was not arrested until h egot off the train. I am advised by the chief of police he asked what they had him for and told them he had not done anything, but he was not told until he got in jail what they had him for. He asked to be taken to my office to see my superintendent with whom he had arranged to carry him to the doctor, but permission was refused him."

Mr. Teer says the right Negro was probably one that worked at his camp only a few hours.

"A Negro man about Roach's size came to my camp on Sunday night, was employed on Monday and went to work Tuesday morning. About 8:15 a. m. he drove my team out to the side of the road and had been gone twenty-five minues when my foreman missed him. My foreman took out one of the mules and went to look for him, saw him going up the road toward's Mt. Tersa Station, the Negro saw him and broke and ran over on the east side of the railroad, going towards Lynchburg. This was about 10:30 a. m. Tuseday morning and in approximately three-quarters of a mile of the scene of the crime. This man was dressed practically the same as Ed. Roach, with cap and overalls was about the same size, but a little darker in color."

In conclusion Mr. Teer says:

"I make this statement in the interst of truth and justice, yet with a full knowledge of the odium I am bringing down upon my own head in doing so, but with the hope that this fearful crime may so shock our people as to make its like again an impossibility."

Lynched In N. C. Church Yard

(Special to Journal and Guide)

Raleigh, N. C.—North Carolina continues its practice started over a year ago in Bertie county of lynching colored men suspected of crime in Negro church yards, when Ed. Roach, accused of attempted assault upon a young white woman was taken from the Roxboro jail and strung up to a tree and his body riddled with bullets in front of a colored church on the outskirts of the town Wednesday morning.

Roach or some other Negro was passing through an orchard when he suddenly came upon the young daughter of a farmer gathering fruit. The girl was frightened by the sudden appearance of the man and fled screaming. Frightened over the incident the terrified Negro also fled, boarded a N. & W. train at Helena, a station six miles below Roxboro. The police was notified and he was taken off the train at Roxboro, protesting his innocense of any crime and a few hours later lynched in the manner described. The girl was called upon to identify the man after he had been lynched and his body mutilated with more than 150 pistol and gun shot wounds. She "positively identified" him.

When the mob gathered at the jail the sheriff appeared and started to admonish the men to let the law take its course, but he was given three minutes to leave the scene, and obeyed the order.

The commonwealth's attorney has started the usual investigation, but no arrests have been made

RIGID PROBE INTO LYNCHING ORDERED

Death of Roy Belton, Alias T. M. Owens, at Hand of Tulsa Mob Stirs People

(Associated Press)

TULSA, OKLA., Aug. 29.—A rigid investigation of the lynching of Roy Belton, alias T. M. Owens, confessed slayer of Homer Nidn, taxi driver on August 21 at the hands of a mob of 2,000 person shere last night, will begin at once, according to Thomas I. Munroe, county attorney.

Sheriff James Wooley, whom the leaders disarmed before storming the county jail for Belton, removed Raymond Sharp and Marie Harmon, who have admitted their connection with the shooting, to Muskogee early today fearing the mob might attempt to lynch them here.

Mrs. C. O. Belton, Knoxville, Tenn., mother of the confessed slayer, wired today that her daughter will come immediately from Springfield, Mo., to claim the body.

Belton's flat denial of his former confession of the murder, given once when he was removed from his cell and reiterated in his last spoken words, has been the talk of the city today. Hundreds of citizens have visited the morgue where the body is kept in the attempt to see the body.

Lynched 'Without Warning'

Columbus, Ga., July 1—A white farmer in the outskirts of the city was nearly frightened to death today by running upon four dead bodies of colored men, each with a number of bullet holes. The bodies lay just as the men fell. The theory is advanced that they were killed by moonshiners who thought they might give away the location of a still.

MISSOURIANS LYNCH AN ESCAPED CONVICT

Fred Canafex, Negro, Shot to Pieces After Attacking White Girl

(Associated Press.)

CENTERVILLE, MO., July 8.—Fred Canafex, an escaped negro convict was shot to death by a mob of whites near here late yesterday. Canafex is alleged to have assaulted the daughter of a farmer residing near Ellington Tuesday night.

Canafex escaped from a prison road camp near Ellington Tuesday. Shortly after his escape was discovered, the sheriff of Reynolds county heard that the girl, a rural mail carrier, had been waylaid and attacked by a negro. A mob of armed farmers located Canafex and riddled his body with bullets. The sheriffs posse organized to prevent violence, was impotent against the infuriated mob.

Canafex was sentenced to prison for twenty years in 1914 on charge of first degree robbery.

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
JULY 9, 1920

NEGRO SLAIN BY FARMERS.

Missouri Sheriff Unable to Save Escaped Convict from Mob Violence.

CENTERVILLE, Mo., July 8.—Fred Canafex, an escaped negro convict, was shot to death by a mob of whites near here late yesterday. Canafex is alleged to have attacked a daughter of Frank Simmons, a farmer residing near Ellington, on Tuesday night.

Canafex escaped from a prison road camp near Ellington on Tuesday. Shortly after his escape was discovered the Sheriff of Reynolds County heard that the girl had been waylaid and attacked by a negro.

A mob of armed farmers found Canafex and riddled his body with bullets. The Sheriff's posse organized to prevent violence was impotent against the infuriated mob.

Canafex was sentenced to prison for twenty years in 1914 on a charge of first degree robbery.

Another Will Be Lynched

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—If a Negro is unfortunate enough to stray into Reynolds County at this time it is believed he will be lynched, as posses are scouring the country in all directions for a convict employed in a prison road camp near Ellington, who is alleged to have attacked a white woman. There are no resident Negroes in Reynolds County and anyone from an adjoining county who happens to be caught may have to pay the penalty by mob law.

LATER—A posse shot and killed Fred Canfax, the escaped convict, near Piedmont, Mo., Thursday. Details were not given.

NEGRO WHO ATTACKED WHITE GIRL KILLED

Centerville, Mo., July 8.—Fred Canafex, an escaped negro convict, was shot to death by a mob of whites near here late yesterday. Canafex is alleged to have assaulted the daughter of a farmer residing

LYNCH POSTAL CLERK WHO DEMANDED RIGHTS

Quitman, Miss., July 9.—Otto Parker (white), railway mail clerk on the New Orleans & Northern Railroad, objected last Friday to the presence of James Spencer in the same mail car with him. He decided to throw Spencer out, claiming that Postmaster General Burleson of Texas had endorsed the segregation of Race men in the mail service and that his chief clerk was violating postal practice in permitting Mr. Spencer to remain on a run where white clerks were.

Protects Himself

Spencer protested against the abusive language and threats of Parker, and when the white man attempted to throw him off the moving train, used the mail twine knife as a weapon of defense. When the train reached Enterprise, a junction point, the local authorities took Spencer, in violation of the postal laws, off the train, but agreed to bring him to this city for protection. Parker told the crowd of white men who quickly gathered that Spencer was impudent and sassy and that he stabbed him when he tried to show him "a nigger's place." The police, on demand from the crowd, surrendered Spencer and he was promptly lynched.

Girl's False Outcry Costs Man His Life

Durham, N. C., July 16.—According to a signed statement issued by Nello Teer (white), a local contractor, the mob that lynched Ed Roach, his employe, sent an innocent man to his death. Roach was taken from the Person County jail Wednesday, July 7, by a mob composed of the most prominent white men in this section and lynched in front of a Baptist church, three miles north of Roxboro, following his arrest on a charge of assaulting a young white girl.

Roach, the statement declared, worked throughout Tuesday afternoon, when the crime is alleged to have taken place, leaving the construction camp, where he was engaged, at 5:30 o'clock. The assault on the girl is said to have occurred between 2:30 and 3 o'clock. It was later learned that the girl had named her sweetheart as her assailant, but the local auuthorities would not make arrests upon this statement.

NEGRO WHO ATTACKED WHITE GIRL KILLED

Centerville, Mo., July 8.—Fred Canafex, an escaped negro convict, was shot to death by a mob of whites near here late yesterday. Canafex is alleged to have assaulted the daughter of a farmer residing near Ellington, Tuesday night.

Canafex escaped from a prison road camp near Ellington Tuesday. Shortly after his escape was discovered, the sheriff of Reynolds county heard that the girl, a rural mail carrier, had been waylaid and attacked by a negro.

A mob of armed farmers located Canafex and riddled his body with bullets. The sheriff's posse organized to prevent violence, was impotent against the infuriated mob.

Canafex was sentenced to prison for twenty years in 1914 on charge of first degree robbery.

NEGRO WHO ATTACKED WHITE GIRL KILLED

Centerville, Mo., July 8.—Fred Canafex, an escaped negro convict, was shot to death by a mob of whites near here late yesterday. Canafex is alleged to have assaulted the daughter of a farmer residing

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...OTHER INNOCENT MAN IS VICTIM OF ANGRY MOB

The Houston Informer 7/31/20

Durham, N. C.—In a communication to the Durham Herald, Nello Teer, contractor who employed Ed Roach, who was lynched near Roxboro, Person County, on charge of attempted criminal assault, declares that Roach was innocent of the attempted crime that he could not possibly have been guilty, and that the mob made a ghastly mistake in killing Roach. His statement follows:

"Editor Morning Herald:

"I have just read your editorials on the lynching of Ed Roach in Person County, and I feel I would be an unworthy citizen if I failed to state what I know about this matter.

"When this Negro was lynched, as innocent a man was murdered as would have been had you or I been the victim of the mob. He was working for me and was a quiet, hard-working, inoffensive, humble Negro. On Monday he came to me and stated he was sick and wanted to go with me to Durham that night to see a doctor. I greatly regret that I did not take him with me for I believe his life would have been spared, but instead I arranged for him to go Tuesday night to Roxboro. He continued at his work all day Tuesday until about 5:30 (bear in mind the crime for which he was lynched occurred between 2 and 3 o'clock that afternoon) when he asked permission of his foreman to stop and go to Mount Tersa station to catch the train for Roxboro. Permission was given him, and he left for the station walking. At 5:45 he passed the state's bridge crew (white men) and two men who were searching for the guilty Negro saw him and followed him up the road to Mount Tersa station where he sat down and waited for the train. These two men sat down on the railroad near him. When the train came he got on and paid his fare to Roxboro and got off the train there. He was not arrested until he got off the train. I am advised by the chief of police he asked what they had him for and told them he had not done anything, but he was not told until he got in jail what they had him for. He denied it and told the little girl when she was brought in that she was mis mistaken; he was not the man, so the sheriff informs me. He asked to be taken to my office to see my superintendent, with whom I had arranged to carry him to the doctor, but permission was refused him. He had been working for me off and on for two years and on this particular work since November 1, 1919, and was in every way a straightforward, inoffensive Negro. His life has been taken for something he knew absolutely nothing about.

"I make this statement in the interest of truth and justice and with a full knowledge of the odium I am bringing down upon my own head in doing so, but with the hope that this fearful crime may shock our people as to make its like again an impossibility."

FOUR NEGROES DEAD
WHITE MEN ARRESTED
(From Morning News)

Columbus, Ga., June 25—Four Negro men were found murdered this afternoon at a still eight and a half miles from Columbus and two white men were arrested late today charged with the murder. Journal 7/31/20

A third man, Bernard Vardeman, surrendered to Dep. Sheriff John Beahn at 10 o'clock tonight on learning that the officers were looking for him.

The dead Negroes are Naff Bryan, Willie Williams, Jesse Nelson and Ollie Odom.

The finding of the Negroes, who had evidently been shot from ambush aroused the section of the vicinity of the Hamilton Road and all the afternoon autos from Columbus sped to the scene.

The Negroes had evidently met at the still to make a run of liquor as it has been definitely esablished it was their property. The position of the bodies indicated they were fired upon when meeting. One Negro was found some fifty yards from the others with a bullet hole in his head and briers indicated that he had fallen in these after running from the still.

The officials state that two of the white men, Goins and Hubbard, had visited two homes of the Negroes Wednesday afternoon and searched their homes for liquor alleged to have been stolen from their still. They did not find any however, and left, it was stated.

Wednesday night the Negroes left their homes for the purpose of making liquor and their absence from home Thursday led the families to believe foul play had befallen them. Sheriff Beard was notified early this morning and deputies searched for sometime in an effort to find some trace of the Negroes. After hours of fruitless searching they were led to the still by a Negro who was afraid to go there alone. The remains of the Negroes were searched and no pistols were found on them. There were no weapons found in the vicinity of the killing and no signs of a struggle evident, although a very heavy rain could have washed such signs away Thursday.

Vardeman stated late tonight that he would prove his innocence at the preliminary trial, which may be held tomorrow.

We give here an excerpt from the morning News, a telegraphic dispatch from Columbus, Ga. We reproduce it because the passtime so significantly increases the list of Georgia's illegal slain.

These Negroes did not die for the commission of the much advertised **usual crime.** From the dispatch, it seems that they died for nothing at all, though the dispatch states that "heavy rains" may have washed out evidences of a struggle. This statement, however, is not strong enough to establish the fact. Hence, the authorities there, plead illicit distillery, make reference to stolen 'shine' and the like, but none of these petty accusations reveal anything short of cold blooded murder.

If these men robbed anybody, they were criminals; if they were engaged in the distillation of "shine" they, along with many, many others were guilty of an infraction of both state and national laws. As bad citzens, they should have been arrested and tried. In a civilized land to shoot down men in such numbers is outlawry equal to that of primal days in the "Wild and Wooly West," where "Dead Eye Dick" and "Diamond Joe," the outlaws operated for "bloody boodle."

We deplore the occurence. We would have Georgia free of the bane of such happenings. But we fear that until the state grows radical in the prosecution of criminals, white and black, there will be an ever increasing flood of crime that will frighten peaceful investors from its borders.

NEGRO LYNCHED AT ROXBORO, N. C.

1524 Knoxville, Tenn. Tribune
JULY 8, 1920

Was Charged With Attempted Assault.

Sheriff Given Three Minutes to Leave.

Solicitor Is Personally Conducting the Inquiry—Hanged in Church Yard.

Durham, N. C., July 7.—Ed Roach, a young negro, was taken from the Person county jail at Roxboro early this morning by a mob of more than 200 masked men and was lynched in front of a negro church three miles north of the town less than a half hour later.

The lynching occuerd a few hours after Roach was arrested on a charge of attempted criminal assault on a white girl.

The mob went about its undertaking in an organized manner. Sheriff Thompson who reached the jail coon after the mob had gathered pleaded with the men to let the law take its course. The leader of the mob, it is said, gave the sherif three minutes to leave the vicinity of the jail. He left.

The negro was dragged from his cell to an automobile and then rushed to the negro church yard. A long procession of mahcines filled with masked men followed. The nero was hanegd ed to a limb of a tree, a chain being used for the purpose. As the body swun upward many shots were fired into it.

Sheriff Thompson reported the lynching to Solicitor Gattis, who ordered a coroner's jury summoned for an investigation. The solicitor went to Roxboro and will personally conduct the inquiry.

Quiet reigned in Roxboro tonight.

The crime with which Roach was accused was committed Tuesday afternoon near Helena, Person county. He was arrested a few hours later.

LYNCHED NEGRO FOR ASSAULT ON YOUNG GIRL

Ed Roach Taken From Jail By Mob of Men Following Attempted Crime.

ASSAILANT POSITIVELY IDENTIFIED BY VICTIM

ROXBORO N C COURIER
JULY 7, 1920

As the result of attempted criminal assault upon Annie Lou Chambers, a 14-year-old white girl, Ed Roach, a 24-year-old negro from Reidsville, was lynched early this morning. An investigation held today failed to disclose the identity of any member of the mob.

Miss Chambers, who is the daughter of Mr. Edward Chambers of Chatham county is visiting her uncle, who lives near Helena. Yesterday afternoon she went into the orchard of the Chambers home carrying her infant cousin in her arms. Roach leaped at her from behind a clump of bushes, bearing the girl to the ground and knocking the baby from her arms. "I'll kill you if you holler," he told Miss Chambers, but she screamed at the top of her lungs and her sister ran from the house, frightening Roach away. Miss Chambers is badly bruised and bears Roach's finger prints on her throat and face.

Roach was next seen boarding a Norfolk & Western train at Mt. Tirzah Junction, ten miles south of here, about six o'clock yesterday afternoon. Dr. George Gentry of Helena, who

was near the station, heard that the negro was on the train and raced the locomotive to Roxboro, arriving in time to have Roach arrested at the station. A pistol was found in Roach's pocket.

Miss Chambers was brought to the jail and positively identified Roach as her assailant.

No move nas made to seize Roach until two o'clock this morning, when a mob of men formed at the jail where Roach had been ield since his arrest. Sheriff N. S. Thompson was at the jail and pleaded with the crowd to disperse and permit the law to take its course. The response of the crowd was that it would give the sheriff three minutes to leave the jail. All members of the mob were armed and a number of shots were fired to intimidate the sheriff. The mob was composed of mature men and except for the pistol shots made no noise whatever.

Roach was taken to the graveyard of a nergro church one mile south of here on the national highway and hanged from a tree. After the lynching the corpse was riddled with bullets.

Solicitor Gattis of Hillsboro arrived here this morning and immediately began an investigation.

Investigation Held.

He found that Coroner J. M. Clayton had already summoned a jury. The solicitor attended the inquest and examined Sheriff Thompson, ond G. O. Hall, W. M. Kirby, E. E. Bradsher and N. Lunsford, all of whom were on duty with the sheriff as deputies when the mob first raeched the jail. All testified that they were unable to identify any members of the mob on account of the masks worn by the men.

There have been no indications of any race trouble as a result of the lynching.

Before leaving town Solicitor Gattis issued a statement virtually exonerating Sheriff Thompson for responsibility for the lynching. The statement points out that the sheriff had no intimation of the lynching, the deputies having been sworn in to prevent an expected attempt to rescue the negro by members of the road force, and that owing to the lateness of the hour, it was impossible for the sheriff to raise a posse strong enough to resist the mob. Keys of the jail were not surrendered but the mob forced their way into the jail.

INNOCENT MEN BEING MURDERED

7-9-1920

Hanging Of Three Men In Duluth Is Followed By Six Lynchings In Texas.

MOB KILLS U. S. POSTAL EMPLOYE

One Man Is Hanged In A Church Yard.—Lynching Threatened In Missouri.—Alton, Illinois Girls Fake An Attack.

A wave of lynching crime is again sweeping the country and as usual innocent Colored men are being put to death by frenzied mobs in most brutal fashion. The reign of lawlessness started with the lynching of three innocent Negroes at Duluth, Minn., on June 14. In this case a careful analysis of the allegations and a thorough medical examination of the alleged victim's body there was no reason to believe that the girl was attacked by one Negro, to say nothing of six, as charged.

Four Negroes were lynched at Wharton, Texas, June 30, by posses scouring the country and shooting down men like wild animals, because of the killing of a sheriff.

Another "Wrong Man" Lynched

PARIS, Tex.—Irving and Herman Arthur, Negroes, were burned at the stake here, July 6. They were accused of killing their landlord.

The prisoners were taken directly to the fair grounds north of the city where a stake and fuel had been prepared. There they were burned. The affair was over an hour and a half after the lynching had been taken.

J. W. DeWitt, sheriff of McCurtain county, Ok., quoted Sheriff C. D. Clarkson, of Paris, Tex., as declaring "one of the two Negroes burned at Paris tonight was not the 'right one' and that he was doubtful whether the 'other was the right party'." The Paris sheriff went into Arkansas on the trail of the two Negroes he believed killed the Texas farmer.

Lynched In Church Yard

DURHAM, N. C., July 7.—Taken from the county jail at Roxboro by a mob of more than 200 masked men, after he had been arrested on a charge of attacking a 13-year-old white girl, Ed Roach, 27, a Negro, was lynched early today in a church yard. Roach was hanged to a tree limb with a chain instead of a rope. As his body swung it was riddled with bullets.

Postal Clerk Lynched

ENTERPRISE, Miss., July 6.—James Spencer, a Negro postal clerk, who Friday stabbed Otto Parker, a white postal clerk in a New Orleans and Western mail car, yesterday was taken from officers who were rushing him to Quitman for trial and hanged him from a tree.

The officers and their prisoner were met by two automobile loads of masked men outside of Enterprise and the Negro taken from them.

TWO LYNCHED NOT GUILTY

PARIS, TEX., MOB BURNED NEGRO BROTHERS AT THE STAKE.

After Their Death, Sheriff Declares Mistake Had Been Made and Starts on Trail of Another Pair for Farmers' Murder.

KANSAS CITY MO TIMES
JULY 7, 1920

PARIS, TEX., July 6.—Two negroes were burned at the stake by a mob at the fair grounds here at 8 o'clock tonight.

But, according to advices from Idabel, Ok., one of the men lynched was "not the right one" and it is doubtful whether the other was guilty. The pair, Irving Arthur, 19, and Herman Arthur, 28, brothers, were accused of the murder last Friday of J. H. Hodges and his son, William Hodges, at the latter's farm northeast of here.

However, according to J. W. Dewitt, Sheriff of McCurtain County, Oklahoma, where Idabel is located, Sheriff C. D. Clarkson of Paris, declared, following word of the lynching, that a mistake had been made by the mob. Clarkson started into Arkansas tonight on the trail of two other negroes, who, he believes, were the men who slew the Hodges.

The Arthur brothers were captured by Lamar County, Texas, officers and a posse last night at Valiant, Ok., and were brought here and placed in jail this afternoon. It was thought that there would be no trouble, but later in the day a crowd gathered, quickly increased and finally stormed the jail, on the top floor of the court house, breaking down the iron outer door and taking the negroes. The prisoners were taken directly to the fair grounds north of the city where a stake and fuel had been prepared. There they were burned.

The killing of Hodges and his son is said to have resulted in a dispute over money claimed by the farmer to be owed him by his negro tenants.

NEGRO SPIRITED TO SAFETY WHEN

BIG MOB GATHERS

Miami the Scene of Rising Against Accused Rapist of 55-Year-Old Woman

7-31-20

(Associated Press)

MIAMI, FLA., July 31.—A mob of more than 1,200 men surrounded the Dade county jail here this morning in an effort to obtain the person of Henry Brooks, arrested here yesterday on a charge of attacking a 55-year-old woman. The local authorities spirited the negro away.

A committee from the mob was permitted to search the jail to ascertain that the negro had been taken away. The mob refused to permit Sheriff D. W. Morna to make a statement, hooting him each time he tried to speak.

Finally the mob quited down to listen to the reading of an order signed by Judge H. H. Branning, authorizing the removal of the prisoner.

Deputy sheriffs who returned to this city early this morning after accompanying Brooks on the first lap of his trip north, stated that he was being taken to the Jacksonville jail for safe keeping. When this report was received, about twenty-five automobiles started north in pursuit of the prisoner. The deputy sheriff in charge of the prisoner had half an hour star on his pursuers.

NEGRO IS LYNCHED NEAR ROXBORO, N.C.

Mob Gives Sheriff Three Minutes to Leave Jail and He Departs

July 8, 1920

By Associated Press

Durham, N. C., July 7.—Ed Roach, a young negro, was taken from the Pearson county jail at Roxboro early this morning by a mob of more than 200 masked men and was lynched in front of a negro church three miles north of the town less than a half hour later. The lynching occurred a few hours after Roach was arrested on a charge of attempted criminal assault on a white girl.

The mob went about it's undertaking in an organized manner. Sheriff Thompson, who reached the jail soon after the mob had gathered, pleaded with the men to let the law take its course. The leader of the mob, it is said, gave the sheriff three minutes to leave the vicinity of the jail. He left.

The negro was dragged from his cell to an automobile and then rushed to the negro churchyard. A long procession of machines filled with masked men followed. The negro was hanged to a limb of a tree, a chain being used for the purpose. As the body swung upward, many shots were fired into it.

Sheriff Thompson reported the lynching to Solicitor Gallis, who ordered a coroner's jury summoned for an investigation. The solicitor went to Roxboro and will personally conduct the inquiry.

Quiet reigned in Roxboro tonight.

The crime with which Roach was charged was committed Tuesday afternoon near Helene, Person county. He was arrested a few hours later.

PROBE OF LYNCHING SHORT AND HARMLESS

Solicitor Unable to Find Evidence in Affair Wherein Ed Roach Lost His Life

DURHAM, N. C., July 14—Investigation today into the lynching of Ed. Roach, a negro, charged with assault upon a young white girl by a Persons county mob last week, proved short and fruitless. Solicitor S. M. Gattis spent several hours in Roxboro and after his visit Sheriff Thompson stated there was absolutely no developments upon which arrests could be based.

The investigation caused little excitement in the town, but the reported hold up by three negroes of Leland Clayton, a citizen who was driving to Loch Lilly in his automobile created a tense situation. A number of officers and citizens went to the scene, but failed to find trace of the negroes. Clayton told officers that the negroes ordered him to stop and drive his machine back to Roxboro, assering that "no white people can pass here tonight.".

It was said that armed guards had been deputized and placed at all entrances to the town, a report having been circulated that a mob of negroes from Reidsville was preparing to invade Roxboro to avenge the death of Roach.

The town was quiet at midnight and no trouble was anticipated by the authorities.

WORLD
JULY 1, 1920

LYNCHERS KILL 4 NEGROES.

WHARTON, Tex., June 30.—Two negroes were shot to death and two others hanged by citizens early this week in this county. They were wanted in connection with the killing of Deputy Sheriff S. C. McCormick last Saturday night.

Washington Giles and his brother, who was accused of firing the shot that killed McCormick, were shot Tuesday near Diamond Mound. The bodies of Jodie Gordon and Elijah Anderson were found Tuesday morning hanging from trees six miles east of Wharton. It is understood 250 men participated in the pursuit of the negroes.

BROOKLYN N Y STANDARD UNION
JULY 7, 1920

TWO NEGROES BURNED BY MOB AT PARIS, TEXAS

PARIS, Texas, July 7.—Irving and Herman Arthur, negroes, 19 and 28 years old, respectively, charged with having shot and killed their landlord, U. H. Hodges, and his son, William Hodges, were burned at a stake last night by a mob.

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Double Lynching At Grimes Being Probed

The Montgomery Advertiser

Dale County Grand Jury Busy Investigating Affair of July 30; Large Crowd at Ozark Watching Every Move; Reported Evidence May Indict Three White Men; Andy Spinks Will Be Tried For Criminal Assault Next Week

8-18-20

OZARK, ALA., Aug. 17—With an unusually large crowd attending, drawn particularly from Midland City, Grimes and the southeastern part of the county Dale's circuit court is in session and the grand jury, charged Monday, is investigating the double lynching of two negroes, Sills Spinks and Juster Jenkins, which occurred on the night of July 30 near Grimes after Spinks had murderously attacked a white woman of the neighborhood.

Judge J. S. Williams, presiding over the fall term of the court, delivered an able and concise charge to the grand jury, specifically directing the jurors to go to the "bottom" of the lynching of the two negroes and return indictments, regardless of where they might fall, if the evidence presented was sufficient therefor. Immediately thereafter the court took up the civil docket which will be tried this week.

Andrew Spinks, negro, held at the Montgomery county jail on a charge of assault upon a white woman several weeks ago, who had a harrowing experience and narrowly escaped lynch law, will be brought here next week and placed on trial for his crime. Spinks' oncoming trial, it is declared, led to the attack upon the white woman, who was a material witness against him by his son, Sills Spinks, who sought to close her mouth and who paid the full penalty for his action.

In addition to the negroes who were summarily shot to death near Grimes by an infuriated mob, several negroes, among them women, were whipped and ordered to depart from the community. A negro lodge hall was burned to the ground and a third negro man was badly shot while waiting at Midland City for a train to Dothan.

It was learned here today that agents of the State Law Enforcement department have been in the Grimes section in the recent past, and it is said, secured evidence sufficient to authorize warrants for murder against three white men, their execution having been stayed because of the pending session of the grand jury and to permit that body to make a full investigation of the affair.

Residents from Midland City, Grimes and that territory, are here in large numbers and are watching every move that is made. A number of witnesses drawn before the jury from that territory have already been summoned into the inquisitorial chamber.

NEGRO TAKEN FROM LYNCHED WHILE COURT WAITS--GRAHAM HAS ITS LYNCHING

The Raleigh

Sheriff Made No Effort To Proect Prisoner

The Independent

Judge Allen pleads for Sanctity Of Law

8-28-1920

(Press Report)

Graham, Aug. 25—While Judge Oliver H. Allen of Kinston, waited this afternoon to have the prisoner arraigned in Superior court for the raping of a 7-year old girl near Elon college this morning, an angry crowd of Alamance citizens seized John Jeffres, a Negro from Sheriff C. D. Story in the court house yard and shot him to death in the woods a mile and a half south of here on the Belmont road. The officers were overpowered on almost the identical spot where James Ray fell mortally wounded on July 19th, when the Durham machine gun company was guarding the jail.

The 7-year-old daughter of Lee Rudd, who lives a mile and a half east of Elon college, went to the field this morning to take her father a drink of water. John Jeffress, a Negro from Wake Forest, jumped from the bushes near the home and raped the little one. Soon a posse of 25 citizens, headed by President W. A. Harper of Elon College, were on his trail, and the news of the crime was broadcasted.

Negro Arrested by Citizens

When the Negro appeared at Graham sation at 1 o'clock Maj. J. J. Henderson, prominent Graham attorney, and J. A. Dickey took him in custody and placed him in the county jail. The Negro admitted the attempt, it is stated, but denied completing his purpose.

Alamance Superior court in regular session was ready for the Negro's trial, and Judge Allen, of Kinston, and Solicitor Sam M. Gattis immediately decided to put the wheels of justice in motion. The father and mother and the little girl were summoned, the stage all set and everything put in readiness.

Quickly the news had spread and from everywhere the crowds had gathered. Every inch of space in the courtroom was taken while outside the people jostled each other on every street. If there were thoughts of a lynching they were not discussed publicly.

At 4 o'clock the court announced its readiness to begin with the trial and Sheriff Storey and his deputies went to the county jail a hundred yards away to get the prisoner. Judge Allen in his fatherly manner talked to the crowd in the courtroom, urging them to be calm and to see that justice took its course in an orderly and lawful manner. He spoke of the great provocation to violence under which they labored and declared his sympathy with it but felt it would be extremely unforutnate to yield to it, especially since the court was all ready to administer justice.

When the officers had gone a few yards from the jail, a mob of angry citizens, variously estimated in number appeared, and quick as a flash overpowered the sheriff and his assistants. The Negro was whisked away in a big automobile to a section of woods on the Belmont road and there shot to death.

The men declared responsible for the killing are said not to be native of this county and their names are unknown here tonight. It is claimed that they came in a big automobile.

The grand jury had already returned a true bill against the Negro and all was ready for the trial. The father and mother of the little girl had identified the Negro as the man they saw run away to the woods. The little girl had said he was the Negro.

Physicians had testified before the grand jury hat an examination of the victim of the tragedy showed that the Negro had accomplished his purpose. The girl is said to be a few days less than seven years old.

After the Negro was shot down, his body was left beside the road and thousands of people from the surrounding country visited the place late this afternoon.

It was a determined set of men that pursued the Negro from Elon College this morning, but they had no other thought than to let justice take its course. President Harper was one of these men, and was in the courthouse to appear as a witness. The father of the outraged girl had no other thought than that the Negro would be fairly tried.

Solicitor S. M. Gattis was in the court-room this afternoon ready to prosecute in the name of the State. His feeling over the outcome was one of extreme disappointment.

There was not a shot fired; not even a gun drawn during the minute scuffle between the mob and officers. Sheriff Storey said tonight that resistance would have been folly as the mob was made up of between 25 and 50 determined men. There were at least 150 additional men nearby whose sympathies were with the mob, he stated tonight.

Answring a direct question, Sheriff Storey declared that he did not know anyone in the mob. The man who led the mob and took the prisoner away, the sheriff said, must have just moved into the county and was not known to him. There have been no arrests in connection with the Negro's death. Whether there is a likelihood that there will be arrests the sheriff did not know.

Sheriff Story said tonight that Graham is quiet. There appears to be no race feeling. The Negro was not a resdint of Alamance County.

LYNCH LAW AT WORK IN FRANCE

The Guardian

EVEN THEY GET THE "WRONG MAN"

8-7-20

Marseilles, France, July 23, 1920.—Lynch law was applied by a mob in Marseilles the other day. One French Negro colonial soldier in the street riot was mistaken by the crowd for a Seneglese soldier sought for shooting and killing a policeman. After a free-for-all fight among the colonial soldiers, the Senegalese brandished a revolver at a policeman who had come to make an investigation. When the policeman tried to place the colonial under arrest the latter fired a bullet through the policeman's brain. One of the Senegalese's companions, a native of Martinique, kept off the pursuing crowd by firing from his revolver.

The real murderer got away, but his companion was caught and lynched on the spot by furious witnesses of the crime.

Get Lynchers, Urges Judge.

Center, Texas, August 3.—District Judge Scottswood Sanders today instructed the grand jury that bills be returned against every person in any way connected with the lynching Monday of Lige Daniels, negro. The jury has commenced its inquiry.

Mob Murders Italian in New Illinois Riot

N.Y. Tribune

Victim Shot and Stabbed by Frankfort Crowd and Two Brothers Are Arrested Charged With the Crime

Troops Restore Order

Damaged City Water Works Repaired and Places of Business Close Early

8-7-20

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

WEST FRANKFORT, Ill., Aug. 7.—The first known fatality resulting from the rioting here occurred this morning when Louis Carrara, an Italian, was murdered in his home in the outskirts of town by a mob of 100 English-speaking residents. He was shot six times and cut with a butcher knife. Cairo, Ill., soldiers arrested Walter and Ollie Moseley, brothers, of Frankfort Heights, and charged them with the crime.

The authorities were unable to discover proof of the death of two persons, reported killed the first night of the rioting.

State's Attorney Martin announced that the two men most wanted in connection with the murders of the Calcaterra and Hemphill boys, which led to the rioting, had been arrested in Ohio. He refused to name the city. These two men are suspected of having headed a Black Hand society here and of having participated in numerous bank robberies in central Illinois. A member of the Calcaterra family had threatened to expose their participation in these crimes.

Troops Round Up Rioters

State troops from Mount Vernon, Champaign, Lincoln, Paxton, Decatur and Peoria arrived this morning. Troops rounded up scores charged with disorderly conduct. The city water works was put out of commission by the mob last night and repairs were not completed until noon to-day. Business places were open to-day, but were ordered closed early to-night.

Brigadier General Wells reported that the citizens were not coöperating with the state troops. They failed to supply camp grounds and automobiles for the soldiers to patrol the streets. General Wells said that with proper response by the business men, law and order could be restored within twenty-four hours.

The streets were crowded to-day, but the crowds were orderly. Many persons of foreign birth have left West Frankfort and sought refuge in Benton, Valier and other neighboring towns.

The rioters, about 800 to 1,200 in number, consisted mainly of young men in their teens and early twenties, who apparently were actuated more by a spirit of mischief than of revenge. In anticipation of fresh outbreaks, the sidewalks were crowded in the business section last night, but the crowds resembled holiday revelers more than trouble seekers.

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Girls and boys paraded through the streets and seemed to enjoy the martial atmosphere created by the presence of militiamen. The soldiers were made the target for jesting remarks. During the night the troops reponded to many calls from distant parts of the town, but in each instance they reported that the call was either the result of a minor disturbance or due to fear of trouble. The town was not under martial law. General Wells explained that the militia had been directed by Governor Lowden merely to aid the civil authorities in protecting life and property.

All Stores Ordered Closed

The chief of police ordered all restaurants, drug stores, pool rooms, picture theaters and other stores closed for the night. This had the desired effect of sending the crowds home and by 11 o'clock the streets were virtually deserted.

Shots were fired from time to time in various parts of the city, but the troops were unable to trace the offenders.

It was reported here that there were demonstrations last night against the Sicilians in Frankfort Heights, a town of 400, a mile east of here, but the reports could not be verified.

About 3,500 men employed in the seven coal mines here are still idle, because of the strike, and the fact is responsible for the assemblage of large crowds to-day.

ANOTHER LYNCHING STAGED IN TEXAS

Mob of One Thousand Storm County Jail And Batter Down Steel To Get Its Negro Victim, After Officers of The Law Announce "Confession".

CENTER, TEX., August 2.—A mob of more than 1000 men this afternoon stormed the County Jail, battered down the steel doors, wrecked the steel cell and took out Lige Daniels, a Negro, charged with the murder of a white woman, and hanged him to a limb of a convenient oak tree in the Courthouse yard.

The lynching followed announcement by officers of a full confession made to the grand jury now in session and also to the District Attorney, J. P. Anderson.

The wife of a well-known farmer living near Center, was brutally attacked and later found unconscious at a lonely point near her home last Thursday night. Her skull was crushed and her body bruised and lacerated. She was brought to a local sanitarium, where she died Friday.

Capt. W. A. Bridges, commanding Company L, Seventh Cavalry, received wire instructions from Austin to protect the prisoner and to prevent the lynching, but was unable to find any of the members of his company in time for mobilization. Shortly after the lynching the crowd dispersed and the town quickly resumed its normal appearance.

Earlier in the day a message was received from San Augustine, Tex. announcing that in the event the Negro was not executed today a sufficient delegation from that county would arrive tonight "to attend to the matter."

Illinois Riots Renewed; More Troops Called

Fresh Disorders Break Out in Foreign Quarter of West Frankfort in Spite of Presence of Soldiers

Eight Are Reported Dead

Italian Residents Beaten as the Exodus Continues; Loss From Fire Heavy

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

WEST FRANKFORT, Ill., Aug. 6.—Race rioting, after being quelled by the arrival of 500 or more state troops this morning, broke out anew this afternoon, and resulted in Major Satterfield wiring Governor Lowden for 500 additional troops. He indicated that the situation in the district was critical. Foreigners of all descriptions are being beaten on sight, and the roads leading from West Frankfort are filled with fleeing families. Soldiers are reported to have been attacked by the rioters this afternoon.

Eight persons were reported killed in the fighting last night and to-day between English-speaking residents and foreigners, who make up about half of the population of 10,000. The report could not be confirmed. Officers on Major Satterfield's staff were unable to obtain the names of any dead. Scores were injured and the property loss resulting from fire is estimated at tens of thousands of dollars.

Feeling was brought to a head by the murder of two boys. Members of an Italian band of alleged bank robbers were charged with the crime. Mobs seeking vengeance beat and stoned foreigners and drove them out of the city.

The exodus of foreigners started shortly after midnight, following the burning of homes in the Italian suburb. It continued all night, and hundreds of foreigners are still to be seen on the highways making their way to other mining towns in Franklin and Williamson counties. They are in automobiles, in horse-drawn vehicles and on foot. Many of them are driving cattle and hogs before them. All are heavily laden with clothing and household goods.

The story of last night is one of wild disorder. The mob disarmed the police and deputy sheriffs. Mayor Fox, Sheriff Watkins and State Attorney Roy Martin pleaded in vain for order. Telephone operators here and in nearby towns are on strike, and an attempt is said to have been made to tear down telegraph wires.

Foreigners were dragged out of their homes, beaten with clubs and stoned. Some were taken into the woods, beaten and left on the ground to fare for themselves. In some cases shots were fired. Scores of the rioters were armed.

NEGRO LYNCHED AT GRAHAM, N. C.

WASHINGTON D.C. POST
AUGUST 26, 1920

Said to Have Attacked Child 4 Years Old—Is Taken From Sheriff by Mob.

Durham, N. C., Aug. 25 (By the Associated Press).—On almost the identical spot where James Ray fell mortally wounded during the battle between a masked mob and the Durham machine-gun company guarding the county jail on the night of July 19, another mob this afternoon overpowered Sheriff C. D. Story and six depu- Jeffress, a negro charged with attacking a four-year-old child.
ties, and took away from them John

Afterward the mob tok the negro with resistance to a lonely spot and riddled his body with bullets.

The crime for which the young negro was put to death is alleged to have ben committed at 10 o'clock this morning near the child's home. Cries of her mother, it is said, caused the negro to run, leaving the litle girl without serious injury.

Sheriff Story's posse found the negro crouched in a honeysuckle vine near the Graham railroad station. He admitted the crime, Sheriff Story said.

This afternoon Sheriff Story and his six assistants started with Jeffress to the court house one block away. Arriving at the spot where Ray was killed, a mob formed around the officers, and surging forward quickly took the prisoner from the officers, placed him in an automobile and rushed away.

Negro Lynched by Mob in Texas Jail Yard

NEW YORK CITY TELEGRAM
AUGUST 3, 1920

CENTER, Texas, Tuesday.—A mob of more than one thousand men yesterday afternoon stormed the county jail, battered down the steel doors, wrecked the steel cell and took out Lige Daniels, negro, charged with the murder of a white woman, and hanged him to a limb of an oak tree in the Court House yard.

The lynching followed announcement by authorities of a full confession made to the Grand Jury now in session and also to the District Attorney.

The wife of a well known farmer living near Center was brutally attacked and later found unconscious at a lonely point near her home last Thursday night. Her skull was crushed and her body was bruised and lacerated. She was brought to a local sanitarium where she died Friday.

Captain W. A. Bridges, commanding Company L, Seventh Cavalry, received instructions from Austin to protect the prisoner and to prevent the lynching but he was unable to find any member of his company in time.

HE WAS LYNCHED AFTER DICTATING LETTER TO MOTHER

Tulsa, Okla., August 29.—A mob estimated at 2,000 persons last night participated in the lynching of Tom M. Owens, white, accused of the shooting several days ago of Homer Nida, a taxicab driver, who died at a hospital early Friday morning.

Owens contended to the end he was innocent, blaming a woman for the crime. A final message he was permitted to dictate, which he asked a morning newspaper to forward to his mother, was addressed to "Mrs. C. O. Belton, 402 Burwell, Knoxville, Tenn."

The message read:

"Your son Tom lynched tonight by mob, as alleged murderer of Homer Nida. He asked that you arrange for burial."

A rigid investigation of the lynching of Toy Belton, alias T. M. Owens, will be made at once, according to Thomas I. Munroe, county attorney.

Sheriff James Woolley, whom the leaders disarmed before storming the county jail for Belton, removed Raymond Sharp and Marie Harmon, who have admitted their connection with the shooting, to Muskogee early today, fearing the mob might atempt to lynch them here.

Mrs. C. O. Belton, Knoxville, Tenn., mother of the confessed slayer, wired today that her daughter will come immediately from Springfield, Mo., to claim the body.

Belton's flat denial of his former confession of the murder given once when he was removed from his cell, and reiterated in his last spoken words, has been the talk of the city. Hundreds of citizens have visited the morgue where the body is kept

TEXAS MOB LYNCHES NEGRO IN JAIL YARD

Batter Steel Doors and Wreck Steel Cell to Get Man Accused of Murdering White Woman.

GUARDSMEN PATROL MIAMI

Bahama Blacks There Are Aroused at Death of Companion Charged with Assaulting Florida Woman.

CENTER, Texas, Aug. 2.—A mob of more than one thousand men this afternoon stormed the county jail, battered down the steel doors, wrecked the steel cell and took out Lige Daniels, negro, charged with the murder of a white woman, and hanged him to a limb of an oak tree in the courthouse yard.

The lynching followed announcement by authorities of a full confession made to the Grand Jury now in session and also to the District Attorney.

The wife of a well-known farmer living near Center was brutally attacked and later found unconscious at a lonely point near her home last Thursday night. Her skull was crushed and her body was bruised and lacerated. She was brought to a local sanitarium where she died Friday.

Captain W. A. Bridges, commanding Company L, Seventh Cavalry, received instructions from Austin to protect the prisoner and to prevent the lynching, but he was unable to find any member of his company in time. Shortly after the lynching the crowd dispersed and the town quickly resumed its normal appearance.

MIAMI, Fla., Aug. 2.—National Guardsmen were called out tonight to protect the city from disorders threatened by 400 negroes, natives of the Bahama Islands, and British subjects who have been aroused over the death of Herbert Brooks, one of their number charged with assaulting a Miami white woman.

Brooks was arrested at Ormond Saturday and reported to have been killed in a leap from a train taking him to Jacksonville for safekeeping, but the other negroes, said to believe that he died at the hands of a mob, made a demonstration and threatened to obtain vengeance when his body was returned to Miami.

Troops were patrolling the negro residence section tonight.

NEGRO IS LYNCHED

Texans Smash Jail, Get Man and Swing Him at Court House

(Associated Press)

SHREVEPORT, LA., Aug. 2.—Members of a mob, estimated to number a thousand or more persons, stormed the jail at Center, Texas, late today, secured Lige Daniels, a negro who is said to have confessed to the killing of Mrs. Maggie Hall, on a farm near there last Thursday, and hanged him to a tree on the courthouse square.

Captain Bridges, of the Center military company, was wired from the governor's office to furnish troops to help prevent the lynching but the message came too late to mobilize the militia.

MOB LYNCHES NEGRO FOR MURDER OF WOMAN

Center, Texas., August 2.—Lige Daniels, a negro, charged with the murder of Mrs. Maggie Hall, was taken from the county jail here late today by a mob of over a thousand men and lynched from a tree in the court house yard. The mob wrecked the steel cell to get at the negro.

The lynching followed announcement by officers of a full confession made to the grand jury now in session and also to the district attorney, it was said.

Unconscious, with her skull crushed and her body bruised and lacerated, Mrs. Hall, the wife of a well-known farmer living near Center, was found at a lonely spot last Thursday night. She was brought here for medical attention, but died Friday.

Captain W. A. Bridges, commanding company L, Seventh cavalry, received wire instructions from Austin to protect the negro and prevent the lynching, but he was unable to find any members of his company in time for mobilization.

The crowd dispersed after the lynching and the town resumed its normal appearance.

Lynchings - 1920
Cases of

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SACRAMENTO CAL UNION
JULY 8, 1921

Burned at the Stake.

IN PARIS, OKLAHOMA, last Tuesday evening, two negro brothers, aged 28 and 19 years, were burned at the stake by a mob of white men. It was charged against them that they were guilty of murdering their landlord, and the district attorney there says that they were guilty, while the sheriff asserts that one of them certainly was not and the other probably was not.

Guilty or innocent, it makes little difference to the enormity of the crime that there was perpetrated. Whether the victims of an unspeakable brutality were murderers or innocent men, the burning of them at the stake was none the less a reproach to the civilization under which such outrages still are possible; it was a demonstration that man has not yet gotten so far away from the cave that the brute cannot be uppermost in him.

The law may have been, doubtless has been, too lenient at times in dealing with criminals; the clink of yellow coin sometimes may have been too audible in its ears, but, granting that this is so, it gives to no man, or men, the horrible privilege of taking it into his own hands and converting so-called justice into an output of blackest barbarism.

For that matter, speaking of too lenient law, it frequently has been altogether too much so in dealing with the men who preside at or take part in the proceedings in the court of Judge Lynch. If it were understood far more thoroughly than it is that such proceedings would be sure to end in real court where genuine justice would be administered, we should hear far less than we now do of such infamies as were perpetrated at Paris.

Of course, in a community that is very new and unformed, where law is little more than a phantom and the enormities of vice very real and frequent, as, for instance, in California in the Vigilante days, a sort of systematized mob may be justifiable (by stern necessity) in its proceedings, but there is no state in this Union that has not passed that stage in its development, and hence such a temporary phase of affairs need not be considered.

In these United States of today there should be no room for a mob, and particularly there should be no room for such infamies as were perpetrated at Paris, Oklahoma. Nor is it possible to escape the opinion that at any rate such mob infamies would be reduced to a minimum if the courts and their officers did not too often let such outrages die by abeyance. For example, the leader of the outlaw mob may have been a friend and supporter of important officials—you never can tell.

At any rate, it is time for the American people to make their voice heard in demanding a cessation of the sort of thing that puts the stamp of disgrace upon the democracy we are with halting steps attempting to build unto perfection.

MOB IN TEXAS BURNS 2 NEGROES AT STAKE

The Constitution

Sheriff Declares One of the Blacks Wrong Man and Other Doubtful.

7-7-1920 Rec

Paris, Texas, July 6.—Irving and Herman Arthur, negroes, aged 19 and 28 years, brothers, who last Friday shot and killed their landlord, J. H. Hodges, and his son, William Hodges, on the latter's place northeast of Paris, were burned at the stake on the fair grounds here tonight about 8 o'clock, having been taken from a jail by a mob at 7:30.

The negroes were captured by Lamar (Texas) county officers and posse last night at Valiant, Okla., and were brought here and placed in jail late today. It was thought that there would be no trouble, but later a crowd gathered, quickly increased and finally stormed the jail, on the top floor of the courthouse, breaking down the iron outer door and took the negroes.

There was no disorder except the yelling of the crowd as the negroes were brought out. The prisoners were taken directly to the fair grounds, north of the city, where a stake and fuel had been prepared. Here they were burned. The affair was over by 9 o'clock.

The killing of Hodges and his son is said to have resulted from a dispute over money claimed by the farmer to be owed him by his negro tenants.

Wrong Negro Lynched.

Idabel, Okla., July 6.—J. W. Dewitt, sheriff of McCurtain county, Oklahoma, tonight quoted Sheriff C. D. Clarkson, of Paris, Texas, as declaring one of the two negroes lynched at Paris tonight, was "not the right one," and tat he was doubtful whether the "other was the right party." The Paris sheriff went on into Arkansas tonight on the trail of the two negroes he believes killed the Texas farmer and his son.

Texans Rejoice as Men Burn

The Chicago Defender

Paris, Birthplace of Stake Burning, Stands by Old Record

7-16-1921

BY CONTINENTAL PRESS

Paris, Texas, July 9.—Independence Day was celebrated in this, the county seat of Lamar county, with a two-day celebartion, the first day devoted to patriotic speeches and affairs and Tuesday, not satisfied with the tameness of the previous day's sport, the whites from all sections of the country gathered at the fair grounds and burned Irving Arthur and his brother, Herman, age 28 and 18 respectively.

Hodges Gives Order

J. H. Hodges (white), owner of a big black land plantation near here, last Friday was told that several of his tenants had decided to come here on Saturday and stay over until Monday for the Fourth of July celebration. Hodges issued orders that none of the hands should leave the place. The Arthur brothers told Hodges that they were not slaves and that they intended to go and come as they pleased so witnesses state. Hodges became indignant and called his son with the intention of whipping the young men.

Threatened Arthur Boys

The Arthur brothers, it is reported, told the plantation owner that rather than have any trouble they would quit working for him and leave, as they intended going North anyway. This angered the white man more, who swore at the young men and declared that he would fix them so they would forever rest in "Dixie." In the fight which ensued the father and son were shot and killed and Irving and his brother escaped. Crossing Red river, which divides Texas from Oklahoma, the boys were making their way to Kansas.

TEXAS MOB LYNCHES NEGROES WITH FIRE

The Montgomery Advertiser

Removed From Paris, Texas, Jail Yesterday Afternoon, Two Are Burned at Stake

7-7-1920

PARIS, TEXAS, July 6.—Irving and Herman Arthur, negroes, aged 19 and 22 years, brothers, who last Friday shot and akilled their landlord, J. H. Hodges and his son, William Hodges, on teh latter's place northeast of Paris, were burned at a stake on the fair grounds here tonight about 8 o'clock, having been taken from a jail by a mob at 7:30.

The negroes were captured by Lamar (Texas) county officers and posse last night at Valiant, Oklahoma, and were brought here and placed in jail late today. It was thought that here would be no trouble, but later a crowd gathered, quickly increased and finally stormed the jail, on the top floor of the court house, breaking down the iron outerdoor and took the negroes.

There was no disorder except the yelling of the crowd as the negroes were brought out. The prisoners were taken directly to the fair grounds north of the city where a stake and fuel had been prepared. Here, they were burned. The affair was over by 9 o'clock.

SIGNS ANNOUNCE TEXAS BURNING

The Chicago Defender

Lynching Advertised Hours Before Victims Arrived With Sheriff

7-17-1920

Rec.

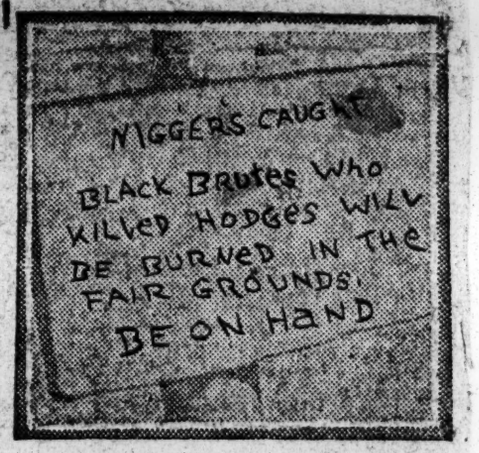
(BY STAFF CORRESPONDENT)

Reproduction Prohibited

Paris, Tex., July 16.—A staff representative ent from the office of the Chicago Defender to make special investigations into the lynching of Irving and Herman Arthur, aged 19 and 28, respectively, which occurred here recently following the slaying of William Hodges and his son, both white, finds conditions somewhat changed, and reports regarding the mobbing of the two men in the fair ground different than presented by the white newspapers throughout the country. People are leaving on every train since the affair, and white men, armed with revolvers, have been patrolling the stations, seeking to influence members of our Race to remain in this section.

Signs Herald Lynching

Hours before the Arthur brothers were brought into this city large signs were displayed throughout the city heralding the coming of the two men and demanding that every one be on hand to take part in the lynching. In one place a city policeman threatened to club a minister who attempted to destroy the sign. The placard read as follows:



"Niggers caught; black brutes who killed Hodges will be bur ed in the fair grounds. Be on hand."

A mob of about 3,000 awaited the arrival of the prisoners. Preparations had been made to burn them at the fair grounds, and "Old Glory" was pulled from the flag pole and to this the men were chained, tortured, saturated with oil and burned to a crisp. Their charred, smoking bodies were then chained to an automobile and draged for hours through the streets, particularly in sections inhabited by our Race. It was a regular parade of seventeen cars and a truck, all filled with armed men, crying aloud: "Here they are; two barbecued niggers. All you niggers come and see them and take warning."

Old Peonage System

The Arthur family were tenants on Hodges' farm. They were farming on halves. They had bright prospects of a good crop. Against the usual custom here, Hodges wanted them to work all day every Saturday. This they did for a while, washing their clothes on Sunday. When they refused to work Saturdays, Hodges came to their house on the farm three days before the murder and took the family dinner off the cook stove, threw it into the yard, his son holding a gun on the Arthur family.

Hodges Uses Gun

He also threw the furniture and cook stove out of the house, made the boys pull off their overalls and shoes; the girls were forced to surrender their dresses and other clothing, which Hodges carried away with him, together with groceries, claiming they were in debt to him. After this occurred, the family decided to move and secured a truck for the purpose.

Hodges fired on them when they were attempting to load the vehicle with household goods. One of the Arthur boys ran to his house, got his shotgun and killed the white man and his son.

Met Death Bravely

Herman Arthur had served eighteen months in France on the firing line. His younger brother, Irvin, was in Camp Travis. When asked if they desired to make a statement before the match was applied, Irvin made a short statement, saying he did not kill either man, but fled with his brother. Herman said nothing, but when asked if he were sorry of the Hodges killing declared, "He would kill any man, white or black, who insulted his mother and sisters." It is said he never uttered a word or moved when they were burning him. His younger brother cried "O Lord" a few times, but ceased after the flames engulfed them. No arrests have been made.

Negroes Burned by Texas Mob

N Y C POST
JULY 7, 1920

Paris Closely Guarded to Avert Race Riot

Lynchers' Two Victims Accused of Slaying White Men, Father and Son

PARIS, Tex., July 7.—Extraordinary precautions were being taken here today to prevent possible race trouble as a result of the action of a mob last night in burning at the stake Irving and Herman Arthur, negroes accused of having killed J. H. Hodges and his son, William, at the latter's farm near here last Friday.

Armed volunteers were patrolling the streets early to-day and there were reports that desultory firing had taken place in the outskirts of the town. Sheriff C. D. Clarkson and his two deputies were away in search of other negroes suspected of implication in the killing of the white men. The Mayor of Paris, it is said, was organizing squads of volunteers and sending them into the negro quarter as a safety measure.

The Arthurs were captured near Valiant, Okla., Sunday night by a posse and brought to the jail here. Last night a crowd appeared suddenly, stormed the jail and took the prisoners to the Fair Grounds, where a stake and fuel had been prepared.

According to officials, the Hodges men were killed during a dispute over money alleged to be due them from the negro tenants.

County officials to-day were discussing a report from Isabel, Okla., quoting Sheriff Clarkson, who passed through there last night in search of suspects, that the men lynched may not have been guilty. According to R. E. Eubanks, County Attorney, however, the negroes while at the jail made circumstantial statements admitting the killings.

SAILORS TOSS DISABLED NEGRO CHEF INTO LAKE

Rec. The Tex. News 7-13-19

TOLEDO, OHIO, July 13.—When Fred Minge, Negro chef on the steamer "City of Toledo" denounced the action of sailors who took part in the recent riot in Chicago and in the state of Michigan, sailors on the steamer beat him unmercifully and then tossed his body into the lake where he drowned. When the steamer arrived here, members of the crew notified the police department and eighteen sailors were arrested charged with the killing. The body of Minge was recovered.

Postmaster General Asked To Investigate Lynching of Negro Clerk

The Cal Tenn. Rec. News. 7-15-1920

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION ALSO ASKS GOVERNOR OF TEXAS TO PUNISH MOB WHICH BURNED AT STAKE TWO NEGROES

New York, July 7.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People today wired Postmaster General A. S. Burleson requesting that he order an investigation into the facts of the lynching of James Spencer, a Negro postal clerk, at Enterprise, Miss., on July 5, reminding him of the fact that the federal government has the power of police protection over those in its service. At the same time the Association wired Governor W. P. Hobby of Texas asking that he bring to justice the members of the mob which on July 6, at Paris, Texas, took from the county jail Irving and Herman Arthur who were being held on a charge of having killed their landlord and his son and burned them at the stake. The barbarity of this latter lynching is magnified by dispatches in which the sheriff at Paris, Texas, is quoted as declaring that one of the two Negroes burned was not the right one and that he doubted whether the other was the right party, and in which he is reported to have gone into Arkansas on the trail of the men believed to have killed the farmer and his son.

The telegram follows:

July 7, 1920.

Hon. A. S. Burleson
Postmaster General,
Washington, D. C.

Dispatches July fifth from Enterprise, Mississippi, report James Spencer, Negro postal clerk, taken from officers of law and lynched, alleged in defense stabbing of Otho Parker, white postal clerk, on New Orleans and Northwestern mail car last Friday. Federal government has power of police protection over those in its service. It is therefore duty of government to inquire into death of Spencer and take steps to secure punishment of those guilty of his murder.

National Association for Advancement of Colored People calls upon you as head of Post Offic edepartment to bring this matter to attention of proper authorities.

JAMES W. JOHNSON,
Field Secretary
National Association for Advancement of Colored People.

July 7, 1920.

Hon. W. P. Hobby, Governor,
Austin, Texas.

Dispatches of July 6, Paris, Texas, state that Irving and Herman Arthur, Negroes, aged nineteen and twenty-eight, charged with having shot and killed their landlord, U. S. Hodges, and his son, were taken from jail by mob and burned at stake. This furnishes another instance of the most barbarous form of lynching where mere murder is the alleged crime. The barbarity is magnified by dispatches from Idabel, Oklahoma, in which Sheriff U. W. Dewitt of McCurtain coutny, Oklahoma, quotes Sheriff C. D. Clarkson of Paris as declaring that one of the two Negroes burned at Paris was not the right one and that he doubted whether the other was the right party. Sheriff Clarkson is reported to have gone into Arkansas on trail of men believed to have killed Texas farmer and son.

National Association for Advancement of Colored People respectfully urges that you use power of your office to apprehend and punish members of mob who took law into their own hands and put to death men who were probably innocent.

JAMES W. JOHNSON,
Field Secretary.
National Association for Advancement of Colored People.

DETAILS OF LYNCHING AT ELLINGTON

The St. Louis Argus

Victim Was Trying To Flee From Frenzied Mob Of Men And Boys Called A "Posse."

National Association For Advancement Of Colored People Protests To Federal Authorities Against Lynching Of P. O. Clerk.

7-16-1920

NEW YORK, July 14.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has wired Postmaster General A. S. Burleson requesting that he order an investigation into the facts of the lynching of James Spencer, a Negro postal clerk, at Enterprise, Miss., on July 5, reminding him of the fact that the federal government has the power of police protection over those in its service. At the same time the association wired Governor W. P. Hobby of Texas asking that he bring to justice the members of the mob which on July 6, at Paris, Texas, took from the county jail Irving and Herman Arthur, who were being held on a charge of having killed their landlord and his son, and burned them at the stake. The barbarity of this latter lynching is magnified by dispatches in which the sheriff at Paris, Texas, is quoted as declaring that one of the two Negroes burned was not the right one and that he doubted whether the other was the right party, and in which he is reported to have gone into Arkansas on the trail of the men believed to have killed the farmer and his son.

DETAILS OF MISSOURI KILLING.

ELLINGTON, MO.—Details of the killing of Fred Canefex, a Negro convict employed on road work, has been given out. Canefex is alleged to have attacked a white woman.

The man came into Ellington over the road entering from the west, and several miles distant from the scene of the alleged act. He remained in town quite a while, and then started for his camp. He met several citizens who were also working on the road and he questioned them as to the whereabouts of some of the other Negroes. He then went on to the camp and on finding it deserted, disappeared in the woods and brush.

When word reached here at 7 o'clock in the evening, almost every man and boy in town joined in a man hunt that lasted all night. The convict either passed through Ellington or made a circuit of the place, and started on the road to Centerville, 20 miles north of here, and where the camp had been formerly located.

Early Wednesday morning he was seen at Centerville, and on being questioned by parties who knew he was one of the convicts, it is claimed he said that all of the other men were coming a little later, and that he had hurried on to get something to eat. Because of no telephone communications between Ellington and Centerville, the people there were unaware of the act charged to a colored man.

A little later, members of the posse from Ellington reached Centerville. A large number of men and boys, armed with rifles, shotguns, revolvers and automatics started on hunt of the fleeing convict. At the edge of town the hunted man was seen to crawl from behind a large log and start to run for the woods. Several shots were fired and he fell, got up and started running again. At the next volley he was fairly riddled with bullets.

That evening his body was buried in the woods south of Centerville.

ST PAUL MINN DISPATCH
JULY 8, 1920

NEGRO HANGED BY CHAIN.

Mob Lynches Black, Then Riddles Body With Bullets.

(By Associated Press.)

Durham, N. C., July 8.—Taken from the county jail at Roxboro by a mob of more than 200 masked men a few hours after he had been arrested on a charge of attacking a 13-year-old white girl, Ed Roach, 27, a Negro, was lynched early today in a churchyard three miles from the jail. Roach was hanged to a limb of a tree, a chain being used instead of a rope. As his body swung upward it was riddled with bullets.

Lynchings—1920 July—Dec.

Cases of

563

THREE NEGROES FALL AT HANDS OF A MAB

Georgians Overpower Deputy, Get Alleged Murderers and Quickly Riddle Them

DOUGLAS, GA., Nov. 18.—Douglas was quiet tonight following the lynching of three negroes early today and no further trouble is anticipated by the authorities. The negroes lynched were: Willie Boney, Ivory, his wife, Minnie and Will Perry.

It was deputy sheriff W. F. Wiggins, who was held up by the mob while taking the three negro prisoners to Ocilla, instead of Fitzgerald as first reported, and forced to turn over the prisoners. Then the negroes were lynched and shot, according to reports brought back to this city.

Sheriff Tanner and a relative of Pearl Harper, who was killed by a negro yesterday, addressed the mob in front of the Coffee county jail, just as the city's electric lights were turned off at one o'clock this morning. It was while they were holding the attention of the mob that Deputy Sheriff Wiggins hurried the negroes out of the back door and started on his trip to Ocilla.

Seven miles away the deputy found the road blocked, an automobile having been stopped across the highway. As he slowed down, his car was surrounded and he is said to have been forced to deliver the negroes. Tom Hutto, who was with Pearl Harper when the latter was killed, was the principle witness before the coroner's jury today. He said that Ivory shot and killed Harper and that the negro's wife, Minnie, struck him (Hutto) over the head with a bottle when they entered a negro store here.

Deputy Sheriff Wiggins did not return to Douglas after the lynching. the first information was brought in by Irwin County residents who drove here early today and who had found the bodies at the roadside. The crowd was still waiting in front of the county jail at the time, believing that the negroes were still in the prison.

son last night enroute to Vaughn where he is to attempt to trail down parties believed to have murdered four negroes on the Burger place at Lake George, a few miles from Vaughn.

Mr. Gant knew little about the tragedy having been advised that he would be met by the sheriff at Vaughn where he was due to arrive about midnight.

A telephone message to Yazoo City revealed the fact that the sheriff had gone to Vaughn with deputies and that the names of the dead negroes were unknown to Yazoo officials. It was stated that the negro home was burned about five o'clock yesterday afternoon and that after the fire the remains of four persons were found in the building. The fact that the fire occurred in the daytime and other suspicious occurrences led officers to believe that the negroes were murdered and their home fired by their slayer.

FOUR NEGROES BURNED TO DEATH IN HOME

JACKSON MISS LEDGER
NOVEMBER 17, 1920

Gant and His Bloodhounds Passed Through Jackson Enroute to Scene

R. L. Gant of Crystal Springs with his blood hounds passed through Jack

LITTLE ROCK ARK GAZETTE
NOVEMBER 1. 1920

LYNCHING IS AVERTED

Mississippians Hold Meeting, Ask Immediate Trial for Negro.

Tylertown, Miss., Oct. 31.—Following an assault upon the wife of a white farmer near here last night, a mass meeting of citizens was held here today to determine what action should be taken in regard to Harry Jacobs, negro, now in Magnolia jail, who is said to have confessed to Sheriff Breeton that he was guilty of the crime.

Sheriff Breeton and others addressed the meeting, urging those present, who were highly incensed at the crime, to permit the law to take its course, and at the conclusion of the addresses resolutions were adopted urging Judge Miller to convene a special term of court immediately to try the negro. Notwithstanding the mass meeting this afternoon feeling continues to run high.

The assault was committed while the woman's husband was away from home. A short time after the husband returned and notified neighbors of the deed, Jacobs is said to have returned to the scene of the crime, and upon being questioned admitted that he had entered the home, but only to secure money, which he believed hidden under a mattress. After being arrested and taken to Magnolia for safekeeping he is said to have made a full confession to the sheriff.

THREE NEGROES FALL AT HANDS OF A MAB

Georgians Overpower Deputy, Get Alleged Murderers and Quickly Riddle Them

DOUGLAS, GA., Nov. 18.—Douglas was quiet tonight following the lynching of three negroes early today and no further trouble is anticipated by the authorities. The negroes lynched were: Willie Boney, Ivory, his wife, Minnie and Will Perry.

It was deputy sheriff W. F. Wiggins, who was held up by the mob while taking the three negro prisoners to Ocilla, instead of Fitzgerald as first reported, and forced to turn over the prisoners. Then the negroes were lynched and shot, according to reports brought back to this city.

Sheriff Tanner and a relative of Pearl Harper, who was killed by a negro yesterday, addressed the mob in front of the Coffee county jail, just as the city's electric lights were turned off at one o'clock this morning. It was while they were holding the attention of the mob that Deputy Sheriff Wiggins hurried the negroes out of the back door and started on his trip to Ocilla.

Seven miles away the deputy found the road blocked, an automobile having been stopped across the highway. As he slowed down, his car was surrounded and he is said to have been forced to deliver the negroes. Tom Hutto, who was with Pearl Harper when the latter was killed, was the principle witness before the coroner's jury today. He said that Ivory shot and killed Harper and that the negro's wife, Minnie, struck him (Hutto) over the head with a bottle when they entered a negro store here.

Deputy Sheriff Wiggins did not return to Douglas after the lynching. the first information was brought in by Irwin County residents who drove here early today and who had found the bodies at the roadside. The crowd was still waiting in front of the county jail at the time, believing that the negroes were still in the prison.

THROW BODY IN YARD FOR MOTHER TO BURY

Tylertown, Miss., Nov. 26.—Another "unsolved mystery" has been carefully arranged in this city. Ben Jacobs was lynched a few weeks ago by a mob near Walker's bridge. Prominent citizens here talked of how he jumped and twisted his body while bullets pierced it; some had souvenirs they had snatched from the dead man's body. A coroner's jury investigated the manner in which Jacobs came to his death. Their verdict read: "Death as a result of gunshot wounds at the hands of unknown parties." Some of the men who took part in the lynching were said to be present at the inquest.

After the inquest Jacobs' body was put into a wagon and carried to the home of relatives, where it was dumped in the back yard. His mother, a woman 60 years old, dragged her unfortunate son's body into the house, where neighbors prepared it for burial.

WOULD-BE LYNCHERS CALMED BY SHERIFF

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t action should be taken in regard to Harry Jacobs, negro, now in Magnolia jail, who is said to have confessed to Sheriff Breeton that he was guilty of the crime.

Sheriff Breeton and others addressed the mass meeting, urging those present, who were highly incensed at the crime, to permit the law to take its course, and at the conclusion of the addresses resolutions were adopted urging Judge Miller to convene a special term of court immediately to try the negro. Nothwithstanding the mass meeting this afternoon feeling continued to run high.

The sasault was committed while the woman's husband was away from home. A short time after the husband returned and had notified neighbors of the deed Jacobs is said to have returned to the scene of the crime and upon being questioned admitted that he had entered the home, but only to secure money which he believed to be hidden under a mattress.

After being arrested and taken to Magnolia for safekeeping h eis said to have made a full confession to the sheriff.

Looks for Work; Paid With Bullets

Bristol, Va., Nov. 19.—Authorities here are inclined to discredit the story told by a 60-year-old white woman concernig Dave Hunt, age 25, who was lynched at Wise, Va., for an alleged attack upon her. A farmer in the vicinity tells a different story. He declared Hunt applied to him for work, and that he told him to go to the white woman's house and ask for employment, as she had been attempting to get laborers. It is said he told Hunt the woman was a "crank" and didn't want to pay much. Hunt went to see her.

When Hunt left the woman's home, he came back to the farmer and told him she didn't want to pay but 50 cents a day. On his way to Kent Junction, a few miles from Wise, Hunt was stopped by a train crew and tied to a bridge and shot to pieces. The white woman had flagged the train, told the crew that Hunt attacked her, and she wanted him lynched. No arrests have been made. The woman is said to have told her friends that Hunt was a lazy "nigger" and was better dead than living.

NEGRO TAKEN FROM PRISON AND LYNCHED.

Assailant of Aged Woman Captured by Train Crew and Hanged by Wise County Citizens.

Bristol, Va., Nov. 15—Dave Hunt, colored, aged 25 years captured after an exciting chase on a passenger train and held for assault Friday upon an aged white woman was taken from the jail at Wise, Va., early Sunday by a mob of about seventy-five men and hanged to a bridge near Kent Junction where the crime is said to have been committed.

After the lynching the mob dispersed and up to a late hour last night no arrests had been reported.

The victim was assaulted near her home Friday afternoon. Shortly after the crime she flagged a passenger train as it came by and told members of the crew that she had been attacked by the Negro, whom they could see walking on the railroad some distance ahead. The train started after the Negro who left the track, and headed for the mountainside. The men left the train and took to the woods after the fugitive and soon captured him.

MOB LYNCHES NEGRO FOR ATTACK ON WOMAN

Bristol, Va.-Tenn., November 14. Dave Hunt, negro, aged 25 years, captured after an exciting chase on a passenger train and held for the assault Friday of an aged white woman, was taken from the jail at Wise, Va., early today by a mob of about seventy-five men and hanged to a bridge near Kent Junction, where the crime is said to have been committed.

After the lynching the mob dispersed and up to a late hour tonight no arrests had been reported.

The victim was assaulted near her home Friday afternoon. Shortly after the crime she flagged a passenger train as it came by and told members of the crew that she had been attacked by the negro, whom they could see walking on the railroad some distance ahead. The train started after the negro, who headed for the mountainside when he saw that he was being pursued. The trainmen left their train and took to the woods after the fugitive and soon captured him.

Texas Mob Foiled.

Fort Worth, Texas, November 14. An unsuccessful attempt was made early today by a mob of between 30 and 40 men to secure Robert Lowe, negro, who is alleged to have confessed to criminally assaulting an 11-year-old white girl at Arlington, near here, November 1. Jail officers hid the negro in a secluded part of the jail. This is the second attempt by a mob to secure the negro, the first utile effort being made at Arlington.

N. Y. C. TELEGRAM
NOVEMBER 15, 1920

Negro Lynched by Mob After Chase on Train

BRI[illegible] — [illegible] onday. — Dave Hunt [illegible] years old, captured [illegible] negro, tw[illegible] M[illegible] passenger train and [illegible] after a chase [illegible]-five [illegible] assault on an aged [illegible] for [illegible] on a [illegible] taken from the jail at [illegible] rday by a mob of about seventy-five men, and hanged to a bridge near Kent Junction.

After the lynching the mob quietly dispersed, and last night no arrests had been reported. Entrance was gained to the jail by breaking down the doors. The negro was taken to the scene of the lynching in an automobile.

The alleged attack on the woman, who is sixty years old, occurred at her home Friday. Shortly after she flagged a passenger train and told members of the crew that she had been attacked by the negro, whom they could see walking on the railway right of way some distance ahead. The train started after the negro, who headed for the mountainside when he saw that he was being pursued. The trainmen left their train and took to the woods after the fugitive, who soon was captured.

NEGRO IS LYNCHED NEAR MIAMI, FLA.

MIAMI, Nov. 29—J. B. Harris negro was lynched late today near Princeton, 15 miles south of Miama, after a white woman had identified him as the man who had attacked her several hours earlier.

Harris admitted he entered the woman's dwelling to attack her. She had lain down during the forenoon to sleep and was awakened by the negro. Although knowing her husband was absent she called to him to come qiuckly and bring his gun.

Harris ran from the house, mounted his bicycle and fled. The mob found Harris at a saw mill near Naranja and at once took him to the woman's residence. She identified him.

Three Negroes Shot Following the Killing Of Young White Man

Douglas, Ga., November 19—Douglas was quiet tonight following the lynching of three negroes early today and no further trouble is anticipated by the authorities. The negroes lynched were "Willie Boney" Ivory; his wife, Minnie, and Will Perry.

It was Deputy Sheriff W. F. Wiggins, who was held up by the mob while taking the three negro prisoners to Ocilla instead of Fitzgerald, as first reported, and forced to turn over the prisoners. Then the negroes were lined up and shot, according to reports brought back to this city.

Sheriff Tanner and a relative of Pearly Harper, who was killed by a negro yesterday, addressed the mob in front of the Coffee county jail, just as the city's electric lights were turned off at 1 o'clock this morning. It was while they were holding the attention of the mob that Deputy Sheriff Wiggins spirited the three negroes out the rear door and started on his trip to Ocilla.

Seven miles away the deputy found the road blocked, an automobile having been stopped across the highway. As he slowed down, his car was surrounded and he is said to have been forced to deliver the negroes. Tom Hutto, who was with Pearly Harper when the latter was killed, was the principal witness before the coroner's jury today. He said that Ivory shot and killed Harper and that the negro's wife, Minnie, struck him (Hutto) over the head with a bottle when they entered a negro store here.

Deputy Sheriff Wiggins did not return to Douglas after the lynching and the first information was brought in by Irwin county residents who drove here early today and who had found the bodies at the roadside. The crowd was still waiting in front of the county jail at that time, believing that the negroes were still in the prison.

N Y C HERALD
NOVEMBER 25. 1920

NEGRO HANGED AND SHOT.

Dewitt, Ga., Nov. 24.—The body of Curley McKelvey, a negro, brother of Ophelius McKelvey, who yesterday shot and killed James E. Adams of Worth County, was found hanging from a tree here early to-day. The body had been riddled with bullets.

LYNCHED IN MISS.

NOT FOR RAPE OR EVEN FOR MURDER, BUT FOR ALLEGED ATTEMPTED MURDER OF A WHITE EMPLOYER—NO BAIL.

Tylertown, Miss., Nov. 5, 1920—Ben Jacobs, a negro, who was said to have attempted to murder Ollie Dillon, a white farmer living nine miles north of this place, was to-day captured by a mob and lynched.

The body of the negro was found this afternoon near Walker's Bridge suspended from the limb of a tree and riddled with bullets.

ATLANTA GA CONSTITUTION
NOVEMBER 15. 1920

MOB LYNCHES NEGRO FOR ATTACK ON WOMAN

Bristol, Va.-Tenn., November 14—Dave Hunt, negro, aged 25 years, captured after an exciting chase on a passenger train and held for the assault Friday of an aged white woman, was taken from the jail at Wise, Va., early today by a mob of about seventy-five men and hanged to a bridge near Kent Junction, where the crime is said to have been committed.

After the lynching the mob dispersed and up to a late hour tonight no arrests had been reported.

The victim was assaulted near her home Friday afternoon. Shortly after the crime she flagged a passenger train as it came by and told members of the crew that she had been attacked by the negro, whom they could see walking on the railroad some distance ahead. The train started after the negro, who headed for the mountainside when he saw that he was being pursued. The trainmen left their train and took to the woods after the fugitive and soon captured him.

Texas Mob Foiled.

Fort Worth, Texas, November 14. An unsuccessful attempt was made early today by a mob of between 30 and 40 men to secure Robert Lowe, negro, who is alleged to have confessed to criminally assaulting an 11-year-old white girl at Arlington, near here, November 1. Jail officers hid the negro in a secluded part of the jail. This is the second attempt by a mob to secure the negro, the first utile effort being made at Arlington.

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
NOVEMBER 25, 1920

LYNCH NEGRO BY MISTAKE.

Georgia Posse Shoots Brother of Man Who Killed White.

DEWITT, Ga., Nov. 24.—The body of Curley McKelvey, a negro, brother of Ophelius McKelvey, who yesterday shot and killed James E. Adams of Worth County, was found hanging from a tree here early today. The body had been riddled with bullets. The negro is believed to have been shot by one of the posse searching for his brother. Adams was killed in a quarrel with three McKelvey brothers over the use of a road across the Adams plantation.

TYLERTOWN, Miss., Nov. 24.—No arrests have been made in relation to the lynching yesterday of Harry Jacobs, negro, who was taken from the courtroom. Tylertown was quiet today. The body of Jacobs, hung to a tree after being dragged through the streets from the axle of an automobile, was cut down and buried. The negro lynched yesterday was a brother of Ben Jacobs, lynched two weeks ago. They were said to have confessed to attacks on white women.

LITTLE ROCK ARK GAZETTE
NOVEMBER 6. 1920

MOB LYNCHES A NEGRO

Mississippi Black Slain for Alleged Attempt at Murder.

Tylertown, Miss., Nov. 5.—Ben Jacobs, a negro who was said to have attempted to murder Ollie Dillon, a white farmer, was captured by a mob and lynched. The body of the negro was found late today near Walker's bridge, suspended from the limb of a tree and riddled with bullets.

Jacobs is a brother of Harry Jacobs, who is charged with assaulting a white woman at the same place last Saturday night, and who since has been taken to another county for safekeeping.

BROOKLYN STAND'D UNION
NOVEMBER 18, 1920

MOB LYNCHES THREE NEGROES IN GEORGIA

DOUGLAS, Ga., Nov. 18.—Three negroes, two men and a woman, implicated in the killing yesterday of Pearly Harper, a prominent young planter, were lined up by a mob and shot to death to-day. More than a hundred and fifty men overpowered Sheriff Tanner and his two deputies as they sought to take the negroes to Fitzgerald for safekeeping.

MOB VIOLENCE FEARED FOR THREE NEGROES

(Associated Press)

DOUGLAS, GA., Nov. 17.—Mob violence was feared here tonight as the result of the killing today of Pearl Harper, member of a well known Irwin county family, during a shooting affray in the negro section of town. Three negroes are under arrest in connection with the killing and are in the county jail here. Citizens from all parts of Irwin and Coffee counties were assembled here early tonight.

BURLINGTON VT FREE PRESS
NOVEMBER 24, 1920

NEGRO TAKEN FROM COURTROOM AND LYNCHED

Tylertown, Miss., Nov. 23.—Harry Jacobs, negro, while on trial here today for an assault on a white woman, was taken from the court room and lynched by a mob which gained access by breaking down two doors to reach the court room. The negro was seized, a rope placed about his neck and he was dragged two blocks through the main street of the town, after which the rope was tied to the axle of an automobile which dragged him to a bridge, where the lifeless body was swung to the limb of a tree and riddled with bullets. One man was accidentally shot and to-night is said to be in a critical condition.

SAN FRANCSO CAL CHRONICLE
NOVEMBER 24, 1920

Negro Lynched; Taken From Court by Mob

TYLESTOWN (Miss.), November 23.—Harry Jacobs, negro, while on trial today for an assault on a white woman, was taken from the courtroom and lynched by a mob which broke down two doors. A rope was placed about the negro's neck and he was dragged two blocks through the main street, after which the rope was tied to the axle of an automobile which dragged him to a bridge where the lifeless body was swung to a limb of a tree and riddled with bullets. One man was accidentally shot.

N Y C AMERICAN
NOVEMBER 15, 1920

Negro Hanged by Mob for Attack on Woman

BRISTOL, Tenn., Nov. 14.—Dave Hunt negro, aged twenty-five, captured after a chase on a passenger train and held for an alleged assault on an aged white woman, was taken from the jail at Wise, Virginia, early to-day by a mob of about seventy-five men and hanged to a bridge near Kent Junction.

MILWAUKEE WIS SENTINEL
NOVEMBER 15, 1920

NEGRO LYNCHED BY MOB FOR ATTACK ON WOMAN

BRISTOL, Va.—Dave Hunt, negro, 25 years old, captured after a chase on a passenger train and held for an alleged assault on an aged white woman, was taken from the jail at Wise, Va., early on Sunday by a mob of about seventy-five [illegible] and hanged to a bridge near [illegible] Junction.

Oklahoma Mob Swings Negro To High Pole

TULSA, OKLA., Dec. 5—An unidentified negro charged with an assault this afternoon upon a white woman 67 years old, was taken from the Hughes county jail at Holdenville tonight by a mob of about fifty men and hanged to a telephone post. The negro's body was then riddled with bullets.

The aged woman was attacked while gathering pacans near her home late today, the negro pressing an automatic pistol against her side when he accosted her.

Officers immediately started in pursuit of the black and two deputy sheriffs came upon him about a mile from her home. The negro opend fire. They returned the fire and the fugitive was wounded three times.

The woman postively identifed the prisoner. Before the negro could be removed to a place of safetly a large crowd appeared at the jail, forced the jailer to hand over the keys, took possession of the negro and left. The negro was hanged to a telephone post on a main business street of the town.

Acting Governor R. L. Davidson was notified of the lynching tonight. He said he had no comment to make.

OKLAHOMA MOB STORMS A JAIL AND GETS NEGRO

Tulsa, Okla., December 5.—An unidentified negro, charged with an assault this afternoon upon a white woman 67 years old was taken from the Hughes county jail at Holdenville tonight by a mob of about fifty men and hanged to a telephone post. The negro's body was then riddled with bullets.

The aged woman was attacked while gathering pecans near her home today, the negro pressing an automoatic pistol against her side when he accosted her.

Officers immediately started in pursuit of the black, and two deputy sheriffs came upon him about a mile from her home. The negro opened fire. They returned the fire and the fugitive was wounded three times.

The woman positively identified the prisoner. Before the negro could be removed to a place of safety a large crowd appeared at the jail, forced the jailer to hand over the keys, took possession of the negro and left. The negro was hanged to a telegraph post on a main business street of the town.

Acting Governor R. L. Davidson was notified of the lynching to-night. He said he had no comment to make.

N Y C AMERICAN
DECEMBER 6, 1920

Oklahoma Mob Hangs Negro, Held in Assault

TULSA, Okla., Dec. 5.—An unidentified negro, charged with an attack to-day on a white woman, sixty-seven, was taken from the Hughes County Jail at Holdenville to-night by a mob of about fifty men and hanged to a telephone post.

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
DECEMBER 5, 1920

OKLAHOMA NEGRO LYNCHED.

Taken From Jail After Alleged Attack on Aged White Woman.

TULSA, Okla., Dec. 5.—An unidentified negro, charged with an attack today on a white woman 67 years old, was taken from the Hughes County jail at Holdenville tonight by a mob of about fifty men and hanged to a telephone pole.

The body was riddled with bullets.

Following a report of the attack on the woman, officers started in pursuit of the negro and two Deputy Sheriffs caught him about a mile from the woman's home. The negro fired on the officers who wounded him three times, but not seriously, before he was caught.

THREE NEGROES SHOT TO DEATH BY MOB

DOUGLAS, Ga., Nov. 18.—Three negroes, lined up and shot to death on a country road seven miles from here by a mob of several hundred persons, died "at the hands of persons unknown," the coroner's jury decided.

The negroes, Will Perry, Will Ivory and Ivory's wife, had been implicated in the death of a young planter late yesterday. They were taken from Sheriff Tanner, of Irwin County, as he and his deputies were fleeing with their prisoners to Fitzgerald for safekeeping.

Lynchings—1920 July-Dec. 564

Cases of

Texans Lynch Two Negroes Who Shot Gouging Landlord

N Y C C.E.
AUGUST 28, 1920—

Bodies Burned by Residents of Paris—Three Girls Imprisoned and Criminally Assaulted, Witness Declares—Landowners Had Attempted to Take Away Personal Property.

Brutal atrocities committed by white men upon members of a Negro family in Paris, Texas, were revealed here yesterday when the testimony of a witness of lynchings and burnings was made public over the signature of James Weldon Johnson, field secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Two Negroes, Irving and Herman Arthur, 19 and 28 years of age respectively, were lynched by a mob and their bodies burned when they were accused of shooting their landlord over settlement for a crop, according to the letter made public by Johnson.

The Arthur family had been working a farm on the "half system," whereby they shared the product of their labor equally with the landlord. The landlord, according to the letter, had demanded that they work six days a week. When they refused to work after noon Saturday the landlord appeared, and while his son held a gun on the family, kicked their household goods into the yard.

He then compelled the boys and their sisters to hand over the clothes on their backs, claiming that they were in debt to him. The Negroes decided to move, and while they were loading the landlord and his son came back, according to the letter, and began shooting at them.

Herman Arthur ran into the house, secured a gun and killed both men while they were yet firing.

The following account of the treatment accorded the sisters of the ouths is given by the witness, whose name is withheld by the association:

"The three Arthur girls, aged 20, 17 and 14, were in jail on the pretense of protection. They were severely beaten for screaming while the mob was taking their brothers from the jail. Later on in the night they were taken to the basement and there criminally assaulted by 20 men, after which they were given a bucket of molasses, a small sack of flour and some bacon, and told to hit the road.

"Hundreds of Negroes have left Paris since this occurrence. Others who have real estate are planning to leave as soon as possible."

Lynching Has Reached France

The Chicago Defender

Marseilles, France, July 27.—Lynching has reached here from America. A Senegalese soldier here was lynched on the charge of killing a policeman.

MEN LYNCHED BECAUSE FEET WERE LARGE

8-20-20

Rec. Fr. of Lib.

White Woman Says She Saw Her Assailant's Foot And "Judged By The Size Of It He Was A Laborer."

FIRST COLORED MEN FOUND ARE LYNCHED

St. Louis Argus 8/20/20

Not Permitted To Make Any Statements, Die Without Knowing Of What Crime They Were Accused

OZARK, ALA., Aug. 18.—Following the lynching of two men, Sills Spinks and Juster Jennings, and burning of a Masonic lodge room by a mob of white men, all persons of our Race have been warned to leave this city or suffer the fury of the mob. The wife of Andrew Spinks, brother of Sills Spinks, has been driven from her home, and the dwelling has been burned to ashes. She was accused of no crime, but her relationship was considered "in bad" and the burden also fell on her, it is claimed. Andrew is in jail at Montgomery.

Flimsy Identity.

Further trouble between the races is momentarily expected because the white men of the city have been attacking very woman of the Race who appears on the street. They are beating them, it is claimed, unmericifully. The trouble began when the rumor gained wide circulation that Mrs. L. E. Dassenger (white) was murderously attacked. When interviewed, Mrs. Dassenger declared she "thought the man who assaulted her was Colored." She saw his foot and "judged by the size of it that her assailant was a laborer." Spinks and Jennings were found on the street conversing a block away from the house and were siezed by the mob. They were not permitted to make any statements, and died without knowing what crime they were charged with.

Man is Shot.

Richard Jones, while awaiting for a train to leave the scene, was shot though the leg and arm by white men who were hiding in bushes. Jones said he was going to Birmingham.

TWO MORE LYNCHED IN ALABAMA.

DIED WITHOUT KNOWING OF WHAT CRIME THEY WERE ACCUSED

Rec. The Guardian 8-14-20

Fiends then Beat All Colored Women Who Ventured Out.—How Long?

Ozark, Ala., Aug. 7.—Following the lynching of two men, Sills Spinks and Juster Jennings, and burning of a Masonic lodge room by a mob of white men, all persons of our Race have been warned to leave this city or suffer the fury of the mob. The wife of Andrew Spinks, brother of Sills Spinks, has been driven from her home, and the dwelling has been burned to ashes. She was accused of no crime, but her relationship was considered "in bad" and the burden also fell on her, it is claimed. Andrew is in jail at Montgomery.

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Women Beaten by Angry Mob

8-9-20

Attacked on Street and Whipped After Public Lynching

The Chicago Defender

Rec.

Ozark, Ala., Aug. 6.—Following the lynching of two men, Sills Spinks and Juster Jennings, and burning of a Masonic lodge room by a mob of white men, all persons of our Race have been warned to leave this city or suffer the fury of the mob. The wife of Andrew Spinks, brother of Sills Spinks, has been driven from her home, and the dwelling has been burned to ashes. She was accused of no crime, but her relationship was considered "in bad" and the burden also fell on her, it is claimed. Andrew is in jail at Montgomery.

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FURTHER RACE CLASH IN DALE MAY RESULT

The Montgomery Adv.

Third Negro Is Shot; Lodge Hall Burned; Spinks' Wife Leaves County

Rec. 8-1-20

(Special to the Advertiser.)

OZARK, ALA., July 31.—Further trouble between the whites and negroes in the Grimes neighborhood, near the Dale-Houston line, is momentarily expected despite the efforts being made to control the situation and calm the passions of those who have sought to mete out justice following the murderous attack upon Mrs. L. E. Dassenger Thursday night and which was followed by the lynching of two negroes, Sills Spinks and Juster Jennings.

Casualties added to the above as a result of this attack included the beating of two negro women in a sporadic outbreak Friday and was followed, it was learned here today, by the shooting of a third negro man, Richard Jones, Friday night, his arm and legs having been broken, while another was given a severe whipping. A negro lodge hall near Grimes was made the object of a torch and destroyed during the night also.

The wife of Andrew Spinks, a negro held at Montgomery on a charge of attempted criminal assault, over which it is said the vicious attack on Mrs. Dassenger resulted, was given twenty-four hours to leave the county today and another negro also received similar orders, it was reported.

All negroes have been warned to stay in their homes and law-abiding members of the race are being given full protection. Sheriff Gamble has been constntly on the scene of the Grimes lynching to stop any untoward activities, and tonight held the opinion that further trouble might be averted.

Coroner White who conducted an investigation into the death of Spinks and Jennings, whose bodies were left lying in a public road until Friday morning, had not divulged any information as to opinions conecting white residents of the county with the double-affair. The bitter feeling that was aroused over Andrew Spinks' action some weeks ago, maintains here and trouble may break out if he is brought here for trial in August as per present plans.

Two Negroes Following M Attack on D

The Montgomery Adv.

Sills Spinks and J. Jennings Shot to Death Late Thursday Night; Two Negro Women Badly Beaten; Mrs. L. E. Dassenger Struck Down by Spinks, Expected to Recover; Was Witness Against Andrew Spinks

Rec.

(Special to The Advertiser)

OZARK, July 30—Two negro men Sills Spinks and J. Jennings, are dead, two negro women are under the care of physicians for treatment for wounds

received in beatings meted out to them and a thoroughly alarmed colored populace in the Grime section, near the Dale-Houston county line, are the results of the murderous assault made upon Mrs. M. E. Dassenger late Thursday evening by the negro Spinks.

Late today Sheriff Gamble and Deputy Gamble returned from the Grimes neighborhood where they had spent the day in an effort to locate the persons responsible for the death of the two negroes, but they were without information as to the identity of any of the possemen who rallied to the call of L. E. Dassenger when he returned to his home late Thursday and found his wife in an unconscious condition. During the day it was reported that she had passed away but later in the afternoon it was learned here that she was slightly improved and would in all probability live.

Mrs. Dassenger was attacked, it is alleged, by Sills Spinks late Thursday evening, the negro approaching the house in the absence of all persons with the exception of the woman. A heavy instrument was wielded by him and he struck Mrs. Dassenger down with the remarks that "she would never live to swear against his father and left her presumably dead.

The attack was the outcome of an effort on the part of Andrew Sprinks father of Sills to assault Mrs. Dassenger about 2 months ago and for which crime he is being held in the Montgomery county jail pending trial, it having been necessary for Sheriff Gamble to spirit him out of the county to thwart a mob that had gathered to lynch him. Andrew Spinks is slated for trial at the August term of Dale county court.

L. E. Dassenger's return to his home Thursday night revealed to him the murderous attack that had been made upon his wife. He summoned neighbors quickly, and a posse was quickly formed and scouring the country side. Sills Spinks was found at the home of another negro where he had changed clothes and was in the act of starting off to church. Information brought here is that little parleying was entered into and Sills was shot to pieces.

Another section of the mob searching for an alleged accomplice seized J. Jennings, it is learned and the latter showed fight. He snatched a gun from one of the "committeemen" in the meantime sinking is teeth into the hand of another, causing a bad laceration, but he was quickly put to death before he could bring his weapon into play.

In the search for the perpetrators of the attack on Mrs. Dassenger a part of the posse is said to have seized two negro women, and these were badly beaten. The affair created a intense feeling in the Grime section and every negro there was thoroughly frightened this attitude maintaining throughout the day but it was though late in the afternoon that further outbreaks against members of that race would not follow.

Residents from Ozark, Dothan, Pinckard, Midland City and all nearby communities formed a constant stream of spectators wending their way to the Grime neighborhood today to view the scene of the double lynchings, but no further trouble was expected.

300 PEOPLE TESTIFY BEFORE GRAND JURY

The Montgomery Advertiser

Report on Dale County Lynching May Be Rendered During Day

Rec. 8-19-20

(Special to the Advertiser.)

OZARK, Aug. 18.—Fully three hundred people from the Midland City and Grimes community were before the grand jury now in session, Tuesday and Wednesday to tell what they knew of the lynching of the two negroes, Sills Spinks and Buster Jennings in this county on July 30th.

The large crowd was orderly and throughout the two days no disturbance of any kind was had. The woman who was assaulted, appeared before the body Tuesday afternoon.

The jury at this time have not given out any information but it is thought that it will make a partial report Thursday morning. People were seen in small crowds about the court house during the two days' session, but nothing could be learned from them.

The warrants for the arrest of the three white men, who are said to be the ones responsible for one of the negroes death, have not been executed, the officers waiting upon the action of the grand jury.

The matter is being investigated thoroughly and the body will go to the "bottom" of the lynching carrying out the instructions of the presiding judge

TEXAS GRAND JURY RETURNS FIVE INDICTMENTS AGAINST MEN WHO TOOK PART IN BURNING OF TWO COLORED MEN; MORE TO BE BROUGHT TO THE BARS OF JUSTICE

The Birmingham News

8-28-20 Rec.

Paris, Texas, Aug. 25.—The special grand jury drawn to investigate the recent burning of two Negroes held on charges of murdering a farmer and his son, reported five indictments for first degree murder and adjourned.

In its report it was stated that many of the witnesses examined could not positively identify any of the crowd at the burning as ringleaders. The names of those indicted were not made public, pending the arrests. A Texas Ranger is here to assist the sheriff's department in event it is found necessary.

NEGRO ACCUSED OF ATTEMPT TO ATTACK. LYNCHED

The Birmingham News

Rec. 8-21-20

Claim Made That Mother Frightened Man Away Before Child Was Harmed But His Life Was Taken.

GRAHAM, N. C., August 25.—Accused of attempting an attack on a 4-year-old girl, John Jeffress, a Negro, was shot to death near here today by a mob of fifty men, who overpowered the Sheriff and six deputies as they were transferring the Negro to the Courthouse for a preliminary hearing.

Jeffress was taken by the mob about a mile and a half outside of Graham and his body riddled with bullets.

The alleged attack on the child took place early today near the little girl's home. Cries of her mother were said to have frightened the Negro away before the child

OKLAHOMA SOLDIERS ORDERED UNDER ARMS

The Montgomery Advertiser

Recent Lynchings Cause Issuance of Order Looking to Preserving Peace

Rec. 8-31-

(Associated Press.)

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA., Aug. 30.—Directions that all national guard units in Oklahoma City be held in "special readiness" for instant duty in case of need to keep order and uphold the law were given late today by adjutant general C. F. Barrett to Colonel B. H. Markham, commanding officer of the second infantry.

The organizations here are companies D. and H. and the machine gun, headquarters and supply companies of the second regiment.

General Barrett said tonight:

"My order to Colonel Markham was in the way of caution that the lynching has created a condition of special delicacy which may produce a need for troops very suddenly."

General Barrett's order followed a day of rumor concerning a threatened clash between whites and negroes over the lynching last night of Claude Chandler, negro boy, son of an alleged "moonshiner" killed in a raid on a still at Arcadia, 23 miles northeast of here, Saturday morning, when a federal prohibition officer and a deputy sheriff also were slain. County Attorney O. A. Cargill had stated he believed the boy had fired the shots which killed the officers.

Governor J. B. A. Robertson today offered a reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of any member of mob which acted here last night or any member of the mob which lynched Roy Belton, confessed slayer of Homer Nida, taxicab driver, at Tulsa. Nida died early Saturday, after being shot the night of August 21.

TWO NEGROES LYNCHED FOR ATTACK ON WOMAN

The Constitution

Dothan, Ala., July 30.—Two negro men, Sills Spinks and J. Jennings are dead, two women severely wounded from beating and a thoroughly alarmed negro population at Grimes, a small rural community on the Dale-Houston county line, summarizes the activities of posses who went out Thursday night to wreak revenge on Spinks, who late in the evening murderously assaulted Mrs. L. E. Dassenger.

Mrs. Dassenger, alone in her home at the time of the attack, was approached from behind and felled by a heavy weapon in the hands of Sills Spinks who, it is alleged, declared to the woman that she would never live to testify against his father, Andrew Spinks, now held in the Montgomery county jail charged with attempting to criminally assault her. Mrs. Dassenger's condition late today was very critical, but physicians anticipate a recovery on her part.

Riddled With Bullets.

Sills Spinks was captured late in the night by a posse, summoned by the woman's husband, as he was about to start for church and from information received here today his body was riddled with bullets. Jennings, who was charged with being implicated in the attack on Mrs. Dassenger, was captured by a section of the mob searching for Spinks, but showed fight and seized a gun from one of his captors, but was shot before he could bring it into action and then killed by other bullets. In a general round-up of negroes in the Grimes section two negro women were beaten, but will recover.

Sheriff and Deputy McGowan, of Dale county, conducted an investigation at Grimes and at the scene of the killings during the day, but failed to find any evidence looking to the identity of the possemen.

Andrew Spinks, charged with an attempted assault on Mrs. Dassenger, will be brought here from Montgomery early in August for his trial.

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
AUGUST 31, 1920

LYNCH NEGRO IN OKLAHOMA.

Thirty Hang Prisoner of Raid in Which Three Are Killed.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Aug. 30.—The body of Claude Chandler, negro, who last night was taken from the jail here by a group of thirty masked men, was found early today hanging from a tree near Council Grove, about eight miles west of this city, according to a message to the Sheriff's office here.

Chandler was arrested Saturday in a raid upon an alleged moonshine still near Arcadia, Okla., in which Stanton Weiss, a Federal prohibition enforcement officer; Deputy Sheriff Homer Andrean and Charles Chandler, father of Claude Chandler, were killed. The two men who took the prisoner away obtained admission to the jail, officials said, on the pretext that they were an officer and his prisoner. Once inside, they produced revolvers, those in charge of the jail said, and forcibly took possession of the negro.

N Y C WORLD
AUGUST 31, 1920

NEGRO BOY LYNCHED.

Youth Taken in Alleged Moonshine Raid Captured by Masked Men.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Aug. 30.—The body of Claude Chandler, 19 years old, negro, who last night was taken from the jail here by a group of thirty masked men, was found early to-day hanging from a tree near Council Grove, about eight miles west of this city, according to a message to the Sheriff's office here.

Chandler was arrested Saturday in a raid upon an alleged moonshine still near Arcadia, Okla., in which Stanton Weiss, a Federal Prohibition enforcement officer, Deputy Sheriff Homer Andrean, and Charles Chandler, father of Claude Chandler, were killed. The two men who took the prisoner away obtained admission to the jail, officials said, on the pretext that they were an officer and his prisoner. Once inside, they produced revolvers, and forcibly took possession of the negro, jailers said.

N Y C TRIBUNE
AUGUST 29, 1920

Two Negroes Lynched For Striking Down Guard

Attorney Later Declares One Innocent of Attack Made in Quitting Chain Gang

CORINTH, Miss., Aug. 28.—Blutcher Higgins and Dan Calicut, negroes, who surrendered yesterday after escaping from the county chain gang, were hanged to-day to a telegraph pole just outside the jail after a mob had forced the jailer to turn over his keys.

In making their escape, it was alleged, Higgins and Calicut struck down and severely injured one of the guards. Two other prisoners escaped at the same time, but one of these was recaptured.

County Attorney Johnston declared that "at least one" of the negroes lynched was innocent of any part in the attack on the guard.

Negroes Are Ordered To Leave Community After Attack on Woman

8-1-20

Ozark, Ala., July 31.—Following an attack on a white woman at Midland City, south of here, and the killing of two negroes, Sills Spinks and Juster Jennings, several negroes have been "given twenty-four hours to leave and have fled the community," according to specials received here today.

The bodies of the two negroes killed by possemen lay out in the road until Friday morning at 11 o'clock. Andy Spinks, charged with making an attack on the white woman, whose home was entered Thursday night, and resulted in the double killing of his son and Jennings, is in jail in Montgomery. He will be brought back here and tried some time in August. Feeling here is very high against him and several other negroes.

Near the scene of the double killing, the negro lodge room was destroyed by fire, believed to have been started by indignant citizens. The fire occurred before notice was given to several negroes to leave the county.

Dothan, Ala., July 31.—Richard J. Jones, negro, was brought here last night, after being shot and seriously wounded while waiting for a train at Grimes, north of here. He was shot in the shoulder and one leg was broken. He was shot near the scene of the attack on a white woman Thursday night by negroes which resulted in the killing of Sills Spinks and Juster Jennings by possemen.

Jones says he was going from Birmingham to his home in Abbeville and was waiting for a train when he was shot by persons from ambush and whom he did not see. White citizens passing by heard the man's cries and brought him here for surgical attention. He is seriously wounded but will probably recover.

Lynchings - 1920 July - Dec.

Cases of

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OKLAHOMA OKLA OKLAHOMAN
AUGUST 31, 1920

NEGRO'S BODY TAKEN DOWN

Sheriff Notified In Mysterious Message Where To Find It.

Claude Chandler, 19-year-old negro, held for the murder of Homer Adrean, deputy sheriff, and Stanton Weiss, U. S. prohibition enforcement official, was hanged to a large elm tree with a three-quarter inch rope late Sunday night by a mob of about ten unknown persons. Chandler was taken from the county jail after a ruse by a member of the mob and wafted away into the light. No trace was found of him until about 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning when a mysterious telephone message to G. E. Johnson, sheriff, said the negroh ad been lynched and his body would be found about eight miles west of the city on the extension of West Reno avenue.

A posse was immediately organized and hurried to the spot where the body of Chandler was found. It was brought to the city and taken to a negro undertaking establishment on the east side. About twenty-five automobiles rushed to the place of lynching when the report was received.

The mob armed with rifles, shotguns and pistols forced the night jailer to turn over the keys, went into the rear of the jail, dragged out Chandler and hurried away into the night. No trace was found of either the mob or the negro until the telephone call yesterday morning.

The mob gained entrance to the jail when one man said he was an out-of-town officer and had a prisoner to lock up. Two automobiles were in the alley by the jail. The negro was put in one of these and then the two drove off. They were joined by other cars from Main and Grand streets.

Mystery still surrounds the movements of the mob after they left the jail. The incident in which a mob is reported as having come to the jail late at night to get Collins Tillry, negro, held for the murder of a street car conductor last fall, is recalled. The police officer on the beat did not see the mob and no other reports of it were made other than that of the jail officials who said it consisted of more than 100 men.

Telephone Call Mystery.

Further mystery is added to the lynching by the mysterious telephone call. No name was given and no facts other than the place of the body. Johnson believes a member of the lynching party called in the report.

There were no traces of confusion or of a large crowd at the place of the lynching and officials believe not more than ten men could have been present. The body was almost invisible from the road, being hidden by the foliage of the tree.

The negro apparently had been shot in the head but this fact was not verified by county officials.

Course Is Mystery.

How it could be possible for Sunday night's mob to attack the jail, capture the prisoner and waft the negro away using a number of automobiles and still avoid pursuit and detection is a mystery. The elusive course they took to the scene of the hanging after leaving the court hous square still remains a deep mystery.

Reports that groups of negroes heavily armed had congregated on East irst, Second and East Third streets were received by Mayor Walton yesterday. The leaders of the negroes declared it was not their intention to start any further disorder but to search for the body of Chandler.

County Row Looms.

Several carloads of heavily armed policemen accompanied by Mayor Walton and Captain Frank Haefner disarmed many of the negroes and took a score of guns to the city jail for safe keeping. The groups were being disperced rapidly and no trouble was anticipated last night.

Negro Restaurant Burns.

A negro restaurant at 700 North Rhode Island was virtually destroyed by fire at 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Loss to the building is estimated at $500 ccvered by insurance, and to stock at $500 not covered by insurance. The fire is believed to have been of incendiary origin.

HANGING IS MADE HOLIDAY AFFAIR AT TUPELO, MISS.

NEW YORK WORLD
AUGUST 21, 1920

Five Thousand Men, Women and Children in Sunday Best See Execution.

(Special to The World.)

TUPELO, Miss., Aug. 20.—Charles R. Marshall was hanged in the jail yard here at 1.20 P. M. to-day for the murder of four members of the Robert Miller family at Amory, Miss., last January. He first set fire to the Miller home and then threw dynamite into it.

Monroe County and the surrounding countryside made a holiday of Marshall's execution. He was brought here from Aberdeen on a train that carried hundreds of excursionists. Business was suspended at Amory. Stores were closed here. Farmers and their families came to town dressed in their Sunday best.

So great was the crowd that the local athletic club held wrestling matches and boxing contests to entertain them while they awaited the hanging, and sandwich men and soft drink stands reaped a harvest.

Mississippi makes hanging private, and as a result a five-foot board fence was erected around the scaffold. Around this more than 5,000 persons gathered. Fathers and mothers shoved babies to the top so that they could look over at the man as he hung from the gibbet, and at one time deputy sheriffs guarding the fence had to draw guns to keep the crowd back.

When the hanging was reached, it was found that there was no one who could tie the knot. Mack Crawford, who once helped hang a negro, volunteered, and tied the hangman's noose. In the mean time another attempt to break down the fence around the scaffold resulted in several arrests.

TEXAS MOB LYNCHES NEGRO IN JAIL YARD

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
AUGUST 3, 1920

Batter Steel Doors and Wreck Steel Cell to Get Man Accused of Murdering White Woman.

GUARDSMEN PATROL MIAMI

Bahama Blacks There Are Aroused at Death of Companion Charged with Assaulting Florida Woman.

CENTER, Texas, Aug. 2.—A mob of more than one thousand men this afternoon stormed the county jail, battered down the steel doors, wrecked the steel cell and took out Lige Daniels, negro, charged with the murder of a white woman, and hanged him to a limb of an oak tree in the courthouse yard.

The lynching followed announcement by authorities of a full confession made to the Grand Jury now in session and also to the District Attorney.

The wife of a well-known farmer living near Center was brutally attacked and later found unconscious at a lonely point near her home last Thursday night. Her skull was crushed and her body was bruised and lacerated. She was brought to a local sanitarium, where she died Friday.

Captain W. A. Bridges, commanding Company L, Seventh Cavalry, received instructions from Austin to protect the prisoner and to prevent the lynching, but he was unable to find any member of his company in time. Shortly after the lynching the crowd dispersed and the town quickly resumed its normal appearance.

MIAMI, Fla., Aug. 2.—National Guardsmen were called out tonight to protect the city from disorders threatened by 400 negroes, natives of the Bahama Islands, and British subjects who have been aroused over the death of Herbert Brooks, one of their number charged with assaulting a Miami white woman.

Brooks was arrested at Ormond Saturday and reported to have been killed in a leap from a train taking him to Jacksonville for safekeeping, but the other negroes, said to believe that he died at the hands of a mob, made a demonstration and threatened to obtain vengeance when his body was returned to Miami.

Troops were patrolling the negro residence section tonight.

MOB IN POSSESSION OF ILLINOIS TOWN

Mayor and Police Ordered to Leave During Riot.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

WEST FRANKFORT, Ill., Aug. 5.—This town is in the hands of a mob of between 3,000 and 4,000 persons, following the finding yesterday of the bodies of two murdered boys. 8-6-20

To-night a photographer from Valier (Ill.) attempted to take a picture of the mob. He was knocked down, his camera smashed and he was trampled to death by the mob.

Mayor Fox, all the city policemen and the Sicilian population have been given twenty-four hours to leave town or suffer the consequences.

The mob, which had been forming all day in every section of the city, took complete charge of the telegraph and telephone wires and disarmed the police authorities and forty persons have been badl yinjured.

Roy Martin, State's Attorney of Franklin county, has been here all day speaking to the mob and imploring with them to disperse, but without success.

At 11 oclock to-night the mob attacked Frankfort Heights, a Sicilian settlement on the outskirts of West Frankfort, and began burning the town. Sheriff Watkins made a second appeal to Gov. Lowden for troops.

Gov. Lowden has ordered five companies of the Ninth Illinois Infantry to proceed at once to this town, under command of Major Wilbur E. Satterfield of Mount Vernon.

NEGRO IS SHOT DOWN AFTER TWO GUN FIGHTS

BALTIMORE MD MORNING SUN
AUGUST 27, 1920

Virginia Colored Man Who Battled With Posse Is Riddled With Bullets.

ORDERED CHILDREN TO TASK

Sought Then By White Men, He Opens Fire With Pistols, Wounding Farmer—Organized Hunt Then Finds Him.

[Special Dispatch to The Sun.]

Danville, Va., Aug. 26.—A Virginia posse of 100 members this morning retaliated for the wounding yesterday of James Baptist, wealthy Halifax county farmer, by shooting to death Lellie Allen, a negro from Petersburg, who was trapped in a house near Virgilinac. He was camouflaged in bed quilts and blankets and had band boxes on top of him. The negro opened fire on a posse of 10 men, who had cautiously advanced to the upper floor. He wounded Mason Elam, Bapist's brother-in-law, in the foot before a storm of lead hit him. His head was shot from his trunk.

On Wednesday evening Allen, employed as a chauffeur for a Petersburg family, had demanded two little white girls t oset up tenpins for him on the grounds of Buffalo Lithia Springs Hotel. When they refused he cursed them and the white race generally. One of the girls told Baptist, who, collecting a few friends, decided to apprehend Allen. They found he had gone to the station and when they got there the negro, a former service man, was ready with two automatics. He fired 18 shots at the white men, but only one was effective. This struck Baptist in the chest, but was deflected from the lung by a rib.

In the ensuing excitement Allen escaped, but hotel guests, augmented by farmers, formed a band which searched with bloodhounds through the night. At 5 o'clock this morning W. E. Amos, at Virgilina, found Allen loitering at his store, but not being sure of his identity he let him go until he telephoned a description to South Boston and there learned there could be no mistake. Amos reached the posse by telephone and by free use of the wire brought out parties of farmers, who hemmed in the area inclosing the negro until the posse arrived. Allen was trailed two miles from Virgilina into Mecklenburg, where he was trapped in George Burrel's house, where the fiilling took place.

ITALIAN LYNCHED DESPITE TROOPS

The Constitution
8-8-20

Louis Carrari Killed at West Frankfort, Illinois. Other Italians Are Beaten by Mob.

West Frankfort, Ill., August 7.—The first known fatality in the rioting here occurred today, when a mob of 100 English-speaking residents invaded the Italian settlement and killed Louis Cararri, 40 years old.

Authorities have searched in vain for proof of the death of five persons reported killed the first night of the rioting.

The mob entered the Carrari home shortly after a military guard had been withdrawn temporarily from the Italian quarter. Carrari was shot three times—once in the head and twice in the back. His skull was crushed with a meat cleaver, which was found near his body.

Carrari was the father of five children. Mrs. Carrari ran for assistance and, when troops arrived at the home, the mob had dispersed. A cordon of militiamen was thrown around the settlement, and no disorders have occurred since.

More than 700 national guardsmen, including members of two machine gun companies, are here, and Brigadier General Frank P. Wells who is in charge of the troops, asserted he did not expect a recurrence of the lawlessness.

He said he would not ask for additional troops, as he believed the number of militiamen here sufficient to cope with any uprising tha may occur.

Several Italians were injured in minor disturbances early today, and one suffered a slight fracture of the

skull.

Four men were arrested here this evening in a general round-up of suspects believed to be the leaders in the riots in which this morning one man was attacked in his hom and slain.

Sheriff Robert Watkins announced this evening he had the name of more than a dozen persons wh have been pointed out to him as implicated in the riots. None of these held in custody appears to be more than 21 years old.

Authorities have decided to postpone the inquest into Carrera's death until the situation becomes more normal.

Carrera's death and attempts to shut off the city water supply by cutting the main pipes were outstanding features of today's disturbances. A meeting was held at which a law and order committee of citizens was organized. General Wells, in charge of the state troops, denied that the troops were to be held in West Frankfort to force the striking miners to resume their work in the nearby collieries.

A guard has been placed around the telephone exchange following the return of the girls, who were on a strike. The miners are expected to resume work by Monday and their return, authorities believed, will assist in restoring normal conditions.

STORM TEXAS JAIL AND LYNCH NEGRO

BUFFALO N Y COURIER
AUGUST 15, 1920

Thousand Hang Confessed Murderer to Tree.

Lige Daniels, a negro, charged with the murder of a white woman, was taken from the county jail here by a mob of more than a thousand men and lynched by being hanged to a tree in the courthouse yard, says a Center dispatch. The mob wrecked the steel cell to get at the negro.

The lynching followed announcement of officers of a full confession made to the grand jury now in session and also to the district attorney, it was said.

Unconscious, with her skull crushed and her body bruised and lacerated, the wife of a farmer living near Center was found at a lonely spot last Thursday night. She was brought here for medical attention, but died Friday.

Capt. A. W. Bridges, commanding company L, Seventh cavalry, received wire instructions from Austin to protect the negro and prevent the lynching, but he was unable to find any of the members of his company in time for mobilization.

The crowd dispersed after the lynching and the town resumed its normal appearance.

Would-Be Rapist Returns to Scene And Is Killed

Negro Is Shot Down by Husband of Intended Victim When He Pulls His Knife on Georgia Farmer.

The Constitution

Rome, Ga., August 2.—(Special.) Ernest Brown, a negro, was shot and killed about 6 o'clock this morning by a prominent Floyd county farmer at the home of the latter's father-in-law in Chulio district of this county. The negro was shot just over the left ear and in the breast and died instantly.

Immediately after the shooting, his slayer came to Rome and surrendered to Deputy Sheriff Doyal Smith. He was released when a coroner's jury investigated the affair and returned a verdict exonerating him.

According to the testimony given at the inquest, the negro, who was employed on his farm by the farmer, attempted to assault the farmer's wife while she was alone in her kitchen Sunday, but her screams attracted the attention of her father and mother, who were in a nearby barn. When they ran to her assistance, the negro fled and made his escape.

A searching party, hastily organized, failed to find the brute. He returned to the home of his employer, however, Monday morning, as he had boasted he would do to some negro friends, and his employer, rather than have the publicity that would attach to the affair, asked what was due him, with a view to paying him off and sending him from the neighborhood. The negro became enraged and drew a knife on his employer, who then shot him down on the spot.

Would Wipe Out Miama, Fla

Colored Mob Vowed Summary Vengeance On Whole White Population

The Atlanta Journal
8-6-20

LYNCHING CHARGED

National Guards Patroled Florida City To Vindicate Blacks

Miami, Fla., Aug. 5—"If Chicago Negroes outnumbered twenty to one, could stop race riots, Negroes equal to the whites, man to man, can avenge a lynching," was the watchword of nearly one-fourth of the city's colored population yesterday when they organized, armed and threatened to wipe out white Miami. Only the arrival of the State militia prevented a pitched battle.

The trouble started over the death of Herbert Brooks, charged with assaulting a local white woman. While being taken to Jacksonville for safe keeping authorities say Brooks jumped off the train and was killed. Colored people say he was lynched.

The arrival of his body here was the signal for the rise of the color ed population, who met his body at the station, attended the funeral in crowds and buried it with great ceremony. Several whites were chased by angry persons from the colored section. Brooks was a West Indian and A. A. H. Hubbard, British vice counsel, demanded an autopsy which confirmed an accidental death. State troops now guard the city with loaded rifles.

Miami is one of the worst cracker holes in the State. Several years ago Northern white tourists were not allowed to have their colored chauffeurs drive them thru the city. No colored person could own an automobile.

LYNCHING IN NORTH CAROLINA

The Richmond Planet
9-4-20

Negro Said to Have Admitted Attacking Little Four-Year Old White Girl.

Durham, N. C., Aug. 25.—John Jeffress, a Negro, charged with attacking a four year old white child was lynched near Graham today by a mob. The mob overpowered Sheriff C. D. Storey and six deputies and carried the Negro off to a lonely spot between Burlington and Graham where his body was riddled with bullets.

The crime for which the young Negro was put to death is alleged to have been committed at 10 o'clock this morning near the child's home. Cries of her mother it is said caused the Negro to run leaving the little girl without serious injury.

An armed posse formed immediately after the crime was reported, and under the leadership of Sheriff Storey found the Negro crouched in a honeysuckle vine near the Graham railroad station. He was arrested and placed in the Alamance county jail shortly after the noon hour. He admitted the crime, Sheriff Storey said.

MOB RIDDLES NEGRO ACCUSED OF ATTACK

NEW YORK CITY SUN
AUGUST 26, 1920

Prisoner Taken From Sheriff and Deputies.

GRAHAM, N. C., Aug. 25.—Accused of attempting an attack on a four-year-old girl, John Jeffress, a negro, was shot to death near here to-day by a mob of about fifty men. The mob overpowered Sheriff Story and six deputies as they were transferring the negro from the county jail, where he was placed after his arrest early to-day, to the court house for preliminary hearing.

Jeffress was taken by the mob about a mile and a half outside of Graham and his body riddled with bullets. Sheriff Story said to-night that neither he nor his deputies recognized any of the leaders of the mob and that the negro was given up after a brief scuffle and after the officers realized that resistance would be useless.

The alleged attempt to attack the child took place early to-day near the little girl's home. Cries of her mother were said to have frightened the negro away before the child was harmed.

Accused of Assault, Negro Leaps to Death From a Moving Train

The Constitution

Miami, Fla., July 31.—Herbert Brooks, arrested as a suspect in connection with the assault of an elderly white woman here yesterday, jumped from a moving train at Ormond today and killed himself, according to a telegram received this afternoon from Sheriff Monroe, of St. Lucie county.

The negro was being taken to Jacksonville for safe keeping, the sheriff of this county fearing mob violence.

1,000 TEXANS WRECK JAIL AND HANG NEGRO

NEW YORK CITY SUN
AUGUST 3, 1920

Said to Have Confessed Fatal Attack on White Woman

CENTER, Tex., Aug. 2.—A mob of more than 1,000 men this afternoon stormed the county jail, battered down the steel doors, wrecked the steel cell and took out Lige Daniels, negro, charged with the murder of a white woman, and hanged him to an oak tree in the court house yard.

The lynching followed announcement of a full confession made to the Grand Jury and also to District Attorney Anderson.

The wife of a farmer living near Center was found unconscious at a lonely point near her home last Thursday night. Her skull was crushed and her body was bruised and lacerated. She was taken to a sanitarium, where she died Friday.

Capt. W. A. Bridges, commanding Company L, Seventh Cavalry, received wire instructions from Austin to protect the prisoner and to prevent the lynching, but he was unable to find any members of his company in time for mobilization. Soon after the lynching the crowd dispersed and the town quickly resumed its normal appearance.

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AUGUST 3, 1920

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TWO NEGROES LYNCHED FOR BEATING A GUARD

The Constitution
8-29-20

Corinth, Miss., August 28.—Blucher Higgins and Dan Callicut, negroes, were lynched here early today by a mob numbering between 75 and 100 men, after J. D. King, jailer, had been forced, at the point of a gun, to give up the keys to the jail. Immediately after hanging the negroes to a telegraph pole near the jail the mob dispersed quietly and no further disorder took place.

The negroes lynched are said to have escaped from a chaingang with two others yesterday, after James Whitehurst, a guard, was knocked on the head. They returned and surrendered to the sheriff. A third was captured near here late today. Whitehurst is expected to recover.

A coroner's inquest into the lynching was begun today and will be continued Monday. Thomas H. Johnston, county prosecuting attorney, declared "at least one" of the negroes lynched was innocent of any part in the felling of Whitehurst.

NEW YORK WORLD
AUGUST 3, 1920

LYNCHED IN COURTYARD.

Texas Mob Breaks Into Steel Cell for Negro.

CENTER, Tex., Aug. 2.—A mob of more than 1,000 men this afternoon stormed the County Jail, battered down the steel doors, wrecked the steel cell, took out Lige Daniels, negro, charged with the murder of a white woman, and hanged him to an oak tree in the court house yard.

The wife of a well known farmer living near Center was attacked and later found unconscious near her home last Thursday night. Her skull was crushed and she died Friday.

Capt. W. A. Bridges, commanding Company L, 7th Cavalry, received wire instructions from Austin to protect the prisoner and to prevent the lynching but he was unable to find any members of his company in time for mobiliza-

Soldiers Are Called When 400 Alien Negroes Demonstrate at Miami

The Constitution
8-5-1920

Miami, Fla., August 2.—Forty men of the second Florida national guard, heavily armed, are co-operating with the police tonight in preserving order in the negro settlement of Miami.

They were called out today after Mayor William Pruden Smith obtained the sanction of the adjutant general because of a demonstration by more than 400 alien negroes from the Bahama Islands following the arrival from Ormond, Fla., of the body of Herbert Brooks, who is alleged to have attacked a white woman here Friday. The negroes professed to believe Brooks had been killed by a mob and did not leap from the moving train on which he was being transported to Jacksonville Saturday for safekeeping, and made threats of vengeance.

Brooks was a British subject and British Vice Consul A. A. H. Hubbard demanded an autopsy. This was conducted by Dr. E. K. Jaudon, county physician, and revealed nothing of a sensational nature. The body was identified as Brooks' body. The woman had previously identified him as her assailant.

Lynchings - 1920
Cases of.

Virginia.

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LYNCHBURG VA NEWS
DECEMBER 16, 1920

Wise Jail Raided And ~~Negro Lynched~~

Dave Hunt, 25, Taken By Auto To The Scene Of His Attack On Aged Woman

Bristol, Nov. 15.—Dave Hunt, negro, aged 25 years, captured after an exciting chase on a passenger train and held for assault Friday on an aged white woman, was taken from the jail at Wise between 3 and 4 o'clock Sunday morning by a mob of about 75 men and hanged to a bridge near Kent Junction, where the crime is said to have been committed.

After the lynching the mob quietly dispersed, and up to a late hour Sunday night no arrests had been reported. Entrance was gained to the jail by breaking down the doors. The negro was taken to the scene of the lynching in an automobile.

The negro's victim, a women 60 years old, was assaulted near her home Friday afternoon. Shortly after the crime she flagged the interstate passenger train as it came by and told members of the crew that she had been attacked by the negro, whom they could see walking on the railway right of way some distance ahead. The train started after the negro, who headed for the mountainside when he saw that he was being pursued. The trainmen left their train and took to the woods after the fugitive, who was captured soon after.

The body of the negro was found swinging from the girders of the bridge about 8 o'clock Sunday morning. The condition of the woman is said to be serious.

Hunt had been working in the coal mines at Blackwood and had been in that section only a short time.

Lynchings—1920 604 Individual

Discussions

Lynchings Discussed by White Editor---Wants Comparision Properly Made Is Plea of Shillady

Birmingham Ala

(By Associated Negro Press.)

New York City, N. Y., May 27.—John R. Shillady, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York, has issued a statement making the following comment on an editorial appearing in the Little Rock, Arkansas, Gazette, of May 7, 1920, under the caption, "Some Figures on Lynching."

"The editor of the Arkansas Gazette has been doing some figuring, or at least applying figures furnished, so the editor says, by E. C. Williams, "head" (sic Librarian) of Howard University. The Gazette takes the figures for lynching for 1919 furnished the Washington Information Bureau of the Gazette by Dr. Williams. These figures deal with the number of lynchings in 1919 classified by states. The total is given by the Gazette as 83 Negroes lynched, whereas there were that number of lynchings of both white and Negroes, the number of Negroes being 77. These figures are identical with those furnished by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and are probably based upon its publications. As a matter of fact, since the publication of these figures by the National Association, the Association has discovered that two more Negroes had been lynched of which confirmation had not been had until within the past month.

"However, taking the 83 lynchings given by the Gazette editorial, the editor proceeds to say:

"Seventy-four of these lynchings took place in the ten Southern States of Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee. Nine took place in Nebraska, Kansas, West Virginia, Washington, Missouri and Colorado. The Negro population of the 10 Southern states, according to the census of 1910, is 7,257,013. The Negro population of the six states beyond the boundaries of the South, according to the same census, was 300,855. The percentage of the Negro population lynched in the ten Southern states last year was .00001019703. The percentage in the six states outside the South was 00001991474.

"The ten Southern states, with twenty-four and one-eighth times as many Negroes as the six states, had only eight and two-ninths times as many lynchings, or a little more than one-third as many per 1,000 of Negro population. If these ten states had kept up with the lynching ratio of the six states the year's record of lynchings by these 10 states would have been 212 instead of 74.

"The fact that the percentage of lynchings is greater in states beyond the boundaries of the South does not in any way mitigate the shame brought to the South by lynchers in 1919. The figures, however, should move those of the long-haired men and short-haired women in the North East and West who think they are bettering things by arousing racial bitterness in the South to undertake a housecleaning at home.

"Dismissing the editor's polite reference to long-haired men and short-haired women in the North, East and West, as figures of speech it seems peculiar, to say the least, to draw a moral as the editor of the Gazette does, on the number of lynchings per Negro pupulation as if the Negroes were in any sense to blame for the lynching that was done by white men. The following are the figures which it seems to me the editor should have applied to the problem in order to get the correct answer.

The white population of the ten Southern states in which lynchings occured in 1919 was 13,073,689 in 1910. The white population of the six Northern states was 9,037,776 in 1910. The number of lynchings per white population. therefore, were, for the Southern states, .566 per 100,000 of white population, and in the six Northern states the number of lynchings were .0995 per 100,000 of white population. This comparison shows that the number of lynchings per 100,000 of white population in the ten Southern states was nearly six times (5.67) greater than the number of lynchings per 100,000 of white population in the six Northern states.

"This basis of comparison seems a more scientific one than to base the comparison upon the Negro population of the sixteen respective states, as the lynchers are to be found exclusively among the white population and not at all among Negroes.

"Another comparison may be made which will take total populations, white and Negro combined. This method, while less strictly accurate in the proper apportionment of blame, if we are to apportion the blame, is less open to objection than is the method of the Arkansas Gazette editorial in charging lynching against the Negro population. Using this method, we find that the total population, white and Negro of the ten Southern states was 20,330,802 in 1910 and the total population white and Negro, of the six Northern states in 1910, was 9,338,631. On the basis of total population, therefore, we find that the number of lynchings per 100,000 of total population in the ten Southern states were. 363 per 100,000 of population, and in the six Northern states .0964 per 100,000 of total population. This comparison shows that there were 3.76 times more lynchings per unit of population in the ten Southern states than in the six Northern states.

The moral is that when one begins to draw morals he had better take into account all the facts whether they chance to fit in with his predilections or not.

GOV. COOLIDGE MAKES SPEECH ON N. C. LYNCHINGS

The Independent 8-7-20

Asserts Congress Should Pass An Anti-Lynching Bill Without Delay

MANCHESTER, N. Y., July 30.—In response to an appeal by the New England Society for the Prevention of Lynchings, who called his attention to the recent double lynching at Paris, Texas, and the burning at the stake of Ed Reach, taken from the Pearson county jail in North Carolina, Governor Coolidge of Massachusetts, who is spending his vacation at the Coolidge farm in Vermont, near Plymouth, issued a statement scor- acts as a disgrace to their states, calling attention to the anti-lynching bill coming up for congressional action.

In part the statement says: "The burning at the stake of a Negro taken from the Person county jail in North Carolina, last Wednesday, had for its pretext what used to be described as the usual crime. In some cases this designation has lost its meaning of late years, when it seems almost any offense serves as sufficient provocation for mob violence. The man who was burned at the stake by the North Carolina mob was charged with having attacked a 14-year-old white girl. The mob had hardly completed its work when it appears that his employer furnished an alibi."

"If the man charged with this crime had been white he might have expected far different treatment. He would have had a chance to prove his innocence and his absence from the scene of the crime. If found guilty, he would have been punished by due process of the law. But he was black. This seemed to be sufficient reason for the North Carolina mob, not merely for lynching, but lynching him in an especially cruel and barbarous manner."

"That the country is awakening to the disgrace of these truthless lynchings is indicated by the fact that for the first time a national political party, in its platform has denounced them. The platform by the Republican national convention at Chicago says:

" 'We urge Congress to consider the most effective means to end lynching in this country, which continues to be a terrible blot on our American citizenship. These are not empty words, for on the twenty-second of last May, the House Judiciary Committee reported out an anti-lynching bill and had it placed on the calendar for early consideration. It should be among the first measures taken up when Congress re-assembles in December.' "

JUDGE WANTS INDICTMENTS IN LYNCHING

Georgia Jurist Pictures Result Of Mob Activity To Jury. Warns That All Are In Danger. Pleads For The Security Of The Law

SPRINGFIELD, GA., Oct. 18.—The results of mob activity were pictured to the Effingham County grand jury today by Judge Lowett in instructions with a virtually demanded that someone be indicted for the lynching several months ago of Philip Gathers, a Negro. Gathers was lynched in connection with the killing of Anza Jaudon, a girl.

"Officers of the law, representing the sovereignty of the State, flee from the mob," Judge Lovett told the grand jury. "What a pitiable spectacle. The State, created by the people, in flight, pursued by its own creators. Lawlessness reigns supreme; the security of the law becomes a by-word to be scoffed at; constitutional guarantees are by force made vain and empty things.

"To justify such conduct some will say that the law is technical and too slow; that justice may miscarry, and punishment be not measurably imposed. Our civil laws are admistered by our own people and be but indict ourselves. What assurances have any of you that with public passion sufficiently inflamed you may not be made a victim.

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SENATOR HARDING AGAINST LYNCHING

PHILA PA PUBLIC LEDGER JULY 27, 1920

Stand He Takes in Acceptance Speech Regarded as Good Omen

To the Editor of Public Ledger:

Sir—In addition to its unlawfulness and its disorganizing effect on society, the chief distinction of a mob is its miscarriage of justice. When inflicting punishment it is much more apt to do wrong than right—if, indeed, it be proper ever to speak of a mob as doing "right." We mean that it is apt to punish those who are not guilty, or to punish the guilty out of all proportion to their actual guilt. Those who investigate after the mob gets through are often appalled at the gross miscarriage of its "justice."

There are two cases which are recent and sufficiently impressive to be still in the minds of all who read the newspapers—the burning of a negro in Omaha, Neb., and the more recent hanging of three negroes in Duluth, Minn.

Omaha—The negro was burned, the courthouse burned and the mayor of the city hanged almost to death. The negro was charged with assault upon a white woman. But now it is conceded by the police of Omaha that the negro did not assault the woman, and that not only had the negro not assaulted her, but that she had not been assaulted at all. It seems that the woman had been hired by those who had been ousted from control of the city government to embarrass those who had been recently placed in charge of the police force—an effort of the "outs" to discredit the "ins." Those who concocted the scheme undoubtedly did not expect to hang the mayor or burn the courthouse, and perhaps did not even think that the negro would be lynched or burned. But the mob thought the case was genuine; mobs are generally more sincere than those who inspire them, the mad populace was not on "the inside." In this case, as in many others, the mob was the unwitting tool of disgruntled and selfish men.

Duluth—Here six negroes working for a circus are said to have assaulted one

innocent white girl. The police jail was broken into, the negroes were "tried" by the mob, and three of the prisoners "found guilty" and hanged. The prisoners had neither defense nor counsel, and the wonder of it is how the other three were found guiltless. Then for the investigation. This "innocent girl" came with her escort home on an electric car immediately after that alleged horror, and neither he nor she showed any nervousness nor made any complaint to the other passengers. Her escort took her home, where she went peacefully to bed and arose next morning—and still said nothing about it to her own parents. Her father heard of it first in a roundabout way from the father of her escort. All this is impossible nonsense to people with brains and experience. No people could have so acted under the alleged circumstances. The girl would have needed an ambulance instead of an electric car.

Well, this is what the investigator, a white man, found out: That some white man, doubtless the girl's escort, had been hanging around the circus camp late at night selling whisky to the negroes; that he had some woman "hustling" for him; that the negroes "ganged him" and took his whisky and drank it. He was doing an illegal business; he could not complain that his whisky had been taken, but he could make that other appeal (rape) more effectively to the great American heart and the fierce American passion. And this is about all there was to it, inasmuch as the family physician says, according to Duluth papers, that the "innocent girl" was not assaulted at all.

These two samples ought certainly to lend emphasis to Senator Harding's words when he says in his speech accepting the Republican nomination for the presidency: "I believe the federal government should stamp out lynching and remove that stain from the fair name of America."

It is to be hoped that Governor Cox will take similar ground so that both great parties will stand avowed against this insidious attack upon our civilization.

WM. PICKENS.

New York, July 24, 1920.

BOSTON MASS C S MONITOR
FEBRUARY 4, 1920

LYNCHING DECLARED NEVER JUSTIFIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama—There is no state or section of the country where the interest or protection of society demands or justifies the substitution of lynching for the orderly processes of the courts in the enforcement of law. This is the opinion of Emmet O'Neal, former Governor of Alabama, who has been active in the national movement against lynching.

If necessary for the elimination of lynching, Mr. O'Neal favors an amendment to the United States Constitution which would give the federal government power to handle the situation instead of the states.

"Lynching has grown until it has become a national evil, a blot upon our national life and a shameful reproach to our civilization," Mr. O'Neal declared. "It is a horrible and inexcusable wrong for which the whole country must bear its just share of responsibility."

DECLARES AGAINST MOB LAW AND MOB RULE

The Savannah Journal

Judge Lovett Address Grand Jurors at Springfield

Springfield, Ga., Oct. 18.—Judge A. B. Lovett opened the fall term of the court here today. He delivered an able charge to the grand jury, particularly stressing the need for enforcing the law against mob violence. He declared against the reign of mob law and mob rule, and left the impression on the minds of his hearers that he meant for the grand jurors to investigate the recent lynching of Phillip Gathers, slayer of a young Effingham county woman.

We excerpt the above clipping from the "Morning News" of Oct 19th, and give space to it because,, we believe, it shows the trend of public sentiment as regards the **past time** of lynching.

Beyond cavil, lynching as a bane to the nation should be stopped by the unanimous will of the people of the nation. It is pleasing that judges throughout the South are giving voice to sentiment against the evil and the people are beginning to realize its unwholesome effect.

The **cause** for the crime as first assigned is no longer **the cause**, showing that lawlessness **has a tendency to spread** and to cover any cause. Efforts, arising from whatever source with the purpose to check crime of any kind should meet the approval of all the people.

We are as bitterly opposed to the man who would commit an act that fires the flame of hate as to the man who would take the law in his own hands and ruthlessly deal summary vengence. We believe the state should put a check to the activities of both by the force of established law.

NEW YORK CITY EVE. WORLD
JULY 24, 1920

Lynch Law.

To the Editor of The Evening World:

I wish to heartily agree with "A German Woman" in regard to the burning of negroes in this country.

Mob rule is the only stain on our glorious flag. I, too, have begun to look upon democracy and humanity as words only. For what did our brave boys fight, especially the negro soldiers? Where are our red-blooded Americans who flinch at injustice? Let's hear from you.

New York City, July 15.

E. A. JOHNSON.

SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION OF JEFFERSON COUNTY WRITES LETTER TO BIRMINGHAM NEWS—ONE OF THE SOUTH'S LEADING WHITE DAILIES, CONDEMNING MOB VIOLENCE—LETTER COMES AS AFTERMATH OF NEWS EDITORIAL CONDEMNING MOB SPIRIT IN THIS CITY.

Birmingham Ledger

A Letter From Dr. Phillips.

To Editor The Birmingham News:

Permit me to commend unreservedly the editorial in Monday's issue of The News on "Mob Folly and Lack of Thought." The real enemy to our community is not the Negro, but the individual whose lack of thought and prudence brought this city to the verge of a horrible disaster.

If the man who witnessed the original incident had been sincere in his desire to display his "chivalrous spirit," he might have sought lawful means to punish the supposed offender. Those who will not or cannot think constitute a perpetual menace to the public welfare, because they are liable at any time to precipitate serious trouble without any adequate excuse. This "man" Negro for several blocks and waited until he had been joined by others of his kind before making an attack, should be held responsible for inciting and provoking a riot.

"Lack of thought" under such circumstances amounts to one of two things—criminality or insanity.

Such treatment as you have given this incident in your editorial should make all law-abiding citizens ashamed to be classed with a thoughtless mob; the others should be treated either as criminal or insane.

I am writing this note but to give expression to the hearty approval of at least one citizen of the splendid stand taken by The Birmingham News in this matter.

Trouble Averted When Armed Men Are Taken

Talladega, Ala., Feb. 27.—Trouble of a serious nature was narrowly avert last Friday by the action of officers when they arrested John Carroll and West Thomas, who, armed with guns and knives, had threatened the life of S. O. Wesley (white), after the latter had subjected them to severe treatment, it is claimed.

A posse formed and started a search for Carroll and Thomas when the news was made public.

Senator Harding Against Lynching

The Journal

Believes Federal Government Should Take A Hand In Stamping It Out

(By The Associated Negro Press)

Chicago, July 31.—"WHERE DO WE COME IN?" In his speech of acceptance, in Marion, Ohio., Senator Warren G. Harding, the Republican candidate for President, answers the question for the party and for himself.

"I believe the Federal Government should stamp out lynching and remove the stain from the fair name of America."

And this:

"I believe the Negro citizens of America should be guaranteed the enjoyment of all their rights, that they have earned the full measure of citizenship bestowed, that their sacrifice of blood on the battlefields of the Republic have entitled them to all of freedom and opportunity, all of sympathy and aid that the American spirit of fairness and justice demands."

ST LOUIS MO POST DISPATCH
JULY 13 1920

No Lynching Here.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

The article signed "Justice" in Monday's paper is just the sort of fruit I had expected the articles would bear which told of the negro who has been attacking white women.

The fact that it has been the same negro each time is either a testimonial to the inefficiency of the detective force here or it is a strong argument that these reports are fictitious. I am inclined to believe the latter. Whoever is responsible for these reports should realize fully the grave responsibility. If they are not true they should be suppressed at once, and if true this wandering negro should be apprehended and sent at once to an insane asylum, for no sane negro would be guilty of such acts.

The writer of the article signed "Justice" clearly advocates lynching, which, to my mind, would be very bad judgment, for I do not believe St. Louis at this time would want a race riot. An attempt at lynching might lead to the most dire conditions imaginable.

Let the law handle this negro, but "hands off!" to lynchers.

A YOUNG COLORED WOMAN.

BOSTON MASS HERALD
AUGUST 12, 1920

HOW THE LYNCHING EVIL SPREADS

To the Editor of The Herald:

The Boston papers of Sunday, Aug. 8, describe the killing of an Italian by an English-speaking mob of 100 in West Frankfort, Ill.

The mob entered the home of the Italian, Louis Carrari, 40 years old and the father of five children, shortly after the military guard had been withdrawn from the Italian sector. Carrari was shot three times and his skull crushed with a meat cleaver.

Mrs. Carrari ran for help and when the troops came the mob dispersed. The military guard is continued and no further disorders are anticipated.

Thus reads the press dispatch telling of an occurrence that deprives a wife of her husband and five children of their father. The re-establishment of the cordon of troops and the statement by the commandant that he does not expect further lawlessness is slight consolation.

What are we coming to when such things can happen so frequently? Is America going mad? Is there no protection in this country for those who come here from other lands? Must those from foreign soil, speaking a foreign tongue, live in constant fear of the anger of "English speaking residents"?

We call upon all right-thinking people, of whatever nationality, to voice their protest against this particular outrage and to demand that these mob actions against foreign speaking people stop.

SALVATORE A. MICELI.

450 East Third street, South Boston, Aug. 10.

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THE SOUL OF A LYNCHER

Competitor

The following letter appeared in a recent issue of the Atlanta Journal and depicts in detail the workings of the minds of that low, degraded element which goes to make up those parties which repeatedly ignore the law and wreak their brutal, inhuman, damnable vengeance upon some victim. His statement shows that the narrow-minded, prejudiced white man of the south, fully awakened to the fact that the Negro race is steadily progressing, and overtaking him, seeks to deter his progress by burning innocent men at the stake and hanging them to poles and trees. But he does not sense that all of these acts only spurs the race to still greater determination to overcome all handicaps and prepare for the day of reckoning for all injustices:

Oct-Nov. - 1920

AS TO LYNCHINGS

To the Editor:

Lynchings seem to be on the increase again, and such a fact undoubtedly points to a bad condition of affairs somewhere, but your editorial, "Blood Lust," in the issue of August 26, does not indicate a true analysis of the situation with a view to finding the real cause and suggesting the real remedy.

How many of us would have put up with, five or six years ago, things we have to submit to from Negroes in our daily lives now? They are becoming more impudent, arrogant, and independent all the time.

The courts have failed to put a stop to rape, so why assume that they can help the situation any further in the future? The men who have conducted the recent lynching in North Carolina have undoubtedly realized that, unless something is done to put a check on the wave of Negro arrogance that is sweeping the country, we will soon be at their mercy. Do you not realize that all the newspaper talk so piously deploring lynchings, and thereby taking stand on the Negro's side, merely encourages the Negro to further daring?

I do not presume to assign a cause to the attitude that the Negroes are taking. It may be, in part, from the manner of equality in which our Negro soldiers were treated in France; but, whatever the cause, the fact remains that it is a serious menace.

The sooner we put the Negro back where he belongs, the sooner, and not unitl then, will this problem be solved. Lynchings are wrong, the courts have failed—what are we going to do about it?

P. N. PITTENGER.

THE BANE OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC AND SHOULD BE EXTURPATED

The Savannah Morning News

LYNCHINGS IN GEORGIA

12-4-

Editor of the Morning News:

I want to express to you my thanks for your editorial in last Sunday's Morning News on the subject of law and order in Georgia. It was most timely and it was true.

Until Georgians of all classes recognize the absolute necessity of the supremacy of law there is no hope for the

In today's paper you very glowing terms of

Individuals.

the immense possibilities which the future has in store for South Georgia. No mere material improvement can make a state truly great and prosperous, so long as its people openly defy divine and human law. The fact that these awful crimes are not confined to Georgia neither excuses nor palliates them. It merely shows that these crimes are committed elsewhere, and does not lessen their enormity nor our responsibility.

I know not what influence can be brought to bear on the people of this state to make them realize the guilt involved and the inevitable results. Men know what murder is, and it ought to be enough for them to know that lynching is murder. Yet year after year lynchings take place in Georgia. Can it be true that the only reason men keep the law here is the fear of the resulting punishment, and the immunity of the lynchers from any punishment has convinced men that there is no wrong done when they have recourse to these crimes As there has never been any one punished in Georgia for lynching, it seems to me evident that the public sympathy is with the defiers of the law; and hence I am rather inclined to believe that any public officer, who, faithful to his oath of office, protected a prisoner and in giving such protection took the life of one of these lynchers, would be retired promptly to private life at the expiration of his office.

As painful as may be the admission, I fear that it is absolutely true that behind the lawbreakers is the tremendous force of public opinion. What is going to be the result of this open and continued defiance of the law? Can we hope that under such conditions we can attract business to our state? The success of all business enterprises inevitably demands the supremacy of law. The fact that the victim of these crimes are Negroes make the crime greater. The Negroes are a dependent, childish and helpless race. We ought to protect them, help them and assist them to better conditions. We profess to be a Christian people and these Negroes have immortal souls and were redeemed by the same Savior whom we adore. Yet Christian men and church members take part in these dreadful violations of law. No people who defy God's law can justly prosper. If nothing else will suffice, is there not a warning to us in the fact that December, 1921, will show an overwhelming Republican majority in the Congress, a Republican in evry federal office?

Can there be a doubt that some fanatical hater of the South will take advanatge of the situation to move on investigation of the conduct of the whites towards the Negro in the South? We have already had a taste of federal interference in our internal affairs, and we want no more of it. Let us give no one the chance to inaugurate such an interference.

It will be a happy day for all lovers of this state when we hear that a lynching party has been arrested, tried, convicted and punished. This is a matter which concerns all law-abiding citizens of the state, and all should use every means to discountenance these gross violations of law. It is a burning disgrace and shame to admit the truth that it is very unsafe for a man to leave a pint of whisky in his store, but perfectly safe for him to take part in a lynching. How long will these dreadful conditions last? God save Georgia for Georgians.

Benjamin J. Keiley,
Bishop of Savannah.

Savannah, Ga., Nov. 27, 1920
Rt. Rev. Benjamin J. Keiley,
Savannah, Ga.,
Honored Sir:

Accept my commendation for your timely article on "Lynchings in Georgia," which appears in this morning's news.

The article does credit to the writer, defends, and upholds the law of our country, and is in keeping with divine law. You deserve credit for your open and manly stand. I have wondered where were the minister sof Christ, and why were they silent on this awful subject? God hasten the day when you will not have to speak alone on this, and other important subjects that are menacing to our religion, and our civilization.

Yours sincerely,
CHAS. H. STEWART.

SACRAMENTO CAL UNION
JULY 9, 1920

Union's Condemnation of Lynching Wins Warm Approval.

Strong approval of the Union's condemnation of a recent lynching in Paris, Texas, is voiced in the following resolutions:

As champions of the right, regardless of the color of those who advocate or exercise it, it is both fitting and proper that we should recognize and acclaim the voice of Justice when it speaks, and most especially is this true when it is raised in behalf of the people of our color.

At last the negro has found a white man with backbone enough to hurl against the world, through the columns of his paper, the Sacramento Union, a fiery thunderbolt of condemnation against the hypocritical so-called Democracy exemplified and illustrated in the attitude of both the Southern and the Northern mob toward the thing called lynch law.

Whereas, There appeared in the Sacramento Union, Thursday, July 8, 1920, under the caption of "Burned at the Stake," an editorial by its editor, Ben S. Allen.

Be it resolved, That it voiced the sentiment of 12,000,000 colored Americans and that the 75,000 or those in California, and the 1600 in Sacramento do hereby pledge him their unqualified support in helping to cry down such hideous crimes as were just committed in Paris, Texas.

And further be it resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the editor of the Union, and one each to the headquarters of the N. A. A. C. P., and to all colored papers.

REV. T. ALLEN HARVEY, D. D.
2815 V Street, Sacramento, Cal., Pastor A. M. E. Zion Church.

N. Y. C. GLOBE,
NOVEMBER 27, 1920

Atrocities Nearer Home.

Editor Globe:—To an Englishman there is the most delicious irony in the juxtaposition in The Globe, Oct. 18, of the first report on the nation's committee on Irish atrocities and news of the murder of a Negress and two Negroes by a southern mob. It is not often that news items are so interestingly and felicitously arranged. Poor Mr. Villard has had so many things to weep over in the last few years that we do not think he should suffer further emotional strain; otherwise we would suggest that his committee ought not to be disbanded after its fruitful and impartial labors in the slough of Irish despond, until it has given its attention to the distressing state of affairs nearer home.

JOHN H. BEESON.

New York, Nov. 19.

ST. LOUIS MO. POST DISPATCH
NOVEMBER 10, 1920

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Negroes Not Natural Criminals.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

The police officials at the Ninth District Police Station informed me that absolutely no motive was ever discovered by which a negro might have been suspected of murdering Miss Edna Ellis. The finding of a razor handle, as if negroes are the only ones who use them, so far as the paper with which I am connected is able to ascertain, was the only thing which might have indicated in the slightest degree that a negro was implicated, and, in view of the subsequent confession of the young white suitor, the absolute absurdness of this theory is clearly shown. In St. Louis and adjoining towns several negroes were arrested and had not a confession been obtained it is probable that some poor colored man might have been punished for the brutal crime on the theory that negroes are prone to attack white women.

Through your columns I wish to ask the reporters on the daily papers if they do not recognize the responsibility that rests upon them when, on the merest stretching of their imagination, they point suspicion toward negroes in cases where white women are involved?

Investigations carefully conducted indicate that in only a very few cases, certainly proportionately less than when the same attacks are made by white men on white women, is it ever clearly established that negro men deliberately attack white women. While many explanations might be offered, it is so very seldom that a negro is arrested or even charged with attacking negro women, it seems improbable that these men should make a specialty of attacks on white women. There can be no doubt, though, that negroes harbor a deep-seated resentment against the disadvantageous position in which they are placed before the courts when similar charges are made against white men attacking black women. It has not been so many weeks ago that an elderly white man was confronted by a small negro child and accused of having assaulted her. Medical examination disclosed the fact that the child had been criminally assaulted. The police officials refused to take any action in the case, so our paper is informed, because they claimed a conviction could not be obtained on the testimony of the child. Could such a thing be imagined if the race of the principals had been reversed?

May I suggest that such a subject is worthy of careful consideration by the managing editors of the daily press and that a discussion of the matter with their reporters would emphasize the danger of constantly creating the opinion that negroes are natural criminals?

HARRISON M. GILLIEAN,
Managing Editor St. Louis Clarion.

PHILADELPHIA BULLETIN
JULY 21, 1920

The Bulletin's Justice to Negroes.

To the Editor of The Bulletin.

Sir: I have read the letter of Dr. John P. Turner wherein he mildly scores the authorities of Delaware county for the infamous libel they have published against the colored people to lay an apparently cold-blooded murder upon innocent colored men, thereby helping the propaganda to condemn the race by creating a belief in the minds of the people that the colored man is essentially bad and inferior. But this letter is to call attention to the large-hearted, red-blooded, truthful and candid editorial in your paper of July 14, wherein you sent the weight of your journal in condemnation of the infamous conduct of these county authorities. Keep it up. Cast your influence for peace and for homogeneity rather than (with the cabal) for dissension and unrest and heterogeneity among the people. Publish no more crimes or alleged crimes, emblazoning the race of the criminal, or alleged crimanal, in big headlines, and then proceeding in small type to tell about something that is "alleged" or "said," etc., and thereafter when the allegations are proven to be just malicious lies, make no correction. This has become the common practice of certain journals.

I wish to extend my sincere thanks and those of my race, who try to be real men, to The Bulletin for its 100 per cent. editorial in condemnation of the infamy of these county officials.

M. LUTHER NICHOLAS.

PREACHER PROTESTS

Chicago

WHITE MEMBER OF CLERGY DENOUNCES LYNCHERS IN PARIS; THOUSANDS OF RACE PEOPLE LEAVING BLOOD-SOAKED DISTRICT

Paris, Texas, July 23.—Conditions have worked around to normal in this place. The lynching of the Arthur brothers is now but a memory. The only thing causing concern at the present time is the migration of hundreds of our people from this blood-stained city for other points in the South and to the North. It is a fact that in leaving many have sacrificed their homes, furniture, etc., realizing that they might be intimidated should they attempt to pack up and ship their goods. It is said that some of the banks have refused to allow the withdrawal of the savings of the people who have already left or who are preparing to go.

Minister Arouses Ire

One of the outstanding features of the terrible occurrence is the fearless stand taken by Rev. R. P. Shuler (white), a prominent Methodist minister. He made every effort to turn the mob from its dastardly work before the burnings and has since condemned their actions in words too plain to allow for miscomprehension. He has even circulated a printed statement carrying his views anent the lynchings, demanding that the perpetrators be dealt with according to law and begging members of both races to be calm and to remain cool under these trying circumstances. He draws attention to the fact that occurrences of this sort will never be stopped as long as the officers of the law fail to resist mob attempts, even to the point of laying down their lives in the pursuance of their duty; he states that this country needs the kind of officers and the type of citizenship that will see to it in the future that no prisoners shall be taken from the jail and the protection of the courts to the faggot pile until the officers and many good citizens have with their lives paid the price of the defence of law and justice.

Rev. Shuler's Words

"The above statement I make in the face of the advice that has come to me from many friends that such a policy is and will be at present, unsafe for me," says Rev. Shuler. "I am informed that my life has been numerously threatened if I should make such a statement. I am told that the mob used my name repeatedly in such a manner as to very much concern my friends. I can truthfully say that the attitude of this mob toward me does not in the least concern me. Better men than myself have died when far less was at stake. I am only concerned in doing my God-appointed duty in this situation. Therefore, without apology or plea for quarter, I unhesitatingly condemn the burning of these men in our city as an act of lawlessness, which if carried to its legitimate ends, would destroy our government and damn our civilization. And in making this statement I ask for neither the protection of my friends nor the mercy of my enemies."

What to Do

It is surprising, in the face of the facts, that ONE man should have backbone enough to express his heartfelt opinion, despite the fact that he was "called" for by the mob at the time that the burning took place. The Race people of Paris and this entire section of Texas should pack up and get out. If the banks refuse you to withdraw your money, wait until you have reached some other section of the country, always the North in preference to others, and there place your bank books with the banks situated in your new homes, for collection. But, by all means, get out of here; for there is no law here for your protection. It has been demonstrated and recorded in blood that the lives of yourself and dear ones are held cheap in this land of lynch-billies and potential murderers. There is only one thing to do. Get out.

X
X

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Negro Press (Northern.)

621

FAKE RAPE CHARGE AGAINST NEGROES

Many Negroes have been lynched by mobs and so-called courts of law for trumped up rape charges. Within thirty days two such cases have been exposed and lynchings of innocent Negroes averted. The latest comes from Pittsburgh. A rich and prominent society white woman who felt that her husband did not give her as much of his society as she desired, staged a rape scene with two imaginary Negroes as the brutal actors in order, as she believed, her husband might be moved to hasten home to protect her.

Every detail was worked out to perfection in creating two victims for a lynching mob, except her ability to lie expertly, with speed and impressiveness. No doubt she was from the South and when she said "nigger" she supposed no further questions would be asked and she therefore was not prepared for them. Had she been in Mississippi or Georgia a half-dozen Negroes would have been burned or otherwise done to death and the Southern dailies would have carried flaming headlines portraying the horrible brutality of Negro rape fiends ad how the outraged citizens avenged the deed.

We hope every Congressman will read the fake rape scenes of Mrs. Robinson and will be convinced thereby of the necessity of a Federal anti-lynching law.

WHITE WOMAN FAKES ASSAULT

The Baltimore Herald 12-22-20

BREAKS UP FURNITURE

Tears Clothing Into Shreds And Declares Two Negroes Criminally Assaulted Her

Pittsburg, Dec. 18. (Special).—In an effort to "keep her husband home at nights." Mrs. Dandridge Robertson, wife of the vice president and treasurer of the Pittsburg Oil and Gas Company, excited the exclusive neighborhood in which the Robertsons live.

The Franktown avenue police tion received a telephone call about 10 o'clock last night requesting that officers be sent to the Robertson home at once, explaining that Mrs. Robertson had been brutall attacked by two Negroes.

When two detectives arrived they found Mrs. Robertson semi-prostrated, her clothing torn to ribbons, women neighbors trying to calm her, the furniture of several rooms overturned and the contents of various pieces of furniture scattered about the floor. The house bore evidence of a strenuous struggle.

The detectives say that on repeated questioning Mrs. Robertson grew confused in her recital of details of the attack. Then she broke down, they say, and confessed that she had invented the story and prepared the stage setting. Pressed for a reason Mrs. Robertson is reported as saying that she did it in hopes of teachin her husband a lesson, declaring that he had been staying out "until all hours of the night."

Whites Turn To Lynching Each Other Here

An interesting echo from the attempt of hoodlum whites to lynch colored men was sounded when a mob of white men attempted to lynch John E. Madrejewski, 2908 S. Michigan Ave., at the home of his wife's sister at 3117 Normal ave., late Wednesday night. The intended victim of the mob had shot and killed his wife.

Commenting on the incident, Chief Garrity is said to have made the statement that this outburst of violence could be traced to the psychology given birth by the frequent lawless attacks upon Negroes.

FLORIDA JUDGE WOULD LYNCH WHIP EDITOR

MIAMI, Fla., Oct. 20.—The presidential fight in this section has simmered down to a question of which party will oppress the Negro the most in case its candidate is victorious at the November elections. The voters of this district are thoroughly tired of Wilson's muggle wubbly program and would join the Republican ranks were it not for the slight recognition that the colored man receives there.

"Judge" Redmond B. Gautier, one of the most fiery of the fire-eating Southerners made his most venomous speech here after reading an editorial in the CHICAGO WHIP. Among other things the judge said:

"Nigger, nigger, nigger! is the only issue locally between the republicans and the democrats, but it is an all-important one."

He quoted from editorials in a negro paper, published in Chicago, which he denominated the "Mecca of Negroes," which made such demands as:

"The Negro must have social equality."

"By social equality we mean intercommunion of races, intermarriages, between races, companionable association between all people."

"If the scoundrel would come to Dade county and write that," shouted Judge Gautier, "We'd lynch him!"

And his hearers roared their approval.

THE SOUL OF A LYNCHER

7-10-1920

Elaine Ariz

Chicago Defender
Chicago Ill:-

You are agitating a proposition through your paper which is causing some of your good Bur heads to be killed and the end is not in sight yet. But you have not got sense enough to see its go on you could be of assistance to your people if you would advise them to be real niggers instead of fools. our Governor and also the mayor of Elaine has been receiving letters of threats and let Gov. Allen of Kansas has been paid the price for Hill and your thinse you have won but the price is being paid still. and will continue as long as you Bur heads keep this up propaganda up we are still in the saddle. of your good price trying the go on niggers

Drastic Action by Jacksonville Folk

The Afro-American

Whole City Withdrew Insurance from Company whose Agents Led Mob

MAYOR PLEADS INVAIN

Colored People Then Establish a Company of Their Own.

How 16,000 colored people withdrew from a white insurance company at one time in revenge for the lyn hing of two colored men, ing told by Bishop John Hurst before the A. M. E. Ministers' Meeting Monday. Bishop Hurst returned from visits to the A. M. E. conferences in Florida.

In Jacksonville recently, two colored men killed were said to have stabbed a white man to death after an all day's gambling, in which the latter won most of the money. The two men, said the bishop, were put in jail and that night when a crowd of lynchers gathered, a crowd of colored people also gathered to prevent violence.

Seeing that the colored population meant to uphold the law with their lives, if necessary, the Mayor and police treated with them and promised protection to the two men provided the colored crowd would go home. The crowd went

home, and no lynching took place.

A week later, on a rainy night friends of the murdered white man who were found out to be agents of an insurance company in which the dead man worked, broke into jail and lynched the two suspected colored men, afterwards dragging their victims thru the town.

Incensed beyond all measure 16,000 colored folk, who were members of this white insurance company withdrew from the company and put to flight insurance agents when they called to collect money. Loss of so many thousands of dollars aroused prominent white men who had the Mayor call colored leaders to a conference in which he spoke of the necessity of colored people dealing with their white friends.

Not to be moved by false arguments, ten of the leading men of the city met; put up $1,000 each organized and incorporated what is now known as the People's Industrial Insurance Company. This company is now making up the business lost by the white company.

Bishop Hurst added that Negroes of the South are meeting race prejudice with more seriousness and more real courage than their brothers in the North, and that the Southern Negro is getting ahead with startling rapidity.

N.A.A.C.P. WIRES GOV. MORROW EXPRESSING HOPE THAT LYNCHERS OF GRANT SMITH WILL BE PUNISHED

Baltimore Black Herald 4-2-20

Twice-a-week

New York, March 30, 1920.

The National Association for the Avancement of Colored People,, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York, today made public a telegram sent to Governor Edwin P. Morrow of Kentucky, in which the Association expresses the hope that action had already been taken by Kentucy authorities to ascertain the indentity and bring to trial, members of the mob which lynched Grant Smith, a Negro, at Millersburg, Kentucky on Monday night. The Negro was lynched after extradition had been granted by authorities of the state of Michigan. The Association points out that extradition was granted on the assumption that trial would be had in the courts of Kentucky and refers in a commendatory manner to Governor Morrow's "statesman-like action at Lexington in February," the allusion being to the protection of Will Lockett, a Negro from, a mob bent on lynching him.

"March 30, 1920.

"Hon. E. P. Morrow, Governor, Frankfort, Kentucky.

"The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, speaking immediately for its three hundred twenty brances and ninety thousand members in 42 states, 11 of which branches are in Kentucky, and engaged in a nation-wide campaign against lynching, supported by the best citizens of both races in many states, realizing that your states-man like action at Lexington in February is warrant for believing that everything will be done by you to vindicate Kentucky's law, trusts that action has already been taken to ascertain identity of mob which has put disgrace upon your state by lynching

Boston, Mass., Mar. 31, 1920.

Newspapers report lynching of Grant Smith by forty unmasked white men at prison door at Paris, Kentucky, who had openly waited for this Colored prisoner extradited from Michigan on Kentucky Governor's assurance of orderly trial. Natl Equal Rights League and Boston Branch maintain such denial of trial, easy overpowering of officers, easy escape of lynchers when good faith of state was involved, proves need of making lynching a greater than state crime; and petition you to report favorably without further delay bills before you for investigating race riots and especially for making lynching crime against federal government.

(Signed):

ALBERT G. WOLFF,
MRS. MARY H. GIBSON,
E. T. MORRIS,

Committee for Boston Branch.
WM. MONROE TROTTER,
Natl. Exec. Secretary, 34 Cornhill.

KY. LYNCHING PROVES NEED OF FEDERAL LAW

4-3-

The Guardian 4-3-20.

Telegraphed Equal Rights League to Judiciary Committees of National House and Senate—Lynchers Dared Act in Open—Governor's Assurance to Northern Governor Put No Restraint on Mob.

(Boston Post, April 1, 1920).

Appeals to the judiciary committees of the United States Congress to report into the House and the Senate pending bills for investigation of race riots and for putting lynchings under federal jurisdiction were telegraphed last night by the executive committee of the Boston Branch of the National Equal Rights League. They were based upon the lynching at Paris, Ky., of a Colored man extradited from Michigan.

Tonight the league will observe its 150th anniversary of the death of Crispus Attucks in the 12th Baptist Church, Shawmut avenue and Madison street, with the Rev. D. Ormonde Walker of New Bedford as the orator. The report of the Commission on the State National Guard, by which the Colored company was left out, will be considered. Dr. W. O. Taylor will read John Boyle O'Reilly's poems on Attucks.

Text of Telegram to Judiciary committees

N Y C GLOBE
AUGUST 26, 1920

LETTERS FROM

Story of a Lynching.

Editor Globe:—On July 6 two colored boys, Irving and Herman Arthur, aged seventeen and twenty-eight years of age respectively, were lynched and their bodies burned. They were accused of shooting their landlord following a dispute over settlement for a crop. Below is the text of a letter to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People by a reputable citizen of Paris, Texas, where the lynching occurred. His name cannot be given, for death would follow if it were known that he had given these facts.

We ask you to aid in bringing these facts to the attention of the public that this example of unparalleled brutality and others like it may be eliminated from American life.

"I am writing you concerning a lynching which occurred here last month. Doubtless you have long since gotten the details. If not, I will give you facts as I witnessed them. Herman and Irving Arthur, Negroes, with their parents were tenants on Hodge's farm. They were working on halves, a system whereby the landlord furnishes his tenants and at harvest time takes half the crop and the amount with interest which he furnished his tenants during the year. Against the usual custom here Hodges compelled his tenants to work all day Saturday. This they did for a time, washing and ironing their clothes on Sunday. When they refused to work longer than noon Saturday Hodges became angry and went to their home on the farm three days before the murder and took their dinner off the stove and threw it into the yard. He also kicked their stove and household goods out in the yard. During this time Hodges's son held a gun on the Negroes. He also compelled the boys to pull off their shoes and clothes; their sisters to pull off their dresses and give them to him, claiming the Negroes were in debt to him. After this they decided to move from his farm. When they had begun loading a truck Hodges and his son came up and began shooting at them. Herman Arthur ran into the house and secured a gun and came out and killed both men, who were yet firing at them. A mob lynched both Negroes. After they were burned their bodies were dragged through all the streets on which colored people lived. There was a regular parade of seventeen cars and a truck with white men crying aloud: 'Here are the barbecued Niggers! All you Niggers come out and see them and take warning.' When asked if they were sorry they killed the white men, Herman Arthur, who had recently served eighteen months on the firing line in France, replied: 'No. I am not sorry; I would do the same thing again. I would kill any man who imposed upon my mother and sisters.'

"The three Arthur girls, aged twenty, seventeen, and fourteen, were in jail on the pretense of protection. They were severely beaten for screaming while the mob was taking their brothers from the jail.

"I forgot to mention that these girls were stripped of all their clothing in the basement, kept there nearly all night and first criminally assaulted by the officers and then by twenty other white men of the same low type. They were threatened with death if they ever told it. Then they were given a bucket of molasses, a small sack of flour, and some bacon, and told to hit the road. Hundreds of Negroes have left Paris since this occurence. Others who have real estate are plannig to leave as soon as possible. You are at liberty to publish what you see fit of this; only keep secret my name."

JAMES W. JOHNSON,
Field Secretary.

New York, Aug. 26.

ATTITUDE OF THE PRESS AND GENERAL PUBLIC TOWARD LYNCHING.

Treated in a perfunctory and academic manner, discussed as a matter of academic interest, as for example; note the position given the letter relative to the treatment of the Hodges girls after the lynching of their brothers at Paris, Texas.

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FACTS ABOUT DULUTH LYNCHING.

New York Ogl 7/9/20

Tnere are some facts about the Duluth lynching which are not generally known and never will be generally known. The despatches carried by the Associated Press gave only enough of the facts to make it seem certain beyond any doubt that the men who were lynched were guilty of the crime with which they were charged. It is true that some of the newspapers carried a statement in three or four lines which quoted the county attorney as saying that his investigation convinced him that at least two of the men who were lynched were innocent; but this statement instead of being given headlines was hid away where most readers would fail to notice it or at any rate fail to be impressed by it.

There are some other facts connected with the affair which ought to be given wide publicity because they throw a strong light on the whole case. These facts we have learned from the local newspapers of Duluth and the report of an investigator sent to Duluth by the N. A. A. C. P. branches in Minnesota.

It is alleged that a white girl of Duluth, 18 years of age, escorted by a young white man named Sullivan, was watching the colored roustabouts load the paraphernalia of the Jack Robinson shows at some time between nine and ten o'clock at night. It is further alleged that six of these colored men had a hand in taking the girl into the bushes and raping her.

As the story is told, one of the colored men held a revolver to young Sullivan's head, while the others dragged away the girl. Sullivan stated that one Negro held him and even compelled him to watch the others as they, in turn, ravished the girl.

This is indeed one of the most revolting stories of the kind ever relattd. But this is not the end of the story. According to Sullivan and the girl, after this most hellish deed was accomplished, they were compelled by the Negroes to leave the circus grounds by a roundabout way and take a street car home. They took a street car home and young Sullivan went to work at midnight. The next morning he informed his father of what had happened and his father, in turn, informed the girl's father. In the course of time the lynching of three colored men folowed.

Now, the puzzling thing about this story for any thinking person is, **how was it possible that a young, tender, innocent girl could be raped six times within an hour by six brutes and be able to ride home in a street car, to show no distress and make no complaint to the other passengers in the car, and to say nothing to her parents when she got home about the terrible treatment she had suffered?**

It is hard to understand how it was that young Sullivan and this girl happened to be the only ones watching the loading of the circus paraphernalia. At the hour of the night cited it is likely that the roustabouts were loading on the menagerie part of the show, **and it is certain that this work would attract the attention of everybody on the circus grounds who was not in the big tent.** It is also certain that this girl could not have been forcibly dragged away, as Sullivan describes the affair, if there were any other persons around watching the roustabouts work.

But the story does not end here. On the following morning when tht girl's father heard the alleged facts from young Sullivan's father he complained to the police, and the police held the circus, which was at the moment leaving for Virginia, the next town where it was to show. The circus was held, the 150 colored employees were lined up and young Sulivan and the girl brought to identify the guilty men. They failed to identify anyone, and the circus was allowed to proceed to Virginia. The same day six of the men were arrested in Virginia and brought back to Duluth; three of these were lynched. Later, a dozen or more were arrested.

One of the evening papers of Duluth published the bare facts; the mob spirit was aroused. The same evening, as early as 6 o'clock, people began to gather near the police station. The police made no real effort to check the mob in the making. At 8 o'clock, according to the Duluth papers, a truck load of boys were permitted to ride up and down the principal street of the city, swinging a rope and brandishing clubs, loudly yelling for "justice" to be done to the Negroes in the city jail. **If these boys had been arrested, the mob probably would never have formed.**

These are some of the facts concerning the Duluth lynching which have not been widely published, and never will be. No sophisticated person, no person who has any knowledge of the world and human nature can give credence to the story told by young Sullivan. **Not would it take a Sherlock Holmes to construct from the salient facts in the case a theory of what actually did happen.**

LYNCHING: ITS CAUSE AND CURE

LAST week we had occasion to comment on the resignation of Mr John R. Shillady from the secretaryship of the N. A. A. C. P Mr. Shillady's statement accompanying his resignation contains these significant words: "I am less confident than heretofore of the speedy success of the association's full program and of the probability of overcoming within a reasonable period the forces opposed to Negro equality by the means and methods which are within the association's power to employ." That the N. A. A. C. P. is not likely to affect the lynchings in this land can be seen with half an eye by any one who will note that Governor J. A. Burnquist of Minnesota "is also president of the St. Paul branch of the association and one of the staunch supporters of its work"; that the Minnesota lynching of last week was one of the most cynically brutal that has occurred North or South in the last ten years, and that the association has offered and is offering to give the Governor all the assistance possible.

In most of the other cases of lynchings it is assumed that all the officials were in collusion with the forces of violence, or were at any rate in acquiescence. In the present case, however, the Governor of the State is himself a high officer of the association. Yet we venture to prophesy that no more will be done in the case of the Minnesota lynchings than in the case of lynchings further South.

This leads us to a front face consideration of the problem of lynching. Why do white men lynch black men in America? We are not dealing here with the original historical cause; nor even with its present social application. We are considering merely the efficient cause. White men lynch black men or any other men because those men's lives are unprotected either by the authorities of the commonwealth or by the victims themselves. White men lynch Negroes in America because Negroes' lives are cheap. So long as they so remain, so long will lynching remain an evil to be talked about, written about, petitioned against, and slobbered over. But not all the slobber, the talk or the petitions are worth the time it takes to indulge in them, so far as the saving of a single Negro life is concerned.

What, then, is the cure? The cure follows from the nature of the cause. Let Negroes determine that their lives shall no longer be cheap; but that they will exact for them as high a price as any other element in the community under similar circumstances would exact. Let them see to it that their lives are protected and defended, if not by the State, then certainly by themselves. Then we will see the cracker stopping to take counsel with himself and to think twice before he joins a mob in whose gruesome holiday sport he himself is likely to furnish one of the casualties.

"Let Negroes help to make murder costly, for by so doing they will aid the officers of the city, State and nation in instilling respect for law and order into the minds of the worst and lowest elements of our American cities." The law of every State says explicitly that killing in defense of one's own life is strictly proper, legal and justifiable. Therefore, if Negroes determine to defend themselves from the horrible outrage of lynching they should have the support of every official and every citizen who really believes in law and order and is determined to make the law of the land stand as a living reality among the people that made it.

H. H.

MODERN CIVILIZATION

"FATHER, FORGIVE THEM, THEY KNOW NOT WHAT THEY DO." It is only by throwing this cloak of charity around the members of the lawless white mobs that infest nearly every section of this country can we look at the latest manifestations of a reversion to barbarism as evidenced in the recent Duluth (Minn.) outrages. In the past we were wont to believe the South had a monopoly on such things. What stupidity! Human nature is the same the world over. The brutal instinct in man finds expression whenever the stage is set for the spectacle. Since time began—to use a homely expression—"dog eat dog" has been the order of things.

THE WEAK have always been the prey of the strong and sentiment has often ruled over better judgment. The claim is made that the pinnacle of civilization has been reached. If it has, God save the mark.

THE OUTSTANDING FEATURE of the Duluth situation was the supineness of those charged with the law's enforcement. It seems incredible that such a colossal infraction of the law could take place in a city of the size of Duluth, amply provided with police protection. A score of determined policemen could have routed the mob and sent it flying in every direction. As in the case of the Chicago race riots, the policemen no doubt were in sympathy with the mob. The authorities had ample notice of the mob's intention. Automobiles loaded with hoodlums had been riding about the streets for hours summoning volunteers to go in search of their victims. The ring leaders could have been apprehended in plenty of time before any overt act had been committed.

DULUTH SHOULD GET A NEW POLICE FORCE. Minnesota needs a Coolidge to clean up its rotten borough. Too many America municipalities are controlled by a low order of intelligence. There can be no proper law enforcement without community officials who measure up to the law.

SOMETHING MUST BE DONE, and speedily so, to curb the growing spirit of lynching. This form of lawlessness, hitherto confined largely to the South, seems to be spreading over the nation. It will be an evil day if twelve million Negroes have driven into their souls the thought that there is no protection in the law for them or theirs. We cannot dismiss the incident, however, without a word of the highest commendation for the priests who pleaded with the mob to let the law take its course. They seemed to have been the only persons in a very large community that had any respect for the law. Had those charged with law enforcement had half their courage there would have been no lynchings to disgrace the state of Minnesota. They proved themselves to be real Christians. In the meantime, where were the Protestant clergy?

MINNESOTA IS NOT STANDING ALONE, however, in its lawlessness. Her neighbor, Illinois, is running her a close race. While Duluth lynches, Chicago bombs. The same spirit that inspired the lynchers of Duluth hurls the bomb at the home of some unfortunate citizen or group in Chicago. One can scarcely pick up a morning paper that does not recount the tale of the destruction or attempted destruction of some Colored man's home in this city. Our press had much to say in condemnation of the wrongdoing in our sister state to the northwest, but it would seem the part of consistency to do a little housecleaning before pointing to the mote in another's eye.

SOUTH CAROLINA AND THE PROTECTION OF WOMANHOOD

We are publishing in this issue of the Recorder two articles bearing upon the attacks upon young women in South Carolina. In one case a Negro is supposed to have attacked a young married woman while she was standing in front of her house. It seemed that the whole town of Anderson turned out to try to catch thhis man. We do not know yet whether or not he has been lynched. The ther is the case of a young white man by the name of Thomas Truitt, who was the guardian of a thirteen-year-old white girl, who who lived in his own home. He attacked and assaulted her criminally. There is no suggestion at al : of any lynching. Instead a jury of twelve white men, arter hearing the case and finding him guilty, recommended Truit to the mercy of the court! All of which shows that this particular part of South Carolina is not so much interested in the protection of womanhood as it is in persecuting Negroes.

TRYING TO SAVE THE SOUTH.

That efforts are not altogether lacking on part of both races in the South, to save that section from being completely submerged beneath the waves of mob violence and lynch law is made evident from time to time. Despite the fact that but little substantial result has so far been manifested in response to their appeals, these devoted advocates of justice and the upholding of the law continue their efforts to save the civilization of the section with unabated zeal.

Conspicuous among those members of the race who have an abiding faith in the desire and ability of the better white element of the South to prevail in the struggle against lynching and mob rule is Mr. Charles Banks of Mound Bayou, Miss. Time and again he has urged the giving of publicity to the position being taken by the white Southerners in addresses and editorials against lynching, and the inclination among men of influence and affairs to come out openly and strongly for justice, a square deal and larger opportunity for the Negro in the South.

Recognizing the expendiency of the policy urged by Mr. Banks and the greatgood that would follow all genuine effort on the part of the white South to remedy its internal evils in its own way and through its own instruments, THE AGE has hailed with encouragement every outgiving of Southern press and pulpit pointing in this direction. We take occasion now to welcome and reproduce a significant denunciation of mob rule by Bishop Theodore Dubose Bratton of the Episcopal diocese of Mississippi, which the Jackson *Daily News*, one of the leading dailies of the State endorsed editorially as " an indication of the attitude of the sober thinking high-minded people of Mississippi."

Bishop Bratton was quoted as follows:

"Lynching is an indefensible act of lawless brutality. It is rebellion against organized society, and its inevitable tendency is toward disorder and murder and barbaric cruelty. It is, whether realized or not, a disregard of the sacredness of life. As resorted to in our midst, it is probably a practical expression of unbelief in the humanity of the Negro race, and in the Christion (and scientific as well) declaration that "God hath made of one (blood) all the nations of men."

"At one time resorted to for the one crime of rape, it has now come to be used in the case of many lesser crimes. An example in point is the lynching briefly and casually noted in the papers on Sunday, August 29, of two Negro prisoners in Corinth for knocking their guard down (not killing him) and attempting their escape the notice concluding by saying that one of them had no part in the attack upon the guard. Yet this brutal, barbarous, unlawful lynching was resorted to avenge a deed which every officer of the law knows may happen at the hands of prisoners, and for which he is ever prepared. I have no patience with any newspaper which can publish such an atrocity without one syllable of condemnation of it. Even in the extreme case of rape, lynching has no defense, and I can never believe that the women of our South can want such a protection at the cost of law and order and the safety of society and government. It is a protection which does not protect, but rather imperils the only source of protection which good people, men and women alike, have.

"It is high time that law-abiding and liberty-loving people proclaim their condemnation of this base form of barbarism and banish from our borders this disgrace upon our Christian civilization. The lust of blood is characteristic of the jungle, the lust of revenge of the savage."

No stronger indictment of the crime of mob murder could be framed than this deliverance of a Christian preacher from the pulpit on a Sunday morning Nor is there any reservation in the editorial endorsement by the *News*. It concedes the justice of the indictment and points out the following facts:

"The Negro race is a race of human beings, entitled to the same humaritarian considerations as any other race. The Negro affects our every day life. He is a part of us and his degeneration or advancement is linked inseparably with the degeneration or the advancement of the white man. The Negro is brought up under the same environment in which we live, he is taught the same ideals of living, he reads the same textbooks in our schools, cherishes the same flag, and worships the same same flag, and worships the hame God.

"The peaceful Negro has no patience with the lawless element of his race He is as ready as the white man to take a determined stand against those who violate the laws of the state and the laws of decency. While in considering personally the crime for which many Negroes have been mobbed it is difficult, perhaps, for some of us to refuse to countenance mob action, we know that it is inexcusable under any consideration and that swift and sure punishment should be meted out to those who take the law into their own hands and commit crimes in the name of law and order which are fitting only to the most savage of races."

In view of such strong pronouncements as the above, and many that have preceded them, it is not surprising that some disappointment should exist among those who have counted upon an immediate popular response to such sentiments that would reveal itself in some active movement to curb the excesses of the mob spirit. Undoubtedly the speakers and writers of expressions against lynching and mob law are sincere and earnest in their utterances, but the practical response to their pleadings is slow to come. Nevertheless, every effort on the part of the Southerners of both races to try to save the South to civilization is to be commended.

The South should respond to its true leaders and purge itself of lynching and mob violence.

HOW DO THEY DEPLORE LYNCHINGS?

The Birmingham (Ala) *News*, in a recent editorial entitled "Negroes Prone to Dwell Too Much upon Effect and Not Enough upon Cause," seeks to make it appear that the white people of the South deplore lynchings as much as the Negroes do, but it adds that "they deplore as well the causes." It adds that the Negroes bewail an effect but they do not pay much attention to remedying the things which make lynching possible. The *News* proceeds on the wholly unwarranted assumption that "for nearly every lynching there has been a horriblecrime," and asks:

> Why not devote less lamentation to the prevalence of lynchings, and more propaganda for the inculcation of respect for law, for the sanctity of white women and less pistol toting? Why not preach to the colored people against these things? Why not preach to the colored people their duty to assist the officers of the law in apprehending violators of it, instead as the radical instinct seems to universally be, as any officer of the law can bear testimony, to shield the criminal, help him escape the just punishment or trial for his crime?

According to the lynching statistics, which it should be remembered, are based upon Southern news sources in most cases, the number of lynchings during 1919 was 84. Of those lynched 75 were Negroes and 7 were whites. Nineteen, or less than one fourth of those put to death without trial, were even charged with rape. The variety of causes which were deemed sufficient ground to murder a human being, without the benefit of judge or jury, is shown by the following brief recital:

> All the whites were charged with murder. The Negroes were charged with the following offenses: murder, 13; attempted rape, 10; rape, 9; abetting riots, 4; shooting officers of the law,4; insulting a woman,4; killing officers of the law, 4; alleged incendiary talk 2; writing improper letters, 2; other shootings and disputes, 11; and for keeping conpany with a white woman, 1. In the remaining cases no charge at all was reported.

According to the above reported facts, the assumption of the *News* that for nearly every lynching there has been a horrible crime is far from being the truth. Further, it has been shown, upon the testimony of reliable white witnesses, that in many cases Negroes summarily lynched upon the charge of assault were innocent of the crime alleged.

If the *News* would direct its admonitions of respect for law, for santity of women, not merely "white" women, and less pistol toting, to the whites, as well as to the blacks, it would be doing a greater service to the community. Its present attitude is the prevalent one among all but a few of the most courageous Southern white newspapers of apology and palliation of the crimes committed by the mob. As to invoking the law against the alleged criminal of the black race, it is so seldom that the law has a chance to deal with him, that the idea must have made the editor stick his tongue in his cheek when he expressed it.

Should an honest effort be made to maintain law and order in the South and to give Negroes accused of crimes a fair trial, none would welcome and support such a system more readily than the leaders of the race.

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MINNESOTA COPIES GEORGIA.

The triple lynching in Duluth is doubly disheartening. It is bad enough that such a thing happened in the state of Minnesota, but the attending circumstances make it more so. Duluth is a city with a population of, probably, more than 100,000, a city that can afford and undoubtedly has sufficient police protection, a city in a state supposed to represent the highest standards of law and order; yet in such a city a lynching mob was allowed to form and recruit until it reached the number of five thousand people bent on trampling the law under foot without the authorities taking a single adequate step to stop it.

It is pitiable and pathetic to read in the despatches the comments of Commissioner of Safety Murnain and Police Sergeant Olson on the affair. The following clipped from the New York "Times" despatch gives an idea of the pusillanimity of these officers charged with the safety of the community and the enforcement of the law:

> That the Police Department was inadequate to handle the situation was the assertion of Commissioner of Safety Murnain. It was only because Murnain issued strict orders that no firearms were to be used by the police that bloodshed was averted. It was realized that the first shot would have been followed by an attack on the police, insignificant in numbers compared with the mob of 5,000 which stormed the jail and filled the adjoining streets.
>
> As it was, twelve of the police were injured by flying stones and bricks. Police Sergeant Oscar Olson was the only officer roughly handled. He strove to the last to protect the blacks, and finally was carried fighting out of the jail and backed into the crowd, where he was placed under a guard.

Of course, the Police Department "was inadequate to handle the situation" if Murnain, as is stated, gave orders that no firearms were to be used by the police. Murnain would not give the Duluth police any such orders regarding the handling of a burglar or highwayman; why did he give it regarding the handling of a dangerous mob? **It was because like so many other law officers, he could not bring himself to feel that the protection of a Negro charged with crime was worth the life of any white man, the member of a mob.** The mistake in this is that it is not only the protection of the accused that is involved, but the protection of the community itself.

The picture of Sergeant Olson struggling heroically, single-handed and bare-handed against a mob of 5,000 to protect the prisoners ought to produce laughter in all the real police departments in the country.

The second disheartening circumstance about the Duluth lynching is that nothing adequate is being done to apprehend or punish the lynchers. We learn that indictments have been brought against every Negro who is thought to be directly or indirectly connected with the original crime, but nobody is able or willing to find out who did the lynching.

The truth about this incident is: Minnesota has turned out to be as bad as any Southern state could be. In no Southern city that we could name would the police authorities have acted in a more cowardly manner.

In the matter of handling lynching mobs, Minnesota can take lessons from Kentucky.

H. L. MENCKEN ON LYNCHING.

1-21-20

Readers of "The Age" are familiar with our opinion of Mr. H. L. Mencken as a writer. We have more than once said in these columns that he is the brightest and cleverest of all contemporary American writers. But Mr. Mencken is a great deal more than bright and clever. He is sincere and honest. And he is sincere and honest because he is not afraid of anything; not even of the truth.

It is a rare thing to find an American writer who is afraid of nothing. In fact, the most of them are afraid of everything; they are afraid of American conventions, of the American moral code, of American sentimentality, of American mob opinion. When the average American writer sits down to write he consciously or unconsciously determines to do nothing that would violate the "American credo." But above all he fears to write the plain, naked truth. He realizes that it is among the American pruderies to object to the truth because it is naked.

Occasionally an American writer does, perhaps accidentally, hit on the truth; but generally he makes it so solemn and dull that it appeals only to those who are about through with this world and ready to die. Mr. Mencken always does it cleverly; the truth from him is never dull reading.

Mr. Mencken's favorite method of showing people the truth is to attack falsehood with ridicule. He shatters the walls of foolish pride and prejudice, and hypocrisy merely by laughing at them; and he is more effective against them than most writers are who hurl heavily loaded shells of protest and imprecation.

What could be more disconcerting and overwhelming to a man posing as everybody's superior than to find that everybody was laughing at his pretensions? Protest would only swell up his self importance.

There is a lesson in Mr. Mencken's method for Negro writers. Take the subject of lynching, for example; when the average Negro writer tackles the subject he loudly and solemnly protests in the name of justice and righteousness. By this method he may reach every one, except the lyncher. So far as this method reaches the lyncher at all, it makes him take himself more seriously. **Instead of allowing the lyncher to feel that he is one to whom appeals for justice should be addressed, he should be made to feel that he is just what he is,—a low-browed, under-civilized, degenerate criminal.**

Mr. Mencken frequently refers to himself as a Southerner. Of course, he is no more a Southerner because he was born in a Southern state than this writer is a Hottentot because some of his ancestors were Africans. Several times Mr. Mencken has written on the race question, and although he has no special interest in the Negro's rights or wrongs, he always writes on the Negro's side, because he sees that on that side lies the truth.

In writing on the race question Mr. Mencken uses his favorite method of attacking what is false and wrong; he ridicules Southern prejudices and pretensions. Nobody who reads his article—I translate the title from its original Latin—"Can the Ethiopian Change His Skin?"—will forget how absurd he made some of those prejudices and pretensions appear.

SHERIFFS IN KENTUCKY.

The State of Kentucky is going to set a high standard for its sheriffs to live up to in the future, if the word of its governor goes for anything, and all indications are that what he says goes.

When a mob sought to storm the jail in order to seize and lynch a Negro charged with a brutal crime, the Kentucky governor held the prison against the mob, while the sheriff appealed to the farmers for the support of law and order. 2-14-20.

The *New York World* printed the following telegram from Governor Morrow, referring to his action:

> "In reply to your telegram, I did nothing beyond my duty. The House of Representatives of the Kentucky State Legislature, now in session, has just passed, the Senate will pass within the next few days, a law providing for the removal of any Sheriff or other peace officer who surrenders a prisoner upon demand of a mob. The people of Kentucky do not desire, and will no longer be served by a cowardly public officer who surrenders a prisoner at the demand of those who, crying out in the name of the law, break, disgrace and destroy law. ED. P. MORROW."

We take it that the governor and the legislators of Kentucky believe in the existence of a sufficient degree of public sentiment to back up and sustain such a law. We trust that such sentiment does exist in Kentucky, but if so, it is but one of the many states where lynching is practised.

Physical cowardice is not always the reason why a Southern sheriff allows the mob to take his helpless prisoner and murder him. More often it is moral cowardice that makes him aid and abet the mob, in order that he may not lose his popularity at the polls.

Some years ago a Sheriff in Virginia refused to surrender his prisoner to a mob, resisted an attack on the jail and in attacking it several of the mob were killed. What was the result? Was the sheriff commended by his constituents and re-elected? No, he was ostracized as the murderer of his neighbors and after his term of office ended he was forced to leave the community.

With the growth of a healthy public sentiment that will back up a sheriff in safeguarding his prisoners and keeping inviolate his oath of office, Kentucky may show an example that the rest of the country may emulate.

More power to Governor Morrow and his effort to put backbone in the enforcement of the law.

OVER

In the current number of "The Smart Set Magazine" he writes on lynching under the title of "The Confederate Pastime". There is sufficient satire in just the title to stunch the pride that the proudest Southern lyncher might have in his work. He begins the article with the following paragraph:

"A good part of the enormous literature of lynching is devoted to a discussion of its causes, but most of that discussion is ignorant and some of it is deliberately mendacious. The majority of Southern commentators argue that the motive of the lynchers is a laudable yearning to "protect Southern womanhoor," despite the plain fact that only a very small proportion of the blackamoors hanged and burned are even so much as accused of molesting Southern womanhood."

He then takes up the other causes generally assigned, race prejudice, political animosity, etc., etc., after which he proceeds to analyze the causes of lynching as follows:

"All of these notious seem to be to be fanciful. Lynching is popular in the South simply becaues the Southern populace, like any other populace, likes a thrilling show, and because no other sort of show is provided by the backward culture of the region. The introduction of prize-fighting down there, or baseball on a large scale, or amusement places like Coney Island, or amateur athletic contests, or picnics like those held by the more truculent Irish fraternal organizations, or any such wholesale devices for shocking and diverting the proletariat would undoubtedly cause a great decline in lynching. The art is practised, in the overwhelming main, in remote and God-forsaken regions, in which the only rival entertainment is afforded by one-sided political campaigns, third-rate chautauquas and idiotic religious "revivals." When it is imitated n the North, it is always in some drab factory or mining town. Genuine race riots, of course, sometimes occur in the larger cities, but these are always economic in origin, and have nothing to do with lynching properly so-called. One could not imagine an actual lynching at, say Atlantic City, with ten or fifteen bands playing, speak-easies in operation up every alley, a theatre in every block or two, and the boardwalk swarming with ladies of joy. Even a Mississippian, transported to such scenes, succumbs to the atmosphere of pleasure, and so has no seizures of moral rage against the poor darkey.

"Lynching, in brief, is a phenomenon of isolated and stupid communities, a mark of imperfect civilization; it shows itself in inverse proportion to the number of shoot-the-chutes, symphony orchestras, roof gardens, theatres, horse races, yellow journals and automatic pianos. No one ever heard of a lynching in Paris, in Munich, in Rome or in London. But there are incessant lynchings in the remoter parts of Russia, in the backwoods of Serbia, Bulgaria and Herzegovina, in Mexico and Nicaragua, and in such barbarous American states as Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina.

"It would be quite easy, I believe, for any Southern community to get rid of lynching by establishing a good brass band and having concerts every evening.

* * *

"They know nothing of music or drama, and view a public library as something to be rigorously censored. I am convinced that their ignorant moral enthusiasm is largely to blame for the prevalence of lynching. No doubt they themselves are sneakingly conscious of the fact, or at least aware of it subconsciously, for lynching is the only public amusement that they never denounce."

This writer believes that in fighting the obstacles before the race greater use should be made of the weapon of satire. Instead of allowing the lyncher of pregnant women, the burner of human beings at the stake to feel that he is the proud product of civilization, the chivalrous protector of womenhood, one who should be appealed to for justice, he should be made to feel that he is regarded by others, especially by the Negro, as a low-browed, loose-jawed, uncultured product of semi-civilization, as a being whose standard of conduct approaches nearer to that of the orang-outang than to that of a human.

LYNCHING A NATIONAL EVIL

The New York

If nothing further had occurred during recent years north of Mason and Dixon's line to prove it, the dastardly lynching of three black men in Duluth, Minnesota, last Tuesday, by a mob of fifteen thousand cowards would at once stamp lynching as no longer a sectional but a national evil. Until the outbreak of the war mob murder was the public pastime of the hook-wormed, degenerate whites of Dixie. It was then we foresaw that the day would not be far distant when the barbarous practice would gradually spread its tentacles of outlawry all over the country. East St. Louis, Omaha Washington, Chicago and now Duluth have in turn staged their bloody Race massacres to prove the prophecy. Mob outlawry has now infected the blood of all America. The entire American people are being debauched and degraded. There is but one cure for the American crime that now disgraces civilization and puts a blot upon the fair name of America. That cure is for the Federal Government, through legislation, to step in wherever the State government does not hunt down the mob murders and mete out salutary punishment. When the local officers of the law do not guard their prisoners with their lives they should be prosecuted when the State fails to do so, in Federal courts and by Federal attorneys, as accomplices in the crime against the State. The whole country is now waiting to see what Governor Burnquist of Minnesota, a member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, will do to bring Duluth's known mob leaders to the bar of justice. It is unfortunate for Duluth that it has not a large black population like Chicago and Washington, which would have made lynching bloodily unpopular there from this time forth. The colored people of the nation, however, will not forget it if Minnesota does not punish its mob outlaws. We say again let America beware.

6-24-1920

LYNCHING NOT SECTIONAL

The lynching of three men at Duluth, Minn., last week, and the frequent occurrence of lynching in various places in the North, such as Coatesville, Pa.; Omaha, Neb.; St. Louis, Ill., and other places, prove conclusively that lynching is not a Southern Institution, but a common American Institution, for, in fact, the most brutal lynchings have often been in the northern parts of the country.

Chicago Defender.

We must not labor under the delusion that the South is the place for the worst treatment of the Negro and the North the best place for the Negro. For a long term of years propaganda against the Negro has been widespread all over the country—North as well as South, with the view in mind of reducing the Negro to the lowest possible status. This has been accepted in the South but it is more and more being accepted in the North. It is high time that the Negro all over this country should awaken to the situation. The North is but little better friend to the Negro than the South at heart, and unless something is done to counteract the tendency of things we shall find that all over the United States—North, East, West and South, we have about the same condition.

In the North we do have one condition better than in the South—that is the opportunity to get justice before the court. But we won't even get that if we do not fight for it. That is why we support such organizations as the Colored Protective Association, of Philadelphia, whose duty it is to help colored people to get justice.

STUMBLING ON THE TRUTH

Vicksburg Daily News 6-10-1920

Once in a great while one of the white editors of the South seems to realize the peril of the prevailing contempt for law and order in that section, growing out of the popular practice of lynching Negroes by a mob. The editor of the Vicksburg Daily News stigmatizes this state of affairs in a headline entitled, "A Growing Vice," after which he describes the trip under military escort of a notorious white murderer from the State Penitentiary to the place of trial. He says that the call for troops "is tantamount to the impeachment of the body of the citizenship of a county as lawbreakers and cowards."

The Mississippi editor has stumbled upon the truth, in his groping around for a reasonable explanation of the necessity for calling out the State troops to guard a whitte murderer. He might have gone further and described the citizenship of Mississippi and other States where lynching is practised as "lawbreakers and cowards." He continued:

Only very recently fear of mob violence was only prevalent as against the excitement of race rage. But here it prevails in the case of a white murderer—one in which there is no reason to suppose that the law would not be allowed to duly operate. Where is this indisposition, this fear, of trusting to the officials of the law and the body of the citizenship to end? Can anything be imagined more demoralizing or of more evil effect than the custom of such apeals to protect prisoners and uphold the law. An aggravation of the custom is the growing spirit against enlistment in the National Guard; which has reached the point that only one of the eighty odd counties of the State has a militia organization in it.

This circumstance exposes the absurdity as well as the vice of the abdication by the local civil authorities of their constitutional duties and responsibilities. This is a situation of which the Legislature should take note. There should be Legislation compelling such authorities to assert themselves—to measure up the powers of law against the elements of lawlessness. Better than a continuance of the custom of habitual dependence of their duties on a practically powerless State National Guard would it be to totally dispense with the mere shadow of militia force.

There is need for more of the white editors of the South to realize where the uncurbed spirit of mob law and anarchy is leading. As long as the Negro was the sole victim, they remained unperturbed. But the evil has grown out of bounds and threatens to disregard lines of race and color. Hence these fears.

The South has built up a Frankenstein monster in permitting the uncurbed growth of mob violence and lynch law. It may yet devour her people and institutions.

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A PICTURE WITH ONLY ONE SIDE.

In a recent leading editorial, the Birmingham "Age-Herald" calls for what it terms a complete lynching record. It attempts to prove that the publication of the number of Negroes lynched and the manner of their lynching is unfair; that the other side of the picture should be shown. The "Age-Herald" proceeds to splash a few dark colors on the other side.

It sets forth that "for the protection of three Negroes charged with assault on a white woman, the militia on guard at the county jail of Durham, N. C., fired into a mob, killing one and wounding two other persons" (all white, of course.) It also sets forth that "the militia at Knoxville, Tenn., killed a half-dozen members of a mob that sought the life of a Negro who had ravished and murdered several women." It states that "at other points in the South soldiers and jail guards have protected the lives of Negro criminals by slaying whites."

The "Age-Herald" concludes its editorial with these two paragraphs:

> It is high time that statistics with reference to lynching be coupled with the record of white people whom Negroes have killed in purely animal temper, the number of white women and girls whom they have assaulted, ravished and murdered and the number of whites who have been slain in the protection of accused Negroes.
>
> Lynching statistics are but a part of the record. The Negro race will not benefit from their publication until the whole record is given. Then only will it be possible to strike a balance psychologically correct on which the race may base a sane mental attitude and the sane conduct which it would suggest.

Here we have the inside of the kernel of the lynching question. It is that not even the so called intelligent and law-abiding elements of the white South feel that white members of a mob should be shot down in order that a Negro accused of crime be given a trial in accordance with the law. A large number of white Southerners have in the past few years been educated up to the point where they are opposed to lynching, or, at least, where they dare not approve it, but mighty few have reached the point where they feel that white mobs should be shot into for the protection of a Negro prisoner.

And that is why it is so hard to stop lynching. **It is undoubtedly lots of fun for the kind of a white man that helps make up a lynching mob to engage in a "nigger hunt" which winds up in a hanging or a burning. And he is not going to deprive himself of this fun so long as he knows he can have it without getting hurt.** Least of all will a few pious scruples held by the "better element" of the South stop him.

And now, the Birmingham "Age-Herald" ought to know and most likely does know that there is no other side to the picture. Because Negroes are accused of crimes, and even though they are actually guilty of the crimes there can be no justification for a mob that lynches them. There are laws against rape and murder, and there are also laws against mobs. When the law proceeds against the mobbist, it is no excuse for him to say that he was out to punish some other crime. The law provides for the punishment of all crimes, including that of taking part in a mob.

The reasoning of the "Age-Herald" is up-side-down. It talks as though rape and murder committed by Negroes would go unpunished if law-loving citizens did not rise up in their righteous wrath and do it. **The only way for the "Age-Herald" to make its position logical would be for it to ask for it to be made legal for a mob of white men to hang or burn any Negro accused of rape or murder upon a whtie person.** Is the "Age-Herald" prepared to go that far?

But even if it is, it will not be going far enough to satisfy the Southern mob; **for Negroes are lynched every year for no greater offense than insulting a white man.**

There is one point on which the "Age-Herald" needs to have its mind cleared. It appears to have the erroneous idea that colored people oppose lynching because they sympathize with the criminals of their race. Nothing is farther from the truth. Colored people never object to the fullest extent of the law being carried out on any member of the race who has been found guilty after a fair and impartial trial, but they do object to one being lynched without a chance to prove his innocence. And they learn every year the bitter truth of innocent Negroes being lynched.

So long as Negroes can be lynched with impunity on mere accusation, the life of no Negro is safe. In the South today the life of every colored man is in the hands of any white woman, and through her, in the hands of any white man. That is one of the principal reasons why colored people oppose lynching.

LAST WEEK IN THE LAND OF LYNCHING

Three very striking cases happened last week in the Land of Lynching. In one case the accused man was dragged out of the courtroom, where he was being tried at a special term of court called for the purpose of trying him, taken into the street and lynched. This was done over the strenuous protest of the judge. The only consideration shown by the mob was that it did not go to the trouble to take the victim out of the courthouse to lynch him.

In another case the mob made a mistake and lynched the wrong man. This is a mistake that is probably quite common, though not often shown up. In the third case a young colored man in Texas charged with criminal assault and twice rescued from the mob was acquitted by the jury before which he was tried. Had he been lynched he would have been one more added to the long list of innocent men who have been done to death.

These three cases alone ought to be sufficient to arouse the country to the danger, the viciousness and the downright barbarity of lynching. But it is hardly likely that they will have the slightest effect. In fact, it is doubtful that one-tenth of the people in the country paid any attention to these happenings as they were recorded in the newspapers, beyond reading the headlines. The United States has become so accustomed to acts of the mob that it is not disturbed by them.

The most available deterrent for lynching will be a strong and adequate Federal law. Some may say that even a Federal law against lynching will not completely stop it. Well, perhaps it won't, but that is no argument against having it. The laws against murder have not completely stopped people from killing, but no one argues from that that we had just as well be without the laws. Every decent citizen in the country ought to urge upon the incoming Congress the passage of a law making lynching a Federal offense.

MISSISSIPPI CO... ITY AGAINST MOB VIOLENCE

Special to The Freeman.

CORINTH, Miss., Sept. 1—At a mass meeting held in the First Baptist Church on Sunday evening, the 29th day of August, 1920, called for the purpose of expressing the views of the citizens of Corinth and Alcorn County upon the action of certain unknown persons in hanging two Negro men, who were confined in the jail on Friday night, which meeting was largely attended by both men and women, and after a full discussion and due consideration it was resolved:

"First, That we, the citizens of Corinth and Alcorn County, do hereby express our condemnation of said act as being a ruthless and inexcusable disregard of the courts of our country, and an overthrow and contempt for the laws of our land.

"Second, That we here declare that every aid we can give to the officers whose business to ferret out the crime and apprehend the criminals, is hereby offered and pledged.

"Third, That said act of hanging the said human beings does not meet with the approval of the great body of the people of this city and county, but on the contrary meets with their stern condemnation."

THE LESSON OF DULUTH

The lesson we learn from the lynching of three Negroes charged with assault at Duluth, Minnesota, last week is that no community is safe from such outbreaks of savagery merely on account of geographical location. There must be an alert insistence on the predominance of law and order by the duly constituted authorities to prevent such reversions to barbarism.

The fact that the police made no effort to resist the mob is significant of their failure to preserve the peace. When the legal authorities can be so easily dominated by an unarmed mob, there is something lacking in their ability or spirit to enforce the law.

The people of Minnesota are the parties to suffer the most by this blot upon the record of the State. The stigma of mob murder now rests upon them as surely as upon the barbarians of Georgia and Tennessee. Whether they will allow it to so remain without attempting to wash it out by punishing those responsible for it, remains to be seen.

THEY DARED TO PROTECT THEIR OWN.

Cleveland Advocate 9/11/20

The letter sent to the National Association for Advancement of Colored People by a Paris, Texas, citizen, detailing the lynching of two young Colored men—brothers, which we published in last week's issue of The Advocate, was distressing—it was shocking.

One of the victims had spent eighteen months on the firing line in France—fighting for world democracy. Because the two men resented the insult given to their three sisters, they were lynched, the charred remains being dragged through the streets behind a truck, in imitation of the customs of a far-off age when brutish emperors dragged the lifeless bodies of their victims behind their chariots.

And yet these United States talk much about interfering with the right of self-determination by other countries.

And yet these United States, who willingly accepted this young Colored man to brave German shrapnel over in France, rebels against the atrocities committed by bolsheviki in Russia; complains against England's treatment of the Irish—sets itself up as a regulator of the morals and religions of the world.

Before the eyes of these two brothers who were lynched, their three sisters were stripped of their clothing; were thrown into jail; were criminally outraged by the officers and twenty other whites, and all, in the final analysis, because their brothers refused to work on a half holiday, on a farm on which they were employed as "half" tenants.

But not one of those men—those beasts who outraged the three sisters—was arrested. Not one of the men who lynched the two brothers who dared to protect their home and the virtue of their sisters, has been brought to justice!

And yet some folk prate about democracy in America.

IS IT "SOP" WE ARE TO GET?

The letter which Governor Cox introduced to substantiate his charge that the Republicans were attempting to raise a $15,000,000 "slush" fund—and which it was alleged was sent out from the Republican National Committee at Chicago—stating that the paragraph in Senator Harding's speech of acceptance, referring to the Colored race was just "sop," is discouraging and disquieting, if true. Here is the excerpt from that alleged letter:

> "I have been wondering if you will get any reaction from the paragraph in Senator Harding's speech of acceptance which covers the enfranchisement of the Negro. We, of course, do not want to discuss this phase of the situation, but I would like to be advised if this stirs up any antagonistic sentiment in Southern states. This is a paragraph intended as sop to the voters (presumably Colored) of the central western industrial states."

We do not care to be hasty in accepting this letter as genuine, but if it were actually written and sent out from the Republican National Committee, and if Senator Harding were sincere, as we took him to be, in giving utterance to sentiments in favor of justice for the race, then the writer of that letter should be separated from the Republican National Committee immediately.

If Senator Harding were not sincere in his pronouncement in favor of equal justice, equal opportunities and equal rights for the race—and we prefer to believe he was—then this letter, if genuine, suggests that, after all, the nearly two million Colored voters in the Northern states are to be made a pawn for IMPOSSIBLE white votes in the South, just as the Colored delegates in the Chicago convention were sacrificed to satisfy the South's lily-white contingent in that convention.

Is it possible that, after we have accepted Senator Harding's reference to the race in his acceptance speech as encouraging—even satisfying—we are to discover that instead of securing sincerity we have only received "sop"?

The writer of that alleged letter, according to the excerpt quoted above, made it plain that the desire was to put the soft pedal on Senator Harding's reference to justice for the race, and because, as stated in the excerpt, it was merely "sop" to catch the Colored voters in northern states.

We cannot bring ourselves to believe, on this evidence alone, that Senator Harding was insincere in what he stated with reference to rights and opportunities for the race.

It is now up to Senator Harding and Chairman Hays to publicly disclaim any responsibility whatever for the letter.

If the Democrats continue to withhold justice and the Republicans offering nothing but "sop," which way shall we turn?

HE WHO RUNS MAY READ.

10-17-19

Negroes and Assaults

It has been given wide publicity that assaults and attempted assaults by Negroes upon white women and girls had so inflamed the public mind that summary vengeance was inevitable. It is true that there have been many reports in the press of such crimes, some of which when run to earth were found to be groundless or unsubstantiated. The report of County Attorney Shotwell on the status of assault caess which was given to the press last Saturday throws a rather startling and unexpected light upon the situation, which should have a sobering effect upon those who are disposed to believe that Negroes are chief offenders in the commission of this heinous crime. It is a matter of record that there are now awaiting trial in district court seventeen persons held for this crime. Of this number FOUR are Negroes and THIRTEEN are WHITE MEN! One, a white man, Alfred J. Ramsey, who was accused of attempted assault upon a sixteen-year-old colored girl, was found not guilty by a jury and Jerry Dennis, a Negro, is serving a term in the penitentiary for attempted assault upon a young white woman. No Negro accused of this crime has been admitted to bail, and only three white men accused of attempted assault have been released under heavy bonds.

From Omaha Monitor.

St Louis Argus

The above editorial, coming a statement of this kind based upon the records of the county attorney's office, should change the minds of some of the editors of the daily newspapers, as well as some of the correspondents of the Associated Press. These two agencies have been charged with being the "Negro's worst enemy."

Of course we know that editors and news gatherers are human like the rest of us and as such it is hard for them not to write their prejudices in the news or editorials. Yet, because of their relations to the public, and because of the influence of news items upon the public mind, we do feel that a deal more care should be taken in reporting news stories concerning the Negro.

As a general rule, editors are well informed, and pretty good judges of human nature. Surely they have learned by this time that reports given the press about the Negroes in most cases tell about his connection with some crime. These reports are also exaggerated and colored to suit the informer and in that way only one side of the Negro life is given the public through the daily press.

Every editor knows that the odds are against the Negro in this country, and that his labors and endeavors to become useful citizens is matched with many handicaps. Therefore, justice and fairness would suggest to give the Negro the benefit of the doubt before making damaging statements against him in glaring headlines on the front page of the papers.

DEADLIER THAN HOOKWORM.

A decade or more ago the whole country was stirred up over the revelation that the greater part of the white population of the South was suffering from the ravages of hookworm, or as the scientists phrased it uncinariasis. This deadly parasite was described as infecting the poor whites of that section and reducing them to an anemic condition both physically and morally. All the charges of laziness and ignorance brought against this class of humanity was laid to the hookworm and a medical campaign was started to dislodge this noxious pest from the human system. A Northern philanthroist donated millions to further this campaign and considerable progress was reported.

At the present time a deadlier foe than hookworm is sapping at the moral vitality of the white South. It is the lust for blood and the spirit of brutal savagery engendered by the continued countenance of lynching and mob violence by public and private opinion. This sentiment is not confined to adults, women as well as men, but is imparted to the children of both sexes, who are taught to look upon the brutal murder of a human being as either a subject for jest or approval and imitation. The truth of this was attested some months ago by the account in a Southern white newspaper of a casualty due to the too realistic game of lynching played by several white boys of tender age, in which one was killed. A Northern traveler told how he found the white children in a small town of the South suspending live frogs from twigs, that they might play at lynching, like their fathers and big brothers.

When it is remembered that nearly every lynching in the South is made a holiday occasion, this psychological result is not surprising. Men, women and children are conveyed by special trains in many instances to the scene of the human sacrifice. They glout with glee over the tortures by flame, or rope or bullett, as the case may be. The inevitable result is to implant and foster the spirit of cruelty and blood-thirstiness in the breasts of those who take part in these brutal orgies, as well as in their children, including those yet unborn.

For the sake of the white people of the South, lynching and mob violence should be suppressed. The lust for blood will not halt at the color of its victim, once aroused it will kill and torture both black and white. If millions were given to extirpate the hookworm, which kept its victims in a state of indolent inertia, how much more money and effort should be expended to eradicate the germ of blood lust which threatens to reduce the whites of the South to a savagery beyond the pale of civilization.

Let Congress look at lynching as a disease that menaces the peac and prosperity of a whole section of the country.

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Lynch Law and the Bench

SAN FRANCISCO CAL CALL
JULY 6, 1920

WHEN President Wilson released Mrs. J. Emma Martin from San Quentin prison last Friday a certain Judge Bledsoe of the southern district of California must have been violently upset. Mrs. Martin went to San Quentin because she sold a copy of "The Finished Mystery"—a forbidden publication—to two federal agents after tearing out the page to which Palmer objected. Judge Bledsoe was the flaming magistrate who sent her there.

The judge was a wild-eyed magistrate during the war, so wild-eyed that he lost respect for the very laws he was sworn to administer, and actually talked violence from the bench. His judicial robes were red, of a far deeper shade than the "red radicalism" he denounced with such a show of patriotism. The jury that tried one of Mrs. Martin's associates, arrested for selling the book (with the objectionable pages removed), could find nothing in the evidence to prove harmful intent, and said so. Whereupon Judge Bledsoe "blew up" in the following language:

"Whether this man committed any crime or not, whether he has violated any law of the land or not. . . . I do want to suggest that whoever hereafter take any stock in any of the sinister suggestions contained in this volume and permit themselves to be in any degree influenced against war by this alleged sermon are positive and open and announced traitors to America and traitors to our cause. And if they can not be reached by any process of law, they will be reached by an uprising on the part of the American people that will probably work out some substantial justice to them, if not in the forms of law, at least in such a forceful and effective fashion as that the result that will be reached will be in consonance with substantial justice as between man and man. . . . The community is going to make known its feelings in respect to it in some very substantial form, and they are not going to wait to come into court and have to submit to the slow and somewhat cumberous processes of the law in order to attain that end."

A federal judge said this—a federal judge whose use of the English language is somewhat defective, but whose meaning is clear enough. Judge Bledsoe approved of the lynch law spirit and would have smiled upon the suspension of the "slow and somewhat cumberous processes of the law," of which he was the sworn instrument. Perhaps the judge is not so bitter and so violent today. Very few of us are. If we are honest we are a little ashamed of those tornadoes of wrath that swept us so far away from sanity.

MINNEAPOLIS MORN TRIB
JUNE 18, 1920

The Duluth Mob.

The people of this state will await with intense interest the action of the authorities of Duluth and St. Louis county in dealing with the mob which brought disgrace upon this commonwealth Tuesday night. Steps have already been taken by them to determine all the facts and we hope properly to punish the leaders of that mob.

We shall not be misunderstood, of course, as to our feeling of horror against the crime of which the victims of the mob were accused if the offense itself be not construed the matter of first importance. Of that something later.

The first consideration is the fact that the law has been defied. Laws provided by authority of the people for dealing with crime of every kind have been set aside. Constituted authority has been over-ridden by a mob. That is the thing which compels first consideration and demands the restoration of authority and the supremacy of the law as of prime importance.

It is up to the authorities of St. Louis county, aided by the state if need be, to determine the facts and reassert the rule of law. This, we assume, will be undertaken and pursued to the utmost.

But that is not the only matter made urgent by this disgraceful exhibition of the mob spirit. In this state we have abandoned capital punishment. The question of restoration of that form of punishment for murder is not up for consideration at this time. But there is a crime even more revolting and against which public feeling rises instantly in hotter protest than even against the taking of human life. It is the crime of which the mob's victims were accused. We should recognize better than we do the human, natural instinct against this crime. But the only penalty which the law provides is seven to 30 years' imprisonment.

If the law had provided capital punishment for this offense would the crime against the law by the Duluth mob have been committed? Perhaps it would. But whether that be true or not, would not a statutory provision of the death penalty for this crime and general knowledge of the fact tend to reduce offenses of this character? Or, ought such an offense to be punishable by penalty less severe than that inflicted for murder, when the natural instinct demands that it shall be regarded as more heinous and revolting.

Unless the law deals with it more nearly in accordance with human instinct, what encouragement have we to hope that mob violence such as was manifested in Duluth will not be provoked by its recurrence?

Since the foregoing was written there has come to hand the charge to the special grand jury by Judge Cant, printed elsewhere in this issue. The charge is a powerful arraignment of those who took "justice" into their own hands and a solemn serving of notice on the community that the brand of shame that has been put upon it by a lawless mob will never be wholly erased. It is a human document that should be read by every citizen of Minnesota, and particularly by those who may have in their hearts to condone the crime of the mob while they execrate those guilty of the other monstrous crime.

[illegible] WASH LEDGER
NE 23, 1920

Lynching, North and South

Lynching is not a matter of latitude. In spite of some Northern critics, who seem to regard it as a peculiarly Southern institution, there is nearly as much of it above Mason and Dixon's line as below it, though there is much less provocation.

The Duluth episode is the latest illustration. Three negroes were lynched by a mob because, according to the news report, they were "suspected of implication in an attack on a 17-year-old girl." The girl was attacked, and negroes did it; but what negroes, is not at all clear. The mob pretended to hold court and pass judgment on the accused men, but "suspected" tells the story. No mob is capable of ascertaining facts calmly and giving a dependable decision in such a case. The very fact of its being a mob, organized for an anti-legal purpose, robs it of the state of mind required for judicial action.

"The cold in crime are cold in blood." As one goes south, tempers are supposed to be hotter and action more rash and impetuous. Duluth is about as far north as it is possible to get in this country. Mississippi in its most hot-blooded mood could certainly do no worse.

The fact is that lynching is not a sectional shame at all, but a national shame, and it will never be outlived until the whole nation is enough ashamed of it to stop it. Law-enforcement will help, but the main thing is to change the nation's mental attitude toward it, and get men everywhere to hate and despise lynchings as they hate and despise other forms of crime, and accustom them to relying on the orderly processes of law in such cases as they do in other criminal cases.

"What the Negro Thinks"

SAN FRANCISCO CAL. CALL
NOVEMBER 5, 1920

WHAT does a negro think as he picks up his newspaper and reads that six of his color have been shot or burned in a riot at the polls in Florida, that the white men of the community have taken up arms and are hunting down the other negroes of the place? He reads that a negro was refused the privilege of voting because there was no record of his having paid his poll tax. Angered, he went away and then returned and shot two of the election officials. Any fair-minded negro will admit that even if the man was being cheated of his vote he had no right to kill. But this same reader will not be able to see any justice in an immediate carnival of murder. If he turns over the pages he will read that in Bexar County, Texas, one white official shot another white official in a quarrel to decide who would be presiding judge of the precinct. But he will not read that a posse has lynched the murderer and is now hunting down all his relatives. Occurrences like this must reassure any negro, who has been lulled by election speeches, of the soundness of his confirmed belief that freedom and equality in America do not yet apply to him.

He will feel maddened and at bay, assailed and cornered and embittered. But who can blame him if he does? And sometime, when he is in a mood like this, he may pick up a recent book on "The New South," by Holland Thompson, and read that: "The ordinary negro . . . apparently does not think much of the problems of the future, though no white man is likely to know precisely what he does think. . . . Probably the great majority of Negroes more nearly realize their ambitions than do the whites. They do not aspire to high position, and discrimination does not burn them quite as deeply as the sometimes too sympathetic white man who tries to put himself in their place may think."

And yet no white man who tries to put himself in a negro's place can fail to perceive certain of those "ambitions." He surely can't avoid seeing that a negro wants happiness and safety and at least as much freedom as the white man has to realize his ambitions. He doesn't want to be shot or burned for the crimes of another negro, and he doesn't want to be hunted as an animal is hunted. This must be precisely what a negro does think.

SPOKANE WASH REVIEW
OCTOBER 10, 1920

The Relation of Capital Punishment to Lynching.

When jailbreakers killed the sheriff at Pendleton last summer there was danger for a time that Oregon might have a lynching episode to its discredit. Coolheadedness and nerve averted the danger. Now of the participants in the murder three have been sentenced to be hanged; and two have been given imprisonment for life. This should impress even the most vindictive as being adequate punishment, and all who took part in the lynching demonstration last July probably are extremely thankful that, through no fault of their own, they were prevented from disgracing their community.

Inevitably, an effort is being made to mitigate the penalty imposed by the Oregon courts. A sentence of capital punishment is always sure to provoke protest from a certain class of people whose ideas of the treatment of crime rest upon sentiment rather than pragmatism. It is seemingly impossible for a murder to be so shocking that the murderer does not find people willing to spend money and time to save him from the gallows or the electric chair. Once in a while this sentiment becomes strong enough in a state for the passage of a law against capital punishment.

This state had such a law. While it was in operation a man with a kink in his brain killed a public official at Olympia with the coldest deliberateness, afterward saying that he had done it knowing the worst the state could do was keep him the rest of his life. Presently the law was repealed.

Where a situation exists like that just mentioned, public exasperation necessarily reaches an acute stage. Lynchings are much more likely to happen than where there is a general public feeling that the law will in orderly manner administer quick and severe punishment. Capital punishment is not a good thing, but has anyone yet demonstrated that it is not a necessary thing?

NEED OF STATE CONSTABULARY CALLED URGENT

DENVER COL. POST
SEPTEMBER 1, 1920

Mob Rule Brought Shame To Denver, Says Van Cise.

Colonel Philip S. Van Cise, candidate for district attorney in the Republican primaries, speaking in the Negro Presbyterian church at Twenty-third and Washington Tuesday evening, said:

"We are proud of Colonel Ballou and the well-trained federal troops now on duty in Denver, but we should hang our heads in shame at the ignominy of it. Think of it, a riot of a few hundred scallawags and I. W. W.'s has so paralyzed us that we need federal troops to police our city and protect us from the mob. Rome fell because she could no longer defend herself. Denver and Colorado must rise with their manhood and show the world that we can and will handle emergencies for ourselves.

"The guard recruiting campaign failed, and properly, because those backing it insisted on the other fellow doing the work. The privilege of citizenship makes the protection of the state the duty of every honest man with red blood in his veins, and each one of us must be ready to step forward and get into the game ourselves. Enthusiasm follows a man who acts, apathy centers around the man who talks.

"A state constabulary is the need of the hour, because it will always have ready for the emergency a body of well-trained, well-equipped men to smash disturbers for all time to come. You don't quell a disturbance by hitting softly. Law breakers fear action, and all criminals are cowards who flee from vigorous attack. Pennsylvania used no troops in the steel strike, she has a state constabulary riding the lines and keeping them tight. They smashed I. W. W.'s at that time, and they just as thoroly smashed rowdy students in a Philadelphia class riot at another time. Let us hear from those in Colorado who object to a constabulary in this state. And when they raise their protest search them for their red I. W. W. card. Look them in the eye and ask them what do they intend to start that they fear the law and officers who will enforce it equally against offenders."

MINNEAPOLIS MINN. JOURNAL
AUGUST 10, 1920

Negro Ministers Protest Lynching

A delegation representing Negro ministers of Minnesota today presented to Governor J. A. A. Burnquist a memorial adopted at a meeting July 21 in Minneapolis, commending him and other officials for their attitude, but deploring the lynching of three Negroes at Duluth for alleged attack on a young white girl. The ministers urged the governor to use his official influence to discourage attempts to incite race prejudice.

BUFFALO N Y NEWS
JANUARY 13, 1920

MAY SUPPRESS LYNCHING.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is for the enacment of the Dyer anti-lynching bill introduced by Representative Graham, because as the organization reads the measure it would make lynching a federal crime. The association so interprets the section which makes it a felony, with 20 years' imprisonment, for inciting to forcible resistance to the laws of the federal government and the individual states.

It would be well if that were so, for in certain of the Southern states lynching has come to be accepted as a matter of course. When states will not enforce the law, then the federal government is justified in stepping in and taking charge of affairs.

Lynchings—1920
Discussions.

Mountain and Pacific Press

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VIRGINIA MINN VIRGINIAN
JUNE 16, 1920

A CITY DISGRACED.

So confident was Chief of Police Murphy of Duluth that the citizens of his town would let the law take its course in the face of the confession of three Negroes held on a charge of assault on a seventeen-year-old school girl Monday night, that he scoffed bitterly the suggestion at the Virginia police station last night that there might be trouble over the matter in Duluth during his absence, with three of his chief deputies.

"Nothing of that kind ever happened in Duluth," he said. "The men have confessed and the law will take its course. Duluth is not that kind of a town."

But almost at the very moment the chief was speaking thus in defense of his home folks, they were allowing a gang of boys to ride up and down Superior street in cars, yelling and cursing, and calling for volunteers for a lynching bee.

According to newspaper accounts of the affair, the mob was several hours getting past the police reserves, and another hour getting into the cells after they had pushed past the guards. The city knew that the trouble was brewing, but allowed it to go on.

It is reported that the indignant populace had hammered Chief Murphy all day to "go get the rest of them," and, when he had yielded to their insistence, allowed a gang of youngsters to get away with the outrage in his absence and when his reserves were without their leader. The conduct of the police officers and patrolmen in resisting to their utmost without opening fire on the mob, which would have meant nothing less than annihilation for their scanty numbers in the presence of the overwhelming numbers of the mob, is deserving of highest praise.

The attempt of two Catholic priests, one of whom was formerly from Virginia, to stay the vengeance of the mob, was vain. That was when the mob spirit had gained such an ascendancy as to be hopelessly beyond control. There is little doubt, in the light of the newspaper accounts of the day's doings, that a quiet but stern suppression of the activities of the youths calling for lynching volunteers would have ended the affair, and the law would have been able to take its course.

Duluth's disgrace is not in that her citizens demanded vengeance for the assault on one of her school girls, or that their wrath took the form it did—it is to their credit that they were aroused. Her disgrace lies in that she allowed a mob of irresponsible men to have six long hours in which to work up and develop and execute the vengeance that can only be safely executed by the sovereign people of the commonwealth. Too late, the streets are patrolled by the strong arm of the state's police power. Too late, the arm of the law is able to cope with the situation, and men, innocent and guilty alike will be given the protection that is society's only means of escaping from anarchy.

How narrow was the escape of Virginia from similar scenes will never be determined. If the rumors are true, that forty truck loads of avengers started from Duluth for Virginia seeking others of the gang of Negroes involved in the affair by the confession of those hanged last night, Virginia probably has the bad state of roads to thank that the city was not the scene of another lynching outrage. Blessed be muddy roads, for once, anyway! Two truck loads were reported stuck in the mud on the road. The city was patrolled by armed men throughout the night, following the news about midnight that the mob was on the way.

MINNEAPOLIS MINN. JOURNAL
JUNE 23, 1920

The Necessity for Race Co-operation.

The recent lynchings in Duluth show that the relations between the whites and the Negroes concern the Northerner as well as the Southerner.

The Negro in America has made remarkable progress. In 1900 forty-seven per cent of the Negroes in the South could not read or write; today less than thirty per cent are illiterate. Their school attendance in the South averages as well as that of the white children. More than nine hundred thousand farms are handled by colored men today, an increase of more than twenty per cent in ten years. Property owning has greatly increased among colored people the last decade. Individuals among them are becoming educated, able leaders. New types of schools like Hampton and Tuskegee are steadily winning favor.

But sad to say, in many parts of the Country race antagonism is strong. Intermarriage as a solution is impossible. Racial feeling against it is strong, and such marriage issues in a hybrid likely to be inferior to either stock. Return of the Negro to Africa is equally impossible. The unfortunate experience of Liberia and the enormous expense, together with the need for Negro labor, puts this proposal out of the question.

At present the only solution seems to lie in the industrial training of the Negro and in the cultivation of a sympathetic understanding between the two races. Significant in this connection is the plan recently proposed by Major Joel E. Spingarn at a convention of colored people in Atlanta for appointment of permanent State commissions to investigate causes of friction and recommend measures for improving relations between the races. Each commission would consist of members from each race.

It is evident that the two races must learn to live amicably side by side in both North and South. It is necessary that the permanent basis for mutual amity and co-operation shall be established. The practical question is one of ways and means.

MINNEAPOLIS M EVE TRIBUNE
JUNE 18, 1920

The Duluth Mob.

The charge of Judge Cant to the grand jury is, we hope, a true expression of the sentiment of the community in which the Duluth mob operated; it gives encouraging assurance that no effort will be spared there to uncover the sources of mob violence and bring the perpetrators to justice.

For, how Minnesota will be regarded because of this lawless demonstration will depend very largely upon what is done to punish the participants. It is with a community as with an individual—it is not alone the measure of guilt involved in the sins which he commits but also the degree of repentance and the effort he makes to counteract the effect which enters into the final reckening. We are prepare dto hear unpleasant comment from Southern states, where negro lynchings are common, but its effect will be measured very largely by the determination and success with which the perpetrators of this assault upon the law are hunted down and brought to justice.

It is a long time since anything of this kind has happened in Minnesota—40 years or more, according to our best information—and if the authorities of St. Louis county acquit themselves creditably much of the "curse" will be taken off by their action. It is up to the people of Duluth to redeem their community and the state from the disgrace which some of their citizens have brought upon us.

This has nothing to do, of course, with estimating the hidcousness of the original crime for which the victims of the mob became the objects of its wrath. That crime is one for which we have not provided an adequate penalty, but that furnishes no excuse for intelligent citizens to deny the efficacy of their own laws against criminals already in custody and with no chance to escape the legal penalty for their offense.

The same kind of disregard of the processes of law as was manifested in this instance would overthrow every kind of legal restraint and destroy all forms of authority.

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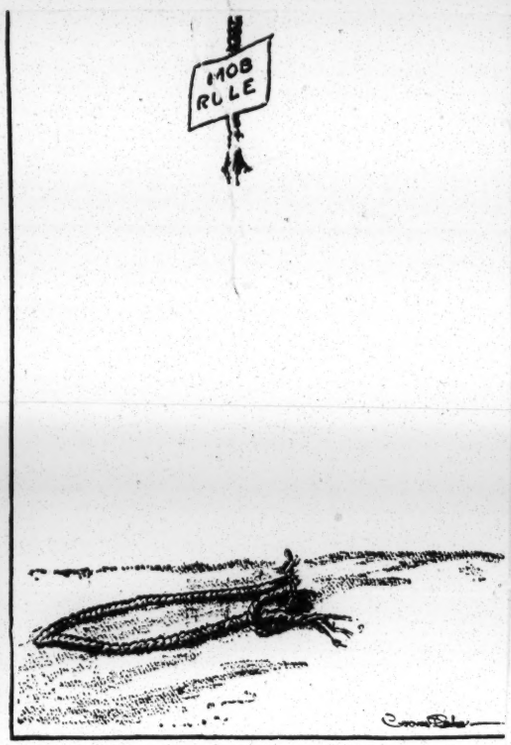
BOLSHEVISM'S RIGHT-HAND MAN.
—Plaschke in the Louisville *Times*.

GOVERNOR EDWIN P. MORROW,
Who has shown the way to stop lynching.



A VICTORY FOR THE LAW.
—Page in the Louisville *Courier-Journal*.

KENTUCKY'S GOVERNOR, AND KENTUCKY CARTOONS INDORSING HIS METHODS WITH THE MOB.

Mob Law in America

Independent 7-4-20

THE National Association for the Advancement of Colored People held its eleventh annual convention at Atlanta early in June. Five hundred delegates from forty-three states were present to represent this widspread organization and to hear discussions on such problems as lynching, discriminatory laws and the movement of the negro population to northern cities. It was pointed out that during the year 1919, 84 persons were lynched in the United States, of whom 78 were negroes. Three-fifths of all the lynchings took place in the four states of Georgia, Mississippi, Arkansas and Alabama. For the whole thirty-year period of 1889-1918 there were 3224 mob murders in the United States, with 2522 negro and 702 white victims.

Instead of putting a stop to lynchings and race riots the spread of the negro population over the country has but increased the area of lawlessness. On June 15 the city of Duluth, Minnesota, was disgraced by the hanging of three negroes by a large mob which met with no effective resistance from the local authorities. There has also been a rather mysterious race riot in Chicago, in which "red" politics seems to have been involved as well as the usual color line between blacks and whites. A crowd of negroes belonging to an "Abyssinian" association, said to have for its object the colonization of Abyssinia with American negro emigrants, held a demonstration on the night of June 20. One feature of this demonstration was the burning of an American flag. A party of sailors and several of the police interfered at this point and there was an exchange of shots, for the "Abyssinians" had taken the precaution of going armed. An American sailor and a cigar store keeper were killed and a negro policeman was seriously wounded.

LYNCHING BELT EXTENDED TO DULUTH.

The lynching of the three negroes at Duluth is just as deplorable, just as offensive to all sense of order and equity, just as much of a reproach to American institutions, as if it had taken place where the winds bite less shrewdly and where the season of frost is much shorter. The psychology of the mob is well ununderstood, unfortunate as it is that America has had so many opportunities to study it. With energy and show of resolution a mob in the formative stage may be opposed successfully and dispersed, but may become irresistible if those qualities are absent in the representatives of the law. The Governor of Kentucky has shown how the lynching spirit may be dealt with effectively. What will the Governor of Minnesota do?

A lynching party in a Southern rural county seat attacking an antiquated jail, defended only by the Sheriff and a deputy or two, is one thing. A lynching party attacking prisoners held in custody in a modern, well-equipped town with a trained force of armed police, is quite another thing. That American citizens should be prompted to take the law into their own hands is as lamentable in the one case as the other, but the guardians of the peace in the town have the less excuse. Great shame attaches to Duluth. The allegation that one, perhaps all of the three put to death, were innocent is doubtless true.

ST. LOUIS MO GLOBE DEMOCRAT
AUGUST 7, 1920

TWO AMERICAN MOBS.

Two shameful riots, involving death, injuries and wanton destruction of property occurred in the United States Thursday, one in Denver and the other in West Frankfort, Ill. One was caused by class prejudice and the other by race prejudice. In both the mob spirit got beyond bounds and the mob went far beyond its original purpose in its destructiveness. This is inevitable. Contempt for law and for lawful authority, when once it breaks restraint, leads to excesses of all sorts, unjustified by any sort of alleged provocation or reason. Mobs have occurred in all times and in all nations, human nature being the same from the beginning of time, but they have occurred less often in those countries where there is an enlightened citizenship and serious respect for law and the rights of others. They occurred less frequently in our own country than since mass selfishness has succeeded mass respect for law.

One of the meanest human impulses is instinctive hostility to strangers, especially to those of another race. It is remarkable that in a country like this made up in its 106,000,000 of more than half born in foreign countries or children of such, that race prejudice should still be so strong that occasional outbursts like that at West Frankfort could occur. The reason assigned for it is utterly unable to justify it. Assuming that some of the foreign colony did commit the two murders charged to them and that they had also robbed a bank or two, it is true that the vast majority of murders and bank robberies in this country are committed by native-born citizens. Race has nothing to do with it. If so, then the people of the United States stand indicted before the world as a race unfit to be called civilized, because more bank robberies and holdups are committed by American citizens than by the people of any other country on earth. Also more murders are committed in this country than in almost all the rest of civilization combined during what may be called normal times. We are in no position to take a racial stand on the subject of crime. On the contrary we need to take a firm stand for law and order, respect for law and for authority, protection of the lives and rights of every person under all circumstances and a decent regard for the equities of human association. A mob is not a cause, but a result. The real problem of prevention is to inculcate greater respect for law and the rights of others.

NEW YORK CITY GLOBE
JUNE 16, 1920

A NATIONAL NEGRO PROBLEM.

Duluth is not in Georgia, Mississippi, Kentucky, or even Missouri. It is in Minnesota. Yet in Duluth last night a mob of five thousand persons stormed the police station, and, capturing six Negroes, lynched three of them for their alleged attack upon a white girl.

The lynching follows rather closely a similar proceeding in Omaha, Neb., and a race riot in Chicago. These events, in turn, stand in a suggested relationship to a migration of Negroes northward since 1914 which has been estimated at over 1,100,000. The movement was pronounced even in 1910, when a net migration south to north of 376,456 blacks was shown by the census. It was greatly encouraged by the war. Shortage of immigrants, which fell from 1,197,892 in 1913 to but a few hundred thousand in 1917, created an economic demand. Better educational advantages and better treatment before the law acted as strong auxiliary inducements to send the Negro to northern industrial centres.

The case of Duluth, following those of Omaha and Chicago, indicate that in one of his expectations the Negro has been disappointed. He is not receiving fair treatment in criminal cases at the hands of northern communities. As he has tended to become to the north what he has been to the south, the roughness with

which he has been handled has increased. The north has criticized the south bitterly for Negro lynchings. Brought in contact with Negro crime, it reaches for rope and tar barrel.

The full implications of this fact have not been comprehended. They go beyond the mere indefensible savagery of the individual incident. They suggest that the Negro problem, so long the south's problem only, is now the nation's. It has been comparatively easy to condemn lynching while it was a purely southern manifestation. Now the north must recognize that something more than condemnation is needed. There is that about the Negro and the white which apparently make for savagery like Duluth's regardless of geographical situation and tradition. Lynching is, of course, an impossible method of dealing with any problem, and especially with a racial one. It is growing more impossible in the case of the Negro, because he is gradually getting the intelligence to resent and protest against what he once merely suffered. There are four hundred Negro journals in the United States, says Professor Robert T. Kerlin of the Virginia Military Institute, most of them ably conducted and all of them articulate against the unjust treatment of the Negro. The results of a continued national injustice are conceivably many and all undesirable. At present the radical groups are alone extending promises of justice to the Negro. The effect of such incidents as the Duluth lynching is logically the radicalization of the black man. Such a change is, of course, inconceivable. The liberals of both the south and the north cannot permit it. Nevertheless, it remains a threat while the Negro problem, now national instead of sectional, has no solution but one of violence.

CHICAGO ILL JOURNAL
NOVEMBER 18. 1920

The problem
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Nevertheless, the mob is worse tha
disease that it aims to cure. A mob
dom knows whether its victim is guilt
the crime with which he is charged, or n
Most of its members know absolutely noth-
ing of the case in question. They hear
that a certain man is guilty, and they
assume that what they have heard is true.
The alleged culprit is not tried. He is
lynched, that is to say, he is murdered.
The mob spirit is in itself a form of crim-
inal activity and the tendency to mob for-
mation should be regarded at all times and
in all places as one of the direst of human
evils.

CHICAGO ILL JOURNAL
JUNE 17, 1920

Lynching Does Not Pay

A few weeks ago a gathering of southern business men asked a negro leader to tell them why workers of his race were flocking northward. The negro took the platform and told home truths with a frankness which no Anglo-Saxon could surpass. He told his white audience that the colored men whom he represents care nothing for what is called social equality, but much for political liberty and more for the chance to educate their children; and neither political freedom nor educational opportunity is within reach of millions of black men in the south.

Most of all, the speaker declared, the negro wants personal safety and the protection of the law; and these, through large sections of the south, he does not get. Not only are black men lynched for minor offenses, but in many cases they have been lynched when not guilty of any offense, merely suspected of being guilty. Negroes were coming north for votes, for schools and for safety; and if the south hoped to keep its colored workers, it must provide these things.

The convention of southern white men gave the negro speaker a vote of thanks for his courageous truthfulness. Confronted with the same kind of speech, what would a Duluth audience do?

The crime for which three negroes were lynched in the Minnesota town is most dastardly, and well deserves the death penalty. But what assurance is there that the penalty was inflicted on the guilty persons? Obviously, none. The mob seized six men, hanged three and released three; and might as well have decided the fate of its victims by lot as by the mock "trial" which it held. It is not so long ago that a Mississippi white man committed suicide because the negro whom he had helped to lynch was proved innocent.

In scores of cases, innocence of the victims is probable, though proof is lacking. Passing that point, there is an argument which ought to appeal to the dullest and most prejudiced mind.

Lynching does not pay. Its chief alleged object in assault cases is to give protection to white women. White women are incomparably safer among the black populations of Bermuda, Barbadoes and Jamaica, where lynching is unknown, than in some of our own states where negro suspects are sacrificed to mob fury every year. The second alleged object is to spare the victim of an assault the shame of public acknowledgment. Why not spare her the shame of the assault, as the islands mentioned actually do?

In the baleful light of our own race riots, Chicago has no right to point the finger of civic scorn at Duluth. But law abiding men everywhere have the right to denounce mob violence anywhere, and the duty to do so as well as the right. Lynching is a crime and, like all other crime, it is a blunder. It does not pay.

BRAIN AND BACKBONE

NEW YORK CITY EVE. WORLD
FEBRUARY 10, 1920

GOV. MORROW of Kentucky seems to be a man with a brain and a spinal column, both in good working order and in their proper places.

His handling of the Lexington mob situation seems to mark him as a wise and fearless leader. He truly served his State under conditions which have caused weaker men to fail. His action deserves the heartiest support of Kentuckians and every lover of law and order.

Certainly all will regret—and none more than Gov. Morrow—the need for the shooting of the members of the mob intent on lynching the negro murderer. But there was a very real need, which the Kentucky executive met in manlike fashion. His action should be an example for other Governors.

Public sentiment in the country as a whole condemns lynch law as a denial of right and justice and civilization. It has come to a point where either the States must check lawlessness of the mob or the Federal Government will be required to step in and do so. A law to this effect has received serious consideration in Congress. Either the Governors must enforce the law and insure legal protection to suspected criminals or the Federal power will be required to do so.

In the present case the issue seems to be particularly clear. There will be general satisfaction that the law acted with despatch in the conviction of Lockett.

It is to be hoped that the influential citizens of Kentucky will rally round the Governor and uphold his courageous action.

CHICAGO ILL EXAMINER
JULY 5, 1920

Letters From the People

"STANDING SIDE BY SIDE."

Editor Herald and Examiner:

Sir—I desire to commend your editorial entitled "White Men and Negroes Standing Side by Side." Such action as that taken by the Negro and white people of that district in co-operating to restore order and hunt down the murderers is an example that will be of service all over the United States.

Such action and publicity as given to this matter in your editorial also is of great service in bringing about kindlier relation between Americans of different color and yet true, stanch Americans almost without exception.

ARTHUR BURRAGE FARWELL,
President Chicago Law and Order League.

his doom. In this they are away ahead of lynching mobs.

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
JUNE 17, 1920

Attacked a Girl at South Bend.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., June 16.—Negroes employed by the same circus as the three who were lynched in Duluth last night, following an attack on a white girl, attempted to assault Helen Penrod of South Bend when the show was in this city on June 7.

The assailants of the South Bend girl escaped, being hidden by companions, the police said here today.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People yesterday telegraphed to Governor Burnquist of Minnesota its commendation on his action in sending State troops to Duluth, where the three negroes were lynched.

The New York headquarters of the organization, in its message, offered the aid of a staff of investigators in running down those responsible for the killings.

Governor Burnquist, who is also President of the St. Paul Branch of the Association, has been one of the staunch supporters of its work. The national organization offered him the aid of its 328 branches and membership of 100,000 to help in running down the lynchers. The association's telegram, signed by James Woldon Johnson, its Field Secretary, said in part:

"Prompt apprehension and rigorous punishment of lynchers of negroes and violators of the law of the State of Minnesota will have a wholesome and salutary effect throughout the nation. As Governor of State and President of St. Paul Branch of National Association for Advancement of Colored People, may we urge you to use every power at your command to prevent further disorder and arrest lynchers? Commend action in sending troops. Advise us if we can be of assistance. Can furnish staff investigators if needed."

A WAY WITH MOB LAW

On Tuesday of this week two negroes were burned in Texas, charged with having killed their landlord.

A sheriff in Oklahoma says that one of the negroes burned was innocent of the crime charged, and he is inclined to think the second negro was also innocent.

This case, assuming the Oklahoma sheriff is correct, points out the gravest danger in connection with what is called lynch law. The great objection is that innocent people in many instances have to suffer, and usually the penalty is the extreme one.

It has been this way with lynch law since the beginning of time. There is always somebody who takes advantage of the situation to wreck vengeance on a fancied enemy. People grow tired of this, come to feel that nobody is safe, and then there is a demand to return to regular proceedure of the law courts.

These law courts sometimes do poorly, but at least it is rarely indeed they send an innocent man to

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Is the Rapist in the Mulatto the Black Man Or the White Man

By ZELDA STEWART CHARTERS

NEW YORK CITY CALL
JULY 11, 1920

THE New York Globe's editorial on "The Negro as a National Problem" covers so many important points on the subject that it suggests a further exploration into the deeper stratum of the underlying psychological impulses which give fascination to our holy crusades against the crime of Negro rape. The sweetly touching concern of the chivalrous American man for the "honor" of his women folk brings tears to the eyes. Of all the beautiful traits in the American character this one lies closest to the heart of the female of the Yankee species, for it gives her always such a comforting sense of security. We Northern women have felt that purity was valued rather more highly in the South, but the Northern man has begun to champion himself; for even Duluth has had a lynching and Omaha did her share some time ago.

It is true that there is somethng extremely repulsive about the description of a lynching mob and its methods, but after all everything has its ugly side, and the important thing about any disagreeable activity—even war—is to look at its motive and not its means of accomplishment. Certainly the aim of a lynchng party, conducted for expiation of the "usual crime," is beyond reproach, for what better purpose can fire the imagination and the zeal of any American man or boy than the protection of the "chastity" of American womanhood? Lynching is deplorable because it is lawless; but there is a higher law than simple earthly justice which enters into this question of lynching for rape, which lifts it almost into the realm of religion. Why is it that this zealous enthusiasm seems to almost dominate the mind of the American man? He is so obsessed by it that his guardian spirt even hovers over distant and despised Russia to an extent that renders him incapable of seeing anything else in that wretched country but the horror of its "nationalized women." Why is it? Is it because he feels that by lynching a few helpless, howling Negroes he can wipe out of his own mind the memory of the uncounted thousands of prostitutes in the United States?

The mob which did such valiant work in Omaha was said to be composed largely of ex-service men. Is it not quote possible that the psychological motivation which spurred these young Galahads on to action was a brooding over the staggering figures on syphilis and gonorrhea with which the Surgeon-General electrified the nation after the army was drafted? Rape is a different thing from traffic with prostitutes to be sure, but surely any healthy minded, normal man or boy who had besmirched his sacred body and soiled his sense of decency by an inconceivable, intimate contact with the degenerate or feeble-minded, diseased inmates of a public brothel would find his conscience somewhat mollified, his self-respect just a little appeased, if he assisted in the hilarious lynching of one lonely, screaming black man to protest the women who were not in public brothels, and therefore inaccessible to him! It seems to me that this is a holy and wholesome thought worth dwelling on? I offer it not only as a theory of explanation for the allurement of the great American sport, but as a suggestion that perhaps the victim of a lynching party is not the only one in the crowd who is "expiating" his sins against American womanhood, when that woman is either helpless and young, wandering through empty lots on a dark night, or else mentally deficient, physically or morally degenerate, or desperately poor and therefore easy to take advantage of.

It seems that the Duluth method was "Eenie, meenie, minie, mo, ketch a nigger by the toe; if he hollers lynch him. One, two, three, four, five, six; four, five, six, you're out; one, two, three, you're it." Bring the rope. Oh, joy and chocolate caramels, the rope broke! Bring another. "Remember the white girl!"

There are several little items that are always left out of these reports of Negro lynchings which ought to make interesting news. I should think that it would interest everybody to know whether the guilty man (or the selected principal of the drama, whether guilty or not) is a black Negro or whether he is a mulatto. I know I am always very curious on that point, and, since one seldom sees a really black, full-blooded Negro any more, it ought to be very interesting; and with our great ingenuity in other ways, it ought to be quite possible to establish some sort of a clinical system by which we could determne whether it is the white man or the Negro in the criminal which has impelled him to commit the horrible outrage of rape, and we might eventually find some means of lynching the Negro in him but conserving the Caucasian ingredient to bear his share of the white man's burden.

Also, if he were half white, wouldn't it be very instructive to know whether his mother had been a mentally deficient inmate of a Negro house of prostitution patronized by white men because it was cheap?

About two years ago I was walking along a street in Washington one night and heard a well-dressed, rather good-looking white man haggling with a Negro woman over her price, right out on the open street, in tones I could not help but hear. Is it not quite plausible, at least a psychological hypothesis, that this gentleman would find considerable relief from his self-contempt and a sense of vindicating not only a "woman's honor" but his own honor and the honor of his white race, if he participated in a lynchng spree, especially if he found himself made a popular hero thereby? I have lived in the South a great deal, but I never get over my amazement at the number of almost white "colored people" I see on the street. I once lived for some time in a large establishment in a Southern state where there were 40 Negroes employed, not one of whom was a full-blooded Negro. I know of at least one merry lynching party, held some time ago in a small Virginia town, which was led by a man, a leading citizen, who had a half-black son who had been lynched for rape in another state; and although the men who have fathered our astonishingly large mulatto, quadroon and octoroon population seem to consciously feel no shame for their part in it, is it not quite possible that there is a rankling undercurrent of self-disgust in them which finds much consolation in the outlet of a spectacular lynching or, better still, one of those joyful occasions when they "burn a nigger at the stake"?

There is another side to this question which I have never seen mentioned which, it seems to me, needs much overhauling; that is, the position of the woman victim herself. There is probably no woman in the world, no matter if she is utterly abandoned in her moral conduct by her own choice, who has not a horror and terror of a forcible violation of her inherent rights in her own body. It is a thing that makes everyone cringe and shudder even to think of. But if a girl or an older woman is subjected to this outrage by a sex-mad brute, either white or black, or black and white, drunk or sober, is that not enough in itself without the added misery of suffering the social odium of the word "ruined," which even the newspapers use in reporting cases of this kind—to say nothing of the local village grannies of all varieties, who talk about the "violation of chastity" of a girl who has been thus victimized until they make her feel all her life that she has been morally polluted? I knew of one little girl in a small North Carolina town who committed suicide after such an experience because of the attitude toward her. Hasn't this old world made about enough passages around its orbit that it is nearly time for us to get away from this kind of thing? And hasn't this archaic idea of morals more or less to do with the pious fanaticism of the crusading spirit of a lynching mob—that self-righteous, justifying attitude which men take toward Negro lynching, which makes the whole miserable business so hopeless and so difficult to cope with?

A woman who is raped by a big muscled, sex-crazed animal of any color is not "ruined," any more than if she were run over by an automobile truck. She is the victim of a nerve-racking, physical accident, caused by an object larger and more powerful than herself; and her misfortune has no more to do with her morals and her "chastity" than if she had been hit by a subway train.

The Globe is undoubtedly right. The Negro is coming North in large numbers. Everywhere he is growing rebellious against the treatment he has to endure; and while I have no patience with the rag-worn chatter about the desire of the Negro to intermarry with the white—I know it is not true—I also know that there are many mentally sub-normal, highly oversexed, and even atavistic black men, who in irresponsible moments, when their caution is off guard, will find a grewsome, insane delight in taking the one thing above all things on earth that is forbidden them—a white woman. There is no doubt at all that white women North and South are going to be more and more exposed to this dreadful thing as we of the third and fourth generation begin to pay for the sins of our fathers who indulged in the luxury of traffic in slaves. In the favorits words of the novelists, "the woman always pays," but it is quite enough for her to pay in physical suffering, possible infection and nervous shock; for the love of heaven, let us do away with this ancient Puritanical and Judaic piffle about "chastity" and moral "ruin."

N Y C POST
MAY 25, 1920

A National Reproach

The House Judiciary Committee has reported favorably a bill which would make lynching a Federal crime and imposes fines on lynching mobs and on counties where lynchings occur. It is a bill which should have been enacted into law long ago. The individual States are unable or unwilling to wipe out a stain on this country's name which makes protests against Irish misrule and expressions of sympathy for starving Armenians a shameful impertinence. The instances in which prosecutions have ever followed lynchings are few and far between and convictions are practically unheard of. There may be Americans who have become hardened to the tales of atrocities committed by armed bands of blood-lusting maniacs, of scenes at the stake where the torturers pose about the remains of their victim while photographers make a few "specials" for the morning papers. But there cannot be many to whom the accounts of these recurring crimes are anything but reminders of a human and a national duty unfulfilled. Indignation and horror should now be translated into action.

THE KENTUCKY CURE FOR LYNCHING

Literary Digest 2-29-20

"WHERE WILL HADES BREAK LOOSE NEXT?" asked the Washington *Star* last September after the Omaha riot in which a negro was lynched, the city's mayor maltreated, and the court-house burned. The stage was all set for a similar outbreak at the Lexington, Ky., court-house on February 9, but the mob failed in its attack as conspicuously as it had succeeded at Omaha. "They have shown us at Lexington how to handle a mob that storms a court-house," admits the Omaha *World-Herald*. As a result of the orders given by Governor Morrow to check the mob, and the manner in which they were carried out by Adjutant-General DeWeese, of the State militia, six dead and two score wounded are the net result of the crowd's attempt to lynch a negro who was at that time in the court-house being sentenced to death for the murder of a twelve-year-old white schoolgirl. For the first time in its peace-time history, the "Queen City" of the Blue Grass was placed under martial law after Federal troops had been called to the scene to prevent further outbreaks. Their mastery of the situation is shown by the fact that, two days after the riot, the negro prisoner was marched through the streets to the station.

Within five days of the commission of the crime by the negro he was traced by bloodhounds and captured; the grand jury returned an indictment; the Circuit Judge fixt the day for trial and appointed two of Kentucky's ablest lawyers to defend the culprit; a jury found him guilty; he was sentenced to die on March 11, and after the trial confessed his crime. While the trial was in progress a mob of several hundred farmers and Lexington citizens gathered about the court-house, muttering threats of vengeance. The Adjutant-General advised them to disperse, and over his signature declared that if necessary, to protect the prisoner, the militia would open fire. But they came on. "The mob that sought the prisoner's life could do no more than the law at that moment was doing," declares the Buffalo *Enquirer*. "While the action by the State militia was deplorable, bloodshed was necessary to preserve the sanctity of the law; it is to be borne in mind that the victims themselves forced the shedding of their blood by their determined advance on the court-house," adds this paper, and this sentiment coincides with that of the I[illegible] *Sun*, the Kansas City *Journal*, the Pittsburg *Sun*, the Cincinnati *Commercial Tribune*, the Ithaca *Journal-News*, the St. Louis *Star*, the Baltimore *News*, the Pittsburg *Chronicle-Telegraph*, the Knoxville *Sentinel*, the Lancaster (Pa.) *Examiner*, and the Washington *Star*.

Lexington considers that she is in disgrace, say the papers of that city, but other communities see in the determined action of the Governor a new era in which the law is to be upheld at all costs, whether it is invoked in the interest of the white or black race. Certainly there has never been a more striking illustration of the wisdom of using force at the right moment than was given at Lexington. Says *The Herald* of that city:

"Two great facts stand out from the day of horror. The creature who did to death an innocent child was sentenced to death in accord with the law within five days of his unspeakable crime. That fact is notice to every creature in Kentucky that punishment sure and swift, death certain and terrible, awaits him who lays violent hands on woman or child.

"The second great fact is that the law is sacred, that he who attempts to violate the law goes to meet death. The life of no individual is so sacred as the maintenance of the majesty of the law, so that all may have the protection of the impartial, rigid, and prompt administration of justice."

After Federal troops had been called to the scene, the militia company which had executed the Governor's orders to keep back the mob were called into the reception-room of the State executive, who addrest them. Said Governor Morrow:

"I want to congratulate this company upon your courage, fidelity, and devotion to duty that you manifested yesterday.

"You did not defend on yesterday the murderer. What you defended was the supreme law of this State and the good name of Kentucky. You have done your duty, and as your commander-in-chief I thank you for it."

"There has been too much laxity in dealing with crucial situations of this kind," emphatically declares the Richmond *Virginian*, and the Buffalo *Express* agrees that the mob interfered with justice because the idea has been allowed to develop through many years that, "in crimes of this class, when committed by negroes, the right of punishment belongs to the populace rather than to the State." The Pittsburg *Sun* asserts that heretofore "mobs, both Southern and Northern, have been dealt with in too gentle a fashion," and is sure that "if the South had a few more Lexingtons to meet mobs with bullets instead of applause," mobs would soon cease to be fashionable. "Until now," note the Rochester *Post-Express*, "public opinion in some Southern States has tacitly if not openly justified lynching for certain offenses, the object being that the terror thus inspired would lessen such crimes." "But," this paper adds, "a new order has begun for the South."

"Kentucky has set an example for the country," believes the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, and the Duluth *News-Tribune* reminds us that "the bloody affair at Lexington is the first such sequel to a lynching expedition in generations." "The incident proved the utter senselessness of mobs, and the comparative ease with which they may be frustrated by officials who have backbone," points out the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*. The Pittsburg *Dispatch* sees no difference between the attack on the court-house and one which might have been launched at any seat of government, and asserts that the "Lexington mob was just as lawless as if the attack had been made upon the Governor's mansion and life." "The law can not be ruthlessly elbowed aside by the mob, or chaos like that which reigns in Russia will quickly develop," points out the Raleigh *News and Observer*. The Philadelphia *Press* concludes that Governor Morrow's way "is the only way," and the Ithaca *Journal-News* agrees that "the mob received the only sort of reception that could stop it—force." As if in agreement, the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* tells us why force was necessary:

"For several years the world has been run by force. Violence has been the habit of human thought. It is reacting upon us to such an extent that we are inclined to think of the strong arm first, when things do not go to please us, and the rights of others afterward or not at all. This will in time subside, but that recession will be hastened and the respect for human rights and the orderly processes of the law will be deeper if every citizen who takes his citizenship seriously will yield willing and loyal obedience to all the laws of the land, regardless of his approval of them or how they affect his personal or business interests."

"A mob can not be dispersed by moral suasion," declares the Pittsburg *Chronicle-Telegraph*. "The only effective argument is that which the mob attempts to use itself—force," it adds, and goes on to point out the mental attitude—if there is any such thing—of the ordinary mob:

"As a rule the majority are unfamiliar even with the circumstances of the crime or the probability that the one whose life they seek is the actual perpetrator. Psychologists tell us that a passion has been aroused which must be satisfied or run its course, and that the mob bent on lynching is not animated by the alleged primary motive which is its excuse."

"The strength of civilization lies in adhering to its precepts, even under severest provocation; are we to command respect for the law only a part of the time and surrender to the mob at other times?" cries the St. Louis *Star*. "Upon that basis organized society can not endure."

PITTSBURG PA PRESS
MAY 28, 1920

A New Move Against Lynchers

GENERALLY speaking, the more local self-government we have in this country, the nearer we shall come to the ideals of true democracy. It will be a happy day when the largest possible measure of home rule shall be accorded to and practiced by cities, states, boroughs, and the smaller government groups.

Certain great national interests and problems there will always be which can properly be dealt with only by the federal government. But the present trend toward undue centralization of power is one that careful students of history cannot, for the most part, witness without deep misgivings. Centralization is always the prelude to, and method of, tyranny.

It is a great pity that state and county governments have failed so conspicuously in one respect in this country as to make federal invasion of their prerogative in that respect not only excusable but apparently quite necessary. We refer to the suppression of lynching. Once virtually confined to the south, it has of late years become distressingly common even in northern states, and for some reason—perhaps because the northern and southern people do not materially differ in the prejudices that nourish the evil—lynchings multiply instead of decreasing as we advance (supposedly) in civilization.

The upshot of it all is that, in the opinion of those who are most earnestly resolved to wipe away so great a stain upon our country, our state, and county governments can no longer be trusted to vindicate the regular tribunals and processes of the law from Judge Lynch's bloody usurpations.

A bill has accordingly been introduced in congress, and has been favorably reported upon by the judiciary committee of the House, making lynching a federal crime and imposing heavy fines upon counties in which lynchings occur. Allegheny county paid a fine of several million dollars for permitting the railroad labor riots of 1877. Legislation of that sort is severe but rather effective. If, as it seems, there is no other way of halting the lynching evil, congress should not hesitate to adopt it.

ALBANY N Y JOURNAL
NOVEMBER 4, 1920

Alike Guilty.

In a Florida town, on Tuesday, a Negro who had the temerity to attempt to vote was put away from the poll. Enraged at being thus deprived of a privilege of an American citizen, he shot and killed two of the men who had wronged him.

Then a mob hanged him to a tree.

It is superfluous to say that the wrong which he suffered did not justify or excuse the commission of his crime, or mitigate it, even though he knew that appeal to the law would be futile for him.

But neither did his crime justify, or excuse, or mitigate the crime of the mob. In his case the vengeance of the law would have been sure and swift.

The mob and the Negro were alike guilty.

BROOKLYN N Y EAGLE
OCTOBER 6, 1920

After lynching four Negroes innocent in the eyes of the law, a Florida mob is now hunting for "the real murderer." And yet they wonder at the increase of emigration of colored folks to the North! Planters who lack help seem blinder than the proverbial bat.

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NEW YORK CITY GLOBE
JULY 8 1920

ONE MORE AMERICAN ATROCITY.

The north no longer comes into court with clean hands to charge the south with the crime of lynching—not after what happened last year at Chicago, a little later at Omaha, and a few days ago at Duluth. There is, however, this difference: the northern riots and lynchings took place under the spur of an extraordinary excitement, whereas the southerner who defends lynchings at all (and there are very many who do) does so on the ground that they are a necessary part of a system of race repression. He keeps the Negro down by terror, as the Germans kept the Belgians down and as the Bolsheviki in the earlier days of their revolution kept their political opponents down. This week two Negroes were burned alive by an organized mob at Paris, Texas. Their alleged crime was not the usual one of assault upon women, but the murder of two white landlords following a heated quarrel over rent. Although the men are said to have made confessions, the county attorney thinks they may not have been guilty. The only action taken by the authorities seems to have been to patrol the Negro quarter after the lynching and to search for other Negroes possibly implicated in the original killing.

A white man who committed an unpremeditated murder during a quarrel probably would not receive the death penalty in Texas. He might escape scot-free, or with a light prison sentence, if he was able to convince the jury that he acted, or thought he was acting, in self-defense. If he had killed a Negro he almost certainly would escape with light punishment. In no case would he be in any danger of being burned alive. Burning is not, in fact, a penalty for murder or rape; it is the punishment inflicted on the inferior race for the crime of rebelling against the superior race. Were it not for this relation of the races the most bestial crimes would be punished by due process of law, as in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred they are in the northern states.

The white men killed in Texas were landlords. The Negroes were tenants. One of the phases of the race situation in the rural south is that the Negro farm hand, far more than the white farm worker in the north, finds it difficult to get land of his own. In many cases he must work as a tenant, under a contract which leaves him at the mercy of his white landlord. It is a natural law of human society that crimes of violence are more frequent under such circumstances than they are in a free community.

WHEN?

THE mob that lynched three negroes in Duluth, Minn., added another line to a record which is the gravest blot on civilization and popular respect for law in the United States.

No civil or military force in Duluth prevented crime to avenge crime. No power stopped the bloodthirsty execution of mob vengeance on prisoners already in the grasp of the law. No influence kept citizens of an American community from making beasts of themselves in contempt of the principles upon which their civic life and welfare depend.

Attempts to punish the guilty in such cases too often prove half-hearted and futile.

When will there be a strong, concerted movement of prevention?

NEW YORK CITY EVE. WORLD
JUNE 17, 1920

In sections of the country where lynchings are most frequent, there are still enough self-respecting, law-abiding Americans to oppose a formidable mass of resistance to these sudden furies of the mob.

The crime and the danger of an outbreak of lawlessness to avenge it are usually known to the surrounding community.

When will the decent part of that community make a prompt and organized effort to prevent the ugly thing that threatens?

Lynching would not live long where public sentiment was actively and overwhelmingly against it.

It is the paleness of public sentiment that emboldens the lynchers.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE
MAY 29, 1920

THE CHAMBLISS VERDICT.

The conviction of Dorsey Chambliss, Negro ex-policeman, of the seduction of Bertha Wiebeck, a 17 year old white girl, marks a real triumph of justice over race prejudice and pandering politics. Negroes and whites alike should give thanks for the verdict. When such a case is put into the hands of a jury, guilt established, and punishment meted out, faith in our judicial system is strengthened.

With faith in justice thus justified the prejudice which instigates race riots and mob violence loses its strongest support. When whites can be thus assured that the guilty will be punished, regardless of race, they can cease to take the law into their own hands safe in the knowledge that justice will be administered through legal channels. When the same realization comes to Negroes they also can cease to resent prejudice with violence, and leave their wrongs to the authorities set up to right them. A better understanding between the races and a lessening of disgraceful clashes should result.

In this case the crime was a crime. The color of the guilty man had nothing to do with that fact. The fact that a policeman in uniform lures a young girl into a disorderly house is in itself sufficient cause for prompt and drastic punishment. The question of the girl's innocence or the policeman's race has nothing to do with it. In the case of the Wiebeck girl, the tragedy of confession and death was necessary to bring the matter before the authorities.

Once in the hands of the authorities it should have been settled promptly upon its merits, but instead of treating it without prejudice the authorities allowed pandering politics to take a hand. Instead of leaving the case clear as that of a policeman accused of seduction, politics presented the matter as the case of a Negro falsely accused because of race prejudice. Continuance after continuance was granted. Every effort was made to block justice until the case became such a scandal that the attorney general of the state had to step in and the Chicago Political Equality league requested Ald. John H. Lyle to take the Chambliss defense out of the hands of his law firm, Lyle & Harrold. It had assumed the character of a defense of vice for the sake of votes. It was equally an exploitation of race prejudice for the sake of votes.

That a conviction has finally been obtained despite these evil influences does not remove the fact that such influences were used and still exist, although weakened by the verdict. They are as strong only as the votes to which they pander.

In that thought lies an opportunity for the women of Chicago to make practical use of their good influence and their votes to correct the evil conditions disclosed. If the Chicago Woman's club, for instance, shall say without equivocation that any political organization which thus panders to vice and prejudice for votes shall immediately lose the votes which the women cast or influence, politicians will cease to be panders for political gain.

Justice in this case has done much to protect women. Women can show their appreciation and further safeguard themselves and their sisters by making it too costly for such a situation to develop again.

N Y C WORLD
FEBRUARY 10, 1920

KENTUCKY'S REAL GOVERNOR.

The new Republican Governor of Kentucky, Edwin P. Morrow by name, told a mob bent upon lynching a Negro murderer at that moment on trial that a militia company on duty by his orders had been instructed to shoot to kill, and the event demonstrated the truth of his statement and the firmness of his purpose.

Five persons are dead as the result of the firing, but sad as was the necessity for the sacrifice of their lives, the most abhorrent thing that perished at Lexington was the spirit of lawlessness. Four thousand people moving in concert to override government were instantly transformed by that volley into fugitives having respect as never before perhaps for the force if not for the forms of law.

While this tragedy was being enacted, orderly justice so defended was proceeding in the adjacent Court House to the conviction of the prisoner by due process. Thus the majesty of law was vindicated in two ways almost on the same spot. With a Gov. Morrow in every State where the evil prevails, the lynching abomination would soon become only a shameful memory.

NEW YORK CITY CALL
FEBRUARY 13, 1920

The blood of ev'ry South'n gen'm mus' fa'ly bawl whenst he read in the peppa that the flow' of ou' Kaintucky chivalry was cut down by the mu'derous fiah of troops in the ve'y act of eendulgin' in ou' national spo't of havin' a little fun with a Niggra. What was the use, sah, of the waw to make Democracy safe, we inquiah, if the ve'y foundation stone, sah, of the Democratic pa'ty be thus removed? Fo' who, we baig to submit, will ventu' on a lynching bee if anybody's gwan to get killed exceptin' of the Niggra?

Mob Injustice and Justice Through Law.

SOME months back a man up in Canada, accused of murdering a four-year-old girl, was seized by a mob with the intent of executing him outside of the law. He protested his innocence and was released. Tried later before a jury of his peers, he was acquitted.

BINGHAMTON N. Y. SUN
NOVEMBER 27, 1920

Some time ago, in Texas, a Negro youth, accused of the usual crime, was taken in hand by a mob which sought to inflict the usual punishment. He was twice rescued from that mob. The other day a jury of white men, sitting in Fort Worth, and having heard all the evidence, acquitted him.

Lynching is never justifiable. Mob violence is never right. Of all human things, mobs are the least intelligent, the least likely to act wisely or to do justly.

THE MOB REVEALS OUR NEEDS.

CHICAGO ILL JOURNAL
JULY 8, 1920

The sudden serious outbreak of mob violence at West Frankfort, Ill., calls attention abruptly to two things. One is the great potential danger of such riots; the other is the means available under orderly government to suppress them.

The danger is threefold. It lies first in the community directly involved, where lives and property are destroyed, second in the possibility of extension of such destruction to other communities, and third in the general menace to law and order. Viewed in that light, the problem expands immediately from a local to a state issue.

As a state issue the first demand is for suppression. Order must be restored and lives and property protected before anything else can be considered. The secondary demand is for prevention. That can be no remedy for the present difficulty, but it can become an outgrowth of the trouble.

CHICAGO ILL TRIBUNE
AUGUST 7, 1920

In the emergency the only means of restoring order is by force. Three regiments of the national guard represent our available limit of such force. They have proved their efficiency in similar situations, and no doubt will restore order in the present case, but their strength is limited. Expansion of mob violence to other districts might easily go beyond the limitations of the guard. In such case only a call for federal troops would remedy the situation. The possibility seems to warrant new stimulation of enlistment in the national guard organization provided for under the new army bill. Every effort should be made to assist and encourage the officers charged with reorganization of the guard. They are doing a public service. The public will show only ordinary wisdom in assisting them in every manner possible.

When peace is restored in the riot zone the task of devising methods of prevention of future riots comes uppermost. One method is immediately available. It is the prompt trial and punishment of leaders of the mob. That was accomplished in Chicago after the riots of a year ago. It can be accomplished in West Frankfort if the authorities are active. It is important to the entire state, and indirectly to the nation. We trust it will be done.

The Latest Lynching Horror

The second time in its not very lengthy history, the town of Paris, Tex has disgraced itself and America by burning a human being at the stake; and the second horror is many times worse than the first.

In the first case a negro assaulted and then murdered a little girl, hardly more than a baby, with every possible circumstance of cruelty, and this criminal owned his guilt. There was some faint excuse for a crowd to see red under such provocation. In the present instance, two negroes were accused of killing their landlord and his son. The sheriff of the county has very serious doubts as to their guilt, and was away looking for other suspects, to whom, in his judgment, the evidence points.

There was not a single circumstance in the case to justify mob action of any sort. The guilt of the arrested men was questionable. The crime of which they are accused, while wicked and dastardly, was far less calculated to rouse fury than the assault and murder of a child. All the machinery of law was ready, and competent to exact full justice. Yet the mob broke into the jail, took the two negroes to the fairground, and burned them to death.

Such a mob crime is a blot on the city, the state and the nation. It is a reversion to savagery, without the savage's excuse. It is a senseless, conscienceless explosion of cruelty; far worse than the murder with which the burned men were charged.

DULUTH IMITATES GEORGIA.

We suppose that in due time the inhabitants of Duluth, Minn., will be in a mood to apologize for the mob that lynched three negroes, but if their action does not go beyond regrets and excuses their sincerity may be questioned.

Duluth is a city approaching a population of 100,000. It has, in addition to a police force, a Sheriff of the county and many deputies. Presumably it has a military organization. It has courts, of course, and they are open. To the laws of the State, which are plainly written, practically every citizen professes obedience. Yet when an infuriated rabble made a raid upon the jail and executed vengeance upon prisoners pronounced guilty after a farcical trial, the police power, the judicial power and the military power were all helpless.

N Y C WORLD
JUNE 17, 1920

Although government in Duluth probably costs a good deal of money, it is a worthless investment if in such an emergency government vanishes from sight. Paying taxes for the maintenance of a cowardly pretense or, what is worse, sympathizers with lawlessness tricked out in official garb, ought not to be agreeable to a community boastful of its business enterprise and its devotion to law and order. It is one thing to be sorry for a public scandal and disgrace. To guard against a repetition of the offense and to punish those responsible for it is another.

Like every other town similarly situated, Duluth's repentance will hardly be considered genuine unless its public opinion is powerful enough to inflict upon every recreant officer the prescribed penalty for his shameful betrayal of duty.

LYNCHING GUILT THAT IS OFFICIAL.

As usual in such cases, the authorities at Duluth are busily preparing for the identification and prosecution of the "persons unknown" who took the lead in the recent lynching. Preliminary inquiries show profound ignorance of the affair on the part of the people and the unwillingness of public officers as a rule to appear as complainants.

N Y C WORLD
JUNE 18, 1920

Members of murderous mobs do not commonly testify against one another. This being true, investigations like that now in progress amount to nothing in most instances and probably are so intended, for they begin in the wrong place. The guilt of the mob is undeniable, but it cannot be easily fixed upon individuals. Even greater criminality is properly chargeable against the police, and this can be proved by many witnesses and by known facts.

The officers who allowed agitators, ropes in hand, to parade the streets during the day recruiting the lynchers, those who forbade the use of firearms in defense of the law and those who helplessly surrendered their prisoners to men bent upon murder are not "persons unknown." If they were to be prosecuted and convicted, as they deserve to be, it might not be difficult, with the help of some of them, to apprehend and make an example of their unofficial partners in savagery.

A SHARP CONTEST.

One of the reasons why it is so difficult to stamp out lynchings is the almost interminable delays that so often occur in the courts in meting out punishment.

Much attention has been attracted to the case of a negro in Washington who was convicted of assaulting and murdering a young woman and who was executed March 2 last. This was an exceedingly revolting crime and is precisely the kind that incites mobs to attempt to take the law into their own hands.

One week after the crime the girl's assailant was arrested but from the time of arrest until execution a total of 403 days elapsed.

DAYTON O. EVE. HERALD
MARCH 16, 1920

It is upon delays such as this that leaders of mobs seek to base their justification of "lynch law."

The Washington case is in marked contrast with the speed with which the Kentucky courts recently tried and convicted the perpetrator of a precisely similar crime. From the day of that arrest to the execution scarcely a month intervened.

The country needs more of the Kentucky and less of the Washington brand of justice in cases of this character.

ANOTHER [illegible] TO AMERICAN DEMOC[illegible]

BINGHAMTON N. Y. PRESS
JULY 8, 1920

The latest mob murder of negroes which has disgraced this nation happens to have taken place in Texas. But we did not need the recent affair at Duluth to remind us that lynching is not confined to any particular part of the country.

And we do not need this latest burning at the stake to teach us that such crimes are an affront to the civilization of a country in which we ought to feel pride. Such outrages as these can be stopped, and we as a people shall not be worthy of our own boasted liberties until the public conscience of this country is sufficiently aroused to stamp them out.

Lynchings - 1920 II
Discussions.

White Press, (Northern).

said he walked up and down the ropes, repeating warnings and receiving vile epithets and gibes in reply.

Someone finally lifted a rope above his head. The crowd yelled and surged toward the entrance. St. Louis, Mo, Post

De Weese retreated slowly before them, still warning. Someone seized him. He tapped his assailant on ~~the head with the~~ butt of his revolver. Back they forced him to the steps leading to the entrance. Up one flight he backed. Up a second and the crowd still surged. When he reached the third and last flight, only a few feet from the entrance, he made one more appeal. The crowd did not stop. De Weese pointed his revolver in the air and fired. Instantly there came a round from his men, fired into the portion of the mob that was on the stairs and at the foot. The mob broke and ran.

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Discussions.

LYNCHING RECORD IS HUMILIATING

The National Anti-Lynching Bureau

CONGRESS PAYS BIG SUMS TO OTHER GOVERNMENTS AND ADMITS HELPLESSNESS.

6-26-1920

LAW DRAWN TO PREVENT EVIL

Would Compel the Community in Which the Crime Is Committed to Pay $10,000 Penalty for Each Person Killed.

By JAMES P. HORNADAY.

Washington.—The judiciary committee of the house of representatives in advocating the passage of anti-lynching legislation sets out facts and figures which show that the lynching record in the United States is a humiliating one. It is shown, for instance, that congress has appropriated and the government has paid to other governments $792,499.39 to compensate the murder by lynching of aliens by American mobs, and that there are now pending with the department of state unadjusted claims to a large amount for similar murders of Austrians, Greeks, Japanese and Italians. Every diplomatic letter sent by the state department to another nation with regard to these claims has stated that the federal government is impotent to protect strangers within the borders of the United States, and seeks to lay the blame on the state governments. Every such letter admits the dereliction of congress in not enforcing the guaranties of the fourteenth amendment. This sum of $792,499.39 was paid for less than 100 lives of foreigners taken by mobs.

The bill favorably reported seeks (1) to prevent lynching as far as possible; (2) to punish the crime of lynching; and (3) to compel the community in which the crime is committed to make such compensation as is possible. It is proposed to exact from the county in which a person is lynched a penalty of $10,000, recoverable in an action to be brought by the district attorney in the name of the United States for the use of the dependent family, if any, and if there be no dependent family for the use of the United States.

Would Interest Tax Payers.

The judiciary committee believes that such a penalty would make it to the interest of every tax payer of a county to do his share toward preventing a lynching; and the committee says that as to foreigners lynched, it is certainly fairer that the county, whose non-enforcement of the laws was responsible for the lynching, should pay for it than that congress should be compelled to make compensation for a local wrong.

Statistics collected by the judiciary committee show the following lynchings by states from 1899 to 1919, inclusive: Georgia, 386; Mississippi, 373; Texas, 325; Louisiana, 313; Alabama, 276; Arkansas, 214; Tennessee, 196; Florida, 178; Kentucky, 169; South Carolina, 120; Oklahoma, 96; Missouri, 81; Virginia, 78; North Carolina, 53; Wyoming, 34; West Virginia, 29; California, 26; Illinois, 24; Kansas, 22; Montana, 22; Indiana, 19; Colorado, 18; Maryland, 17; Nebraska 17; Washington, 16; New Mexico, 13; South Dakota, 13; Ohio, 12; Idaho, 11; Arizona, 8; Iowa, 8; Alaska, 4; Michigan, 4; Minnesota, 4; Nevada, 4; Oregon, 4; Pennsylvania, 4; Wisconsin, 4; New York, 3; North Dakota, 2; Delaware, 1; Maine, 1; New Jersey, 1.

Causes of Most Lynchings.

According to the committee, in a vast majority of the cases lynching is induced by local prejudice against the race, nationality or religion of the person lynched. Race riots have been a serious feature. In May and July, 1917, there were race riots in East St. Louis due to the objection of labor unions to the importation of negro laborers from the south. In the May riot one negro was killed and hundreds of negro laborers driven from the city. In the July riot 39 negroes and eight whites were killed and hundreds of negroes were wounded and maimed. In August, 1917, there took place a riot at Houston, Tex., growing out of the friction between the city police and negro soldiers of the Twenty-Fourth infantry and two negro soldiers and 18 whites were killed. Of the soldiers court-martialed 18 were executed, 51 sentenced to life imprisonment and four to brief terms of imprisonment. In July, 1918, there was a race riot at Chester, Pa. A few days later in Philadelphia a riot broke out due to objection to a colored woman purchasing a home in a white locality, and three whites and one negro were killed and 60 or more persons injured. In 1919 mob clashes against negroes and clashes between the races were reported from 26 cities. In Washington six persons were killed.

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"Mobs Must Go," Kentucky Governo

ST LOUIS MO POST DISPATCH FEBRUARY 15, 1920

Says in Discussing Riot at L

Didn't Expect to See Militia Head Alive With

"There Is Too Much Damn Fool Concern About Reds," Gov. Morrow Asserts—Must Teach That Ballot Box Is Only Way to Change Laws—Majorities Make Them, Not Minorities.

By a Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 14.

WHEN the Governor of Kentucky heard last Sunday that a mob was forming to take vengeance upon a negro murderer of a 10-year-old white girl, he called for his Adjutant-General of State militia.

He said to him: "Do as much as you have to do to keep that negro in the hands of the law. If he falls into the hands of a mob I do not expect to see you alive."

The Adjutant-General went to the scene that midnight with 65 militiamen and a few world war service men who knew how to handle machine guns and automatic rifles.

He returned within 24 hours, bringing his prisoner, but upon the blue grass of the courtyard at Lexington he left six white men dying and 24 others wounded, a toll never before exacted in the name of respect of the law from white citizens of the South.

A reporter for the Post-Dispatch sought Edwin P. Morrow, Governor of Kentucky, to learn his thoughts on law and order which produced at Lexington a precedent for Southern Governors and a new understanding in the minds of mob leaders, at least in Kentucky.

Governor Was Bewildered.

He appeared a little bewildered to know why so many telegrams of commendation and so many newspaper editorials giving him praise were coming to his office.

GOVERNOR MORROW OF KENTUCKY.

"What else was I to do?" he asked. "Don't people expect Governors to do their duty?"

"However, I long have perceived that there must be a new respect for the law in the South. The mob has been looked upon too long as justifiable in certain extremities. It has become a custom with us. Members of mobs seldom, if ever, have been punished. It has been generally understood that a mob could proceed in whatever fashion it chose and that none would be held responsible.

"That custom and belief must go. There must be respect of law. There is no law where there are mobs. Mobs are lawlessness. Mobs must no longer assemble.

"They will cease to assemble just as quickly as two new understandings are born. One is the understanding of public officials that the law is a thing to be upheld with their lives, if necessary. The other is the understanding of citizens that the law is something to be obeyed. And I believe the greater responsibility to rest upon public officials. If their administration is weak, the law suffers in the respect of the people. If the law is regarded as inviolate by public officials, a new respect will be given to the people.

Mob Leaders to Be Sought.

"Public officials must make men understand that when they assemble in mobs there is a certainty that they will be punished as the law will punish the guilty whom they seek. Why, it has

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been suggested to me that the unfortunate punishment inflicted upon the Lexington mob shall end the matter. I say now that the search for the leaders of that mob will continue. The citizens of my State, at the same election in which they elected me to administer their law, passed a constitutional amendment empowering the Legislature to enact a law which shall provide that any officer who surrenders a prisoner shall automatically be removed from office. I regard that law already on the statute books.

"Our mobs are not in the spirit of defiance of law always. Most are result of belief that it is the best way in a certain character of crime. It is not the best way. No way outside the law can be the best way. But the danger is even more immediate. One mob breeds another and the excuse for the second is less than the excuse for the first. Soon a mob goes wrong and an innocent man dies. Buckling of officials to the mob means that soon mobs will be hanging officials. If we can once establish the conviction, by extreme action, that the law is the law, we won't have every buck joining a mob the minute the cry is raised.

"It is all very simple. There is only one question. Shall we or shall we not abide by the Government established by our fathers, which has grown from nothing to the greatest on earth? The answer springs into every man's throat.

Ballot Box Only Remedy.

"Well, then, there's too much damn fool concern about reds and processes of Americanism. There is just one thing to tolerate and one thing to teach and that is that the law is supreme and that there is only one way to change it, the ballot box. Any other method is treason, and treason demands action.

"No group of men can be permitted to make law without enacting legislation or without amending the Constitution. The law is made by majorities and not by minorities.

"In this connection I have the acts and aims of certain minorities in mind. I am as much opposed to the effort of great wealth or corporate influence to circumvent the law as the effort of the labor which derives its assertiveness from other powers. Let men have righteous wrath, but let them take righteous ways to vent it. The time has come to call wolf wolf—the law must stand."

The Governor of Kentucky is not a big man in stature, though he has some girth. He is 43 years old, a space of life sufficient for him, it seems, to make himself known throughout the State as "Ed."

Is Third Republican Governor.

He is a Republican, glory enough of itself, for Kentucky has had only two Republican Governors before him since its admission to the Union in 1792.

In many states the accomplishment would not have the significance it does in Kentucky. Politics is an avocation in Kentucky, calling for no slackers and an open avowal of allegiance that permits no middle ground. Fealty is a virtue of first water, and a break of allegiance is not forgiven easily.

Morrow, of whose fame as a story-teller by right of inheritance something will appear later, has a story that exhibits how party welfare transcends at times the law which he has so stoutly maintained.

It was during his tenure as United States Attorney for the Eastern district of Kentucky that Silas Sullivan, a mountaineer and gauger for the Government storekeeper far back in the Cumberlands, was indicted on a charge of theft of a barrel of whisky from the bonded warehouse.

Some weeks after Silas came thumping his boots into the outer office of the District Attorney at Covington.

"Howdy, Ed."

"Hello, Silas."

A silence, then from Silas: "Ed, whar can I have a little graveyard talk with you?"

Within the private office, Morrow inquired, "What can I do for you, Silas?"

"Waal, I suppose you seed they indicted me for stealin' a barrel of whisky," Silas began.

"Yes," Morrow said.

Distilled by a Republican.

"Waal, this air a Republi-can Government, ain't it, run by a Republi-can President and that air storekeeper is a Republi-can storekeeper and that whisky was stilled by Jim Spradley, a Republi-can stiller, warn't it?"

Morrow agreed.

"Waal, them is the circumstances," Silas continued. "The facts is these: Them Bertrams from over in Wayne County, them pizen copperhead Democrats, was comin' over our way bringing their whisky and money and aimin' to overthrow, a seekin' to destroy the Republi-can party. I seed the danger, so I writ down to Luke Phillips, the country chairman, to tell him to be sendin' me some whisky and some money to combat the common enemy. He didn't send nether.

"That bein', I went into the aforesaid warehouse and extracted therefrom 40 gallons of good Republi-can whisky and went forth for the preservation and glory of the grand old party.

"Now, Ed, you may indict me for stealin' of that whisky and you can make my flesh feel the chill of chains, but I'd rather rot in a dungeon than see the American eagle in Kentucky whipped by a Shanghai rooster."

Morrow transformed a normal Republican minority of 20,000 in Kentucky to a majority of 40,000 and carried the entire ticket with him. Much of the victory is attributed to his stories. In substituting stories for rantings in his speeches he followed the tactics of an illustrious father, who was the Republican candidate in 1884 against Proctor Knott, then famous by reason of his speech in Congress on the "zenith city of the unsalted seas."

People Flocked to Chuckle.

The elder Morrow and Knott began a series of joint debates. In one week the debates turned into a story-telling contest, and people flocked to chuckle. Politics was forgot. Morrow and Knott slept in the same bed and each night resumed the tournament of yarns. When it ended, Morrow had lopped off 20,000 of the Democratic majority.

The present Governor also is a nephew of former United States Senator Bradley of Kentucky, conceded to be the greatest story-teller the State had produced. The nephew resembles the uncle in appearance, and in Kentucky they are saying of the Lexington mob incident: "Wasn't that just what old Bradley would have done?"

During the campaign Morrow's slogan was,

Executive Who Has Set Precedent for Other Southern Governors, Though a Republican, Carried by 40,000, a State Normally Democratic by 20,000—Is Renowned for His Stories.

"He can't be bought, bossed or bluffed." A Democratic Senate tried out his slogan on the first day it assembled. Morrow made his campaign a series of Phillipics against the creation of offices by the Democrats. He picked the Fire Marshal's office in particular and declared that he would "put the fire-putter-out out." He declared that in eight years a Democratic administration had created 319 offices, many of them uscless.

Announced Discharge of 25.

When the Senate assembled the Democrats had a majority of one. It passed a resolution at 4 p. m. on its first day, calling upon the Governor to name the 319 offices referred to in his campaign. When they convened next day Morrow appeared before the astounded Senators, read a list of the 319 offices and announced the names of 25 "whom I have at this minute discharged, with more to come."

If Morrow's campaign speeches didn't end with a story they ended with this admonition: "The thing Kentucky needs first is not more schools, not churches, but law, law respected, law enforced and law obeyed.

He was "called" on that, too, for he had been Governor only a little more than a month when William Lockett, a negro, murdered little Geneva Hardman and was hustled to the safety of the prison walls at Frankfort. Led by kinfolk of the little girl, a mob assembled in Lexington and began to go towards Frankfort in automobiles. The Governor was warned. He assembled the penitentiary guards, the city police and the Sheriff and his deputies and stationed them on the prison walls with the orders to shoot any who attempted to enter by force.

He went to a hill on the road from Lexington to meet and warn the lynchers. He stopped the first automobile. It contained relatives of the girl.

Pledged Slayer's Execution.

"Boys," he began. His voice has a soft quality and his smile instantly warms those it reaches. "Boys," he said, "I want you to turn around and go back to that poor mother and tell her I pledge that her daughter's slayer shall be executed. He has confessed. The law will take care of him.

"And if you don't," he declared, his manner changing, "you pass me to your death."

"Look out, Governor, he's got a gun," a Sheriff's deputy warned at some move from the car. "Arrest him and take it away," Morrow commanded instantly. The man submitted to search. The mob was broken and the automobiles turned back toward Lexington.

The Governor is a mountaineer. His courage for law enforcement was tried during his term as United States District Attorney. His district included the mountains, where moonshining flourished. His friends say that he obtained more convictions for moonshining during his tenure than any District Attorney before and since.

When it came to election he carried the mountains by a tremendous majority. In his own mountain congressional district his majority was so large that it was sufficient to wipe out the total of the Democratic majority in all the districts of the State his opponent carried.

"The boys knew I was doing my duty as an official," he said, "so they voted for me just the same. Many men I had sent to jail came up to me during the campaign. 'We're fur you, Ed,' they said. 'You sent us up, but you didn't take no underholds.' That's all that is necessary in the mountains—never take an underhold."

Troops Came as Surprise.

Adjutant-General J. M. de Weese, who commanded the troops at Lexington, told the reporter of the efforts made to force upon the crowd realization that the show of authority he presented with his troops was earnest. The coming of the troops was a surprise, for they were carried into town at midnight on trucks. When the town awoke it found an automatic rifle at each corner of the courthouse and a machine gun at the entrance, backed by militiamen carrying Springfield rifles. The morning papers of Lexington contained a warning from Gen. de Weese that the soldiers would resist a mob.

The trial began at 10 o'clock. At 7:30 the crowd began gathering outside ropes that were stretched at the street curb about 60 feet from the front entrance. For three hours De Weese

Lynchings - Discussions - 1920
Northern Press. (white) 607

Lynch Law Again to the Fore.

PORTSMOUTH N H HERALD
JUNE 19, 1920

Again is the country reminded that the lynching evil is not confined to the southern states. The outbreak at Duluth, Minn., a few nights ago, when a mob overpowered the officers of the law, took three negroes from the jail and hanged them in the street but a short distance from the place of detention is a striking reminder that affairs of this kind are restricted to no locality. It is a practice that was formerly supposed to be confined to the South, but there have been too many cases of the kind in the North to warrant any such belief, and we are compelled to acknowledge that the lynching evil is one that afflicts the country rather than any particular section of the country.

This dreadful affair in Minnesota had all the characteristics of mob law in the South. The victims were negroes charged with the crime that has led to more lynchings than all other causes combined. They were circus attaches and their victim was a young white woman. Six negroes had been arrested in connection with the crime and were being held for action by the legal authorities, but an enraged and immense mob took matters into its own hands, quickly subdued the guards in charge of the prisoners and held a speedy trial of the accused. Three were acquitted and the other three were strung up in short order. Two companies of national guardsmen were sent to the scene, but the work of the mob had been done before their arrival and in a short time the town was quiet again.

No sympathy will be wasted on the victims of the lynching if they were guilty of the crime charged, but there is something more to be thought of. The men were in the hands of the law and their cases should have been disposed of according to law if it is true, as claimed, that the people of this country live under a government of laws. Mob rule means the setting aside of law and order and is, in one sense, as dangerous to the innocent as to the guilty, for it means the breaking down of a system which means the protection of all, even to safeguarding the rights of men charged with offenses against the laws.

It will take Duluth a long time to recover from the effects of this outbreak of frenzy and lawlessness, however justifiable it may have seemed at the time to those who took part in it, and lovers of law and order everywhere cannot fail to be disturbed by such a happening in a state and a community where lawful processes were supposed to be adequate to any emergency. It leaves a stain on that state and community which can be erased only by prompt and proper dealing with those responsible for their reversion to the border methods of the early days, when "direct action" was more justifiable than it can possibly be in what is recognized as a civilized community.

It is easy to understand the feelings of people in the face of such an outrage as was charged in this instance, but the accused were in line for a trial which would have established their guilt or innocence, and the recourse to mob law was a serious mistake. Such action lowers the tone of any community or any state in which it takes place and sows the seed for a crop that is not only a disgrace, but a menace to civilization.

SUPERIORITY IS BEST SHOWN BY DEEDS

BOSTON MASS TRAVELLER
FEBRUARY 25, 1920

LYNCH law is not exclusively the product of a semi-tropical climate or the result of a preponderating Negro population. Race animosities are likely to arise anywhere. Even our own community, which has long prided itself upon the fair and courteous treatment accorded to its colored residents, may not always be proof against the outbreak of rioting caused by hatred between white men and their Negro neighbors.

The instance which occurred in Arlington square, in the small hours of the morning after Washington's birthday, serves to bring this possibility again into view. The number of persons involved was small. The fury of the hoodlums was turned against a police officer more than against men of the colored race. But the underlying cause was race hatred. The crowd of white men were jeering a party of Negroes, as the latter departed from a dance hall. Patrolman Henry Elliott ordered the trouble-makers to disperse. Instead, they turned upon the officer with cries of "Get him!" The patrolman, presumably in self defence, shot and wounded a man. The arrival of police reserves prevented more serious disturbances. But the germ of race rioting was there.

The proposition is sometimes advanced that a white man, no matter who or what he is, is superior to a Negro. Most people have outgrown that false notion. The Creator has undeniably favored the Caucasian peoples with unsurpassed qualities of leadership. But that does not mean that he has left other races without many of the same qualities, or without others that compensate. There are splendid men and women of African lineage of whom it would be arrogant untruth to declare that they were not the peers and the superiors of many white persons. For the thing that matters, in an eternal sense, is character. And character may be acquired by every human being. The man of favored race who carelessly or deliberately fails to develop his possibilities of character is undeserving of honor. On the other hand, the person who, despite the handicap imposed by nature, makes substantial progress in character building, is entitled to the encomiums of his fellow men, not to say the approval of his Maker.

Whatever superiority is possessed by the white race over any other needs to be shown in deeds, not words. Superiority, in any event, merely implies the greater obligation to help the less fortunate. "The Son of Man," it may be remembered, "came not to be ministered unto but to minister."

INDIANAPOLIS IND NEWS
JUNE 16, 1920

MINNESOTA LYNCHING

Yesterday three negroes were lynched at Duluth under conditions that reflect disgrace on the community. The charge was the usual one, whether proved or not is not clear. The men died protesting their innocence. There was no real fight against the mob. Only a few weeks ago there was an attempted lynching at Lexington, Ky. The attempt failed because the authorities turned machine guns loose on the mob. At Duluth the police turned the hose on the rebels against authority, and when the hose was cut, as it soon was, the mob was allowed to have its own way. The police said that "attempts to use firearms would turn the disturbance into a riot of even more serious proportions and probably cause extensive loss of life." If this interesting theory should be generally adopted lynching would soon become the regular procedure in such cases.

There is no mob that can not be broken up by resolute action of the authorities, even though these be heavily outnumbered. The thing has been done many times. Of course the authorities are sometimes surprised and overpowered. But that does not seem to have been true in this case There was practically no fight made on the side of law and order. In Indianapolis a few weeks ago the police found no difficulty in scattering a crowd that might easily have developed into a mob, the provocation being quite as strong as it was in the Duluth case.

Considering such outrages as this, the people of the north can not, without the most disgusting hypocrisy, argue that the crime of lynching negroes is peculiar to the south. Both sections are guilty, and the north has the less excuse — if there can be said to be excuse. Those who justify lynching are enemies to public order and safety, as much as the Bolsheviks are. Unless the law binds all and is upheld against all, there can be no such thing as liberty. The nation must find a way to purge itself of this crime of lynching. Duluth made a record yesterday of which her people ought to be ashamed.

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
JUNE 17, 1920

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Lynching Far to the North.

Southerners, so often lectured for the frequency with which they lynch negroes instead of trusting their own courts to be justly stern in the punishment of proven crime will be sure to call the attention of their critics to what happened in Duluth this week when the indignation of the citizens there was turned to rage by the commission of the offense that does the same thing in the South.

In that very Northern city matters took the familiar course, but there were certain variations which may or may not have been due to the moderating effects on temper of a high latitude. For one thing, the mob, in its attack on the jail, seemingly was not armed with deadly weapons. At any rate, it did not use any of them, but overcame the resistance of the jailers and the police with sticks and stones and streams of water from a hose. And, after the cells had been broken open and the prisoners seized, there was at least the semblance of judicial proceedings. It was evidently a brief trial that the six accused men received, but there must have been the taking of some sort of evidence, for three of the negroes were spared and only three taken out into the street and hanged.

For a mob that showed a surprising regard for the forms of law, for as an almost invariable rule in lynching accusation is treated as proof of guilt and for the presentation of a defense no opportunity is given.

In Duluth, as so often in the South, the resistance to the mob offered by the local authorities must have been half-

hearted, or worse, otherwise it would not have been so ineffectual, and the storming of the jail would have been accompanied with fatalities among its assailants.

They Lacked Even a Poor Excuse.

No valid or even colorable claim in behalf of Duluth can be based on the fact that three of the six negroes were spared by the executors of "wild justice." In that city and State there can be no pretense that the white population is under any general menace from a black majority. Anything like a real racial conflict there is unimaginable, and for the infliction of summary vengeance on negro criminals there is not the excuse which has something of plausibility in some parts of the South—the excuse that thus only can punishment have the deterrent effect on which the safety of the whites and their women depends.

That excuse is a poor one anywhere, but in the North it is so poor that probably nobody would venture to offer it as mitigating the guilt of resort to lynch law.

Of course, the lynching of negroes in Duluth is far from being the first that has occurred in the North. Human nature is much the same in both sections of the country, and in both there is appreciation of the fact that mob violence is never justifiable and is always disgraceful to those who participate in it and to those who permit it. Probably one difference does exist—a difference in the likelihood that the lynchers will be punished. Even that is a dubious likelihood, and certainly nothing like all of the 5,000 inhabitants of Duluth who took some part in this lynching will pay any penalty for what they did, though they are all as guilty, morally, as those who pulled the avenging ropes.

NEW YORK CITY EVE. SUN
FEBRUARY 11, 1920

When the State Fails.

The firm repression of an attemp of would-be lynchers to violate th authority of a Kentucky court wi stand as a landmark in the history c race justice in our Southland. Se dom heretofore have the authoritie in that section maintained their de fence of a colored prisoner to th point of shooting down white assai ants. In the case at Lexington, Stat militia made the actual resistanc to the attacking mob. Local sent ment has usually rendered impossibl any such action on the part of depu ties or militiamen toward fello townsmen and neighbors.

A force under local authority migh have continued to maintain orde without Federal aid. It might hav maintained more fittingly the sanctit of the power of the State of Ken ucky. As matters stand, a Kentucky court retains its power to condemn and sentence a negro murderer, thanks to the assistance of the Federal Government troops since summoned.

This puts the State among a grou of which we have lately noted the growth, the group of States obliged by minor disorders to call in the Federal forces for their protection. Such things have happened in other States almost as old and as distinguished as Kentucky. Race feuds have sapped State authority in the South as industrial feuds have in the north. New York and a few neighboring States have thus far kept their own laws valid. They have thus escaped falling into the position of clients upon the protection of the Federal power against which they maintain autonomous rights.

A spirit of justice toward the negro can alone protect the Southern States from the dilemma of choice between violated courts and Federal military intervention. The same spirit of justice as between the unprivileged public and unionistic and capitalistic privilege will be needful to save the industrial North from a like dilemma.

FRIENDS DISCUSS LYNCHING IN SOUTH

PHILADELPHIA BULLETIN
MARCH 30, 1920

Race Problems Considered at Sessions in Connection With Philadelphia Yearly Meeting

2.75 BEER ATTACKED

Business sessions of the Philadelphia Yearly meeting of Friends will be continued at 2 o'clock this afternoon at the 4th and Arch sts. meeting-house.

In the 12th st. Meeting House this evening Professor Henry Roe Cloud, a Winebago Indian and principal of the American Indian Institute, Wichita, Kan., will address a meeting of the Philadelphia Indian Aid Association on "Indian Mission Interests and Progress."

Lynchings of colored men in Southern States were discussed last night at a conference of the Friends' Freedmen's Association at the 12th st. Meeting House, 20 S. 12th st.

"Lynching not only robs its victims of their constitutional rights to a fair trial but causes untold harm to its perpetrators," said Esther Morton Smith, of Germantown.

She said from conferences she had held with governors of six Southern States she was convinced they were doing all in their power to stamp out lynch law. She praised the action of Governor Morrow, of Kentucky, in quelling a mob rising in Lexington.

The year's activities at the Christiansburg Industrial Institute, the Cheyney Training School, the Shelter for Colored Orphans, the Benezent House Association and the Western Community House were summed up in reports given by those in charge of the work.

"Only by visiting and coming into personal contact with work can we know what is needed. We want to develop the colored people so they can take their place intellectually in our citizenship," said Dr. James E. Gregg, principal of Hampton Institute.

"One result of the war seems to be a hunger for education. This means a larger demand for better teachers. The best people of the South are the ones who are standing up for the colored man's rights today."

"The Sunday School's greatest influence is with children of twelve years of age. We must give them Christian ideals at this critical age," said Samuel B. Fares, general secretary of the Philadelphia Sunday School Association, in addressing the Friends' First Day School Association yesterday afternoon. "A man's point of view is pargely determined before he is old enough to have any say in the matter," he added.

Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts, of Washington, D. C., before the Temperance Association of Friends yesterday afternoon at the Twelfth Street Meeting House, said:

"Continued drinking of any alcoholic liquor poisons the system and reduces efficiency ten per cent." He attacked all movements looking to the sale of beer of 2.75 or higher per cent. alcoholic content.

PROVIDENCE R I JOURNAL
APRIL 10, 1920

A CLEAR SOUTHERN VOICE

When militiamen in Lexington, Kentucky, acting under orders of Governor Morrow, recently fired on a mob that was trying to get at a negro murderer to lynch him, they were not only protecting the good name of Kentucky, but their presence also taught a lesson in foresight that other States where lynchings are common might well follow. Lynching is a national disgrace because of the laxity and indifference of civil officials sworn to uphold the law. It is preventable if these officials act vigorously and with courage. The use of the military is unnecessary except as a last resort.

Major Joseph B. Cumming points this out in an admirable article in the Augusta, Georgia, Chronicle, on the proper relationhip between the white and black races. Major Cumming is a Confederate veteran, a former member of both branches of the Georgia Legislature and a practicing attorney of sixty years standing. As a friend says of him, he breathes and writes the spirit, too, of the great majority in the New South, which abominates lynching as an outrage against justice. For it there is no excuse. It is as indefensible as were the brutal acts of the Germans in Belgium and France.

Lynching, says Major Cumming, is a crime—"the crime, which more than any one thing, perhaps more than all other things, imperils peace between the races." He believes that the problem of the two peoples living together in harmony must first concern itself with the abolishment of lynch law. Only one fact, he tells us, can be put forward in defence of lynching. "It teaches a lesson of deepest humility. It reveals to us, as if by a searchlight, how near human nature is to brute nature, how weak is the barrier between the two; how, the barrier once broken down, human nature descends swiftly beyond the brute to ultimate depths of fiendishness."

Nor is this brutalizing quality all. The lynching practice leads to mistakes. There have been many instances of hanging, burning or shooting the wrong man. Bent upon destruction, the mob does not inquire closely into the guilt or innocence of its victim. It is inspiring to read the plea of a Southerner like Major Cumming for the press, the pulpit and the public meeting to unite in unceasing protest against the futility of lynching, "its lawlessness, destruction of civilization and loathsome degradation of its perpetrators." He asks, too, that "civil authorities honestly and courageously do their duty." If appeals and authorities fail, then he would use sternly the military arm of the State. There can be no compromise if harmony, friendliness and co-operation between the races are to prevail. These qualities are as attainable as they are desirable. Who will deny that they are essential not alone to the progress of the South but to the development of the whole country?

To bring about better conditions, Major Cumming sees no call for changes in existing laws. But he does believe that the laws should be administered more impartially and in a more friendly spirit. Where unfairness and unfriendliness creep in, he holds that it is less unjust to negroes than it is a disgrace to white people. The soundness of this view is incontestable. It deserves the thoughtful attention of every official who must deal with white and black alike. In the eyes of the law the two races are equal. There should be no discrimination, nor any hostility. It is indeed time, as Major Cumming says, that we recognize the fact that "we are here—white and black. We have got to live together. And the task before us is so to order conditions that we may live together in harmony and friendliness."

PHILADELPHIA PRESS
FEBRUARY 11, 1920

A BLOW TO LYNCH LAW.

The South in general and Kentucky in particular should be grateful for Governor Morrow's firmly courageous action. In using the militia to disperse an armed mob bent on lynching a negro prisoner he has struck a blow at Lynch Law which will long be remembered and which should have salutary effect in effacing it altogether. The South needs more executives of his stamp of conscientiousness and fearlessness.

That five people had to be killed while he was thus preserving law and order is deplorable. But there will be no disposition to blame Governor Morrow for this. The mob which sought to override lawful authority brought these casualties on itself, and is fortunate that more of its members did not fall before the rifles of the defenders of the Government.

Lynching is an abomination peculiar to America. It is an evil tradition which has operated to stain the good repute of an otherwise law-abiding people. It is a foul practice which may be overcome only with its own violent methods. Its unreasoning malevolence must be met with determination equally firm, equally ruthless. Entreaties have never turned it aside; mere condemnation has never abated it. Governor Morrow's way is the only effective way. The nation owes him gratitude for the example he has set.

NEW YORK CITY SUN
FEBRUARY 10, 1920

Governor Morrow of Kentucky, Defender of Justice.

We congratulate Governor Morrow of Kentucky and all the other civil and military authorities who by their prompt and determined conduct dispersed the mob which attempted yesterday to lynch a prisoner in the Fayette court house.

That the militia was obliged to kill four men to uphold the law and protect justice is deplorable. That the law was upheld and Justice was protected is to the eternal credit of Governor Morrow and his associates.

Governor Morrow has shown every State executive how lynching may be prevented. A few more displays of preparedness and political courage such as he has given will make men think twice before they join mobs, and when men think twice they do not join mobs.

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THE WEEK'S BEST EDITORIAL

(From the New York (N. Y.) World, Oct. 29)

Gratifying in itself and because of its novelty is the report from Newport News of a prevented lynching under circumstances in which the usual race relations were reversed.

A white man driving an automobile ran over and fatally injured a negro girl. A mob of negroes collected and attempted to lynch the automobilist. A negro preacher, R. H. Green, is reported to have held off the mob and permitted the white man to escape.

Newport News is far enough South so that the color line is more sharply drawn than in the North. Race tension in the city was intense because of recent trouble with the police. Mr. Green showed courage of the first order in stepping into the breach. His example compares most favorably with other ministers who are content to limit their influence to talk or even to silence on the race issue.

Every man who prevents race conflict, be he black or white, is a better man than he who incites trouble or permits troublemakers to go unrebuked.

ADVANCED LYNCHING IN MISSISSIPPI.

Ordinarily a lynching mob in Mississippi or any of the other states which compete in lawlessness takes action at one of three times: When the accused is captured, when he is being taken to jail, or after he has been jailed and awaits trial. The mob at Tylertown this week was of more enterprising trend. It broke into the courtroom in which the accused was being tried, roped him, dragged him through the streets and, at the end of a spectacular parade, hanged and shot him.

Here was a case where there was no danger of the prisoner's escape or legal delay. A special term of the court had been convened to try the prisoner for his crime, the penalty of which in Mississippi is death. We read that not only the judge but the husband of the complaining witness asked the mob to let the trial proceed. Mobs, however, are rarely interested in the fact that justice is going her orderly way as swiftly as possible. It usually does not matter to them that the prisoner is likely to suffer capital punishment, and that quickly.

In the lynching states lust for blood is the spirit of the lawless.—New York Herald.

LYNCHINGS—AND GEORGIA

The Savannah Morning News

(From the Morning News)

Community disrespect for laws that are made in a country based on freedom of opinion as expressed at the ballot box is the greatest crime of which men may be guilty. This is true because unless there be law there is no such thing as crime from a legal point of view. If there were no law against murder, murdur would not be a legal crime; one man could kill another and not suffer unless the feud idea prevailed, and he could be killed with impunity by another. The stronger could rob and slaythe weaker, the defenseless would live by the grace of the strong; there would be no right and justice except by chance. And so when there is law in such a country as ours and in such a state as Georgia, every man, in office or out of it, ought to be jealous of the law and rigidly in opposition to defiance of the law. It is law that protects our homes, our children, that makes it possible for men to walk the streets unarmed, that permits stores to do business, that keeps banks open, that is behind and sustaining all the activities of our lives.

And yet when men take part in lynchings they are attacking not only the one victim or the few victims they shoot or hang, but also the very thing that makes crime the occasional instead of the hourly incident of civilized life. Without law, without organized protection of the law, every man's hand would be against every other man's and the thing for which a mob kills would either happen every day and many times a day, or else every man's house would have to be a fortress from which he essayed at the peril of himself not only, but also of those whom he left unguarded. Most men surely can see that all this is true. And surely they can see that whenever an attack is made on law, whether it has the tacit consent of a community or not, an attack is made on the thing that makes happy homes possible, that makes business possible, that means and is civilization.

Elsewhere on this page to-day is a communication from Bishop Benjamin J. Keiley which should be read. Lynchings hurt Georgia's reputation, and that is something to be avoided at almost any cost; but it should be remembered that there is a difference between character and reputation, and the great thing is that lynchings hurt Georgia's character. Given a character of the right sort, a good reputation will follow, in time. Given a bad character and a bad reputation will grow up that will take a long time to live down. What Georgia wants is to know herself that she does not deserve a reputation based on lynchings. She wants to obey her own laws. Either she wants these things or else she wants to return to barbarism. There is no middle ground.

We are excerpting the entire editorial of the Savannah Morning News of the 27th of November because of its worth and constructive ideas and because we believe that expression therein are the real exprssions of the largest part of the citizen body of the state of Georgia.

The trouble in the state of Georgia is not that the weight of thought regarding lynchings would not under test, register against it, but it is as Bishop Keily would state it, sentiment against lynchings and lynchers remains unexpressed. Upon this subject, says the Morning News, there is no middle ground. This being the fact, the bulk of the citizen body of the state occupy one of the extremes and an expression upon their part would be necessary to clarify their position. The News has gone on record and we are retaining among our records the splendid preachment of this great paper as shown in the article which we take the liberty to quote. We give in connection with this article, the letter which the Morning News would have emphasized. The letter is from the trenchant pen of Bishop Benjamin J. Keily and admits of no middle ground.

As a people, we condemn the cause or causes which are assigned for the exercise of this pernicious habit. Originally, there was but one cause. But now, a review of statistics will show that lynchings result from causes far too shallow to even force a rational mind to even think seriously of the pastime. In fact the crime in the state has become so general that newspaper readers pass over the dispatches bringing them to light and look for stranger matter. If readers look for accounts of lynchings they do so to see if the record is being kept up. So numerous are the baneful occurances that the authorities pay little or no attention to them.

If they did, they would have little time for anything else. But with such blows as have been given the crime by the Morning News in the last few weeks, sentiment will be aroused against the awful crime and the courts of the state will have an inning.

We pray for the time that crime will cease—the class of crime at least that gives rise to lynchings and mob law. We pray for the time when all classes of criminals will be brought to justice and that all men will be forced to recognize the supremacy of the law.

MOB RULE

The Supreme Court

Last week Curley McKelvey, a Negro, was lynched in Mitchell county, just across the Dougherty county line, because he was the brother of one charged with the killing of a white man in Worth county a few days before. Heinous as it is to lynch one that is guilty of a crime, it is heinous a hundred fold to take the life of the innocent.

12-4-28

Lynching and mob rule is a growing evil that is gnawing at the very vitals of the nation. Mobs are hurling flauntant disregard at the law, and the lives of innocent people are worthless in a community where some person has committed a crime.

Last year Georgia led all the states in lynching. This year, up to this time, she has a safe lead, but it seems that as the end of the year nears, the mobist is determined that no other shall have a chance at the bloody banner.

Just how long the authorities will permit these orgies to continue is yet to be seen, but, with such strong organs as the Albany Herald decrying the atrocities, sentiment will soon put an end to it.

Judge Wilson and Sheriff Tarver deserve high commendation for their efforts to keep such stains from the good name

of Dougherty county. Judge Wilson authorized Sheriff Tarver to deputize sufficient Deputies to prevent any trouble on the county borders, and the Sheriff and his Deputies have been constantly on the job, night and day, to protect the lives of the citizens of this county.

Prevention is the first cure for the mob law. If other counties will adopt the policy of Dougherty county, there will be no lynchings in them. The counties will be spared of the disgrace and the citizens will have the protection they deserve.

The next cure is to bring the lynchers to the bar of justice. Regardless of what crime a man may commit, the law is adequate to mete punishment to the guilty. No mob can be justified in taking the law into its hands and administering its punishment and when it does, every member is guilty of murder and should be tried and convicted for the same.

We do not believe that the good white people are going to permit lynching much longer. They are cognizant of its wrong and its danger to the government. They have too high a respect for the law and believe too firmly in justice to allow law-breakers to slaughter the innocent.

The Albany Herald in speaking of the lynching says:

LYNCHING THE LAW.

The lynching of a negro in Mitchell county, just across the line from Dougherty, Tuesday night was another of those acts of lawlessness for which unthinking men were responsible.

It was a crime for which no excuse is possible. The negro put to death by the mob was the brother of one who is accused of killing a respected white citizen of Worth county Monday afternoon. The negro who is charged with the killing had not been captured when his brother fell into the mob's hands, nor has he been caught as this is written. There was no evidence that Curly McKelvey had any part in the actual commission of the crime. He witnessed the killing and was the slayer's brother. That was all, and for that he was lynched.

We do not know anything about the lynchers—who they were or where they came from. Naturally, they have not taken the public into their confidence to the extent of giving the details of Tuesday night's events. What we know is that they insulted their government, raped the law of their State, spat in the face of Justice and made it more difficult to preserve the peace and order in which all citizens have a common interest.

If Curly McKelvey was guilty of complicity in the murder of J. E. Adams, he would have been punished by due process of law. If the actual slayer of the Worth countian is guilty of murder, the courts will mete to him the full measure of justice in the event he is captured. To take the law out of the hands of those who alone have a right to administer it is to weaken the whole structure of government by bringing contempt upon it and making it more and more difficult to maintain Justice in the dignity and strength without which she is powerless to protect lives, homes and property.

Ours is a government "of the people, by the people, for the people," and when the people join hands to tear it down, they become the enemies of all the people, including themselves.

It is high time the law-abiding people of Georgia joined hands to save their State from the lawlessness which threatens to destroy it, for a bad state of affairs is growing steadily worse. It is time to call a halt, and prompt action is necessary. Later may prove to be too late.

AN INEXCUSABLE LYNCHING

Houston Post

It is true that the two Negroes who were hanged near Wharton by unknown persons a few nights ago, following the killing of a white man by otherNegroes, were not taken away from officers of the law, and in this respect the lynching differed from the recent outbreaks of anarchy in various parts of the country, in which officers have been overpowered and jails broken open.

But the hanging of these two Negroes was a lynching of the most deplorable type because they were not charged with any capital offense. According to the news reports of the affair, the worst that was charged against them, was that they had attempted to aid two other Negroes who were accused of killing a white man, to escape.

Judging from the fact that the armed posse which was pursuing the real murderers, had captured and then released the two Negroes, who were hanged, it would appear that they actually had little connection with the case. Otherwise, they would have been held by the posse.

The stringing up of these two Negroes, who at best were only minor accessories to a crime after fact, is a disgraceful assault upon the law, and brings the name of the community in which it occurred, and the name of the State of Texas, into reproach. It is one more indication that little or no progress is being made to check the reign of mob law, and tends to strengthen the belief that the time is at hand when much more drastic measures must be adopted, either State or Federal, to cope with this evil.

There is never any justification for lynching. In the case of the hanging of the Wharton Negroes there was none, and the tragedy was only the result of an outbreak of race prejudice by irresponsible parties. Such acts only add fuel to the flames of race antagonism and supply race agitators with new ammunition. They injure the white race more than the black.

The above Editorial from the Houston Post of Friday morning, July 2nd, 1920, is in keeping with the Post's broad policy, but it fails to fully convey the cause of this very impleasant episode.

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Northern Press.

HALT! GO BACK!

NEW YORK CITY NEWYIRK NEWS
JUNE 18, 1920

Has the world gone stark mad? This is the question which obtrudes itself, as one glances at the front pages of the daily press. Stories of murder. rapine, robbery, lynchings and every conceivable and every inconceivable crime fill the columns of the press. It seems almost as if hell were let.loose.

Is it the after-math of the war, of those years of terrible carnage, when millions were sent to their untimely death, or has civilization completely broken down? Thinking men and women must ponder over this.

There is no happiness in crime, for "heaven takes care that no man secures happiness by crime." Passions, once aroused, breed evil; and they carry within them the seed of self-destruction. Take the case of the young college student who killed a fellow-student in a fight over a bottle of whiskey. One young life snuffed out and the other will pay the penalty, maybe on the electric chair or by life-long imprisonment.

The rich man-about-town who neglected his own wife and son caroused with other women and found death.

Three negroes attacked a white girl and, being caught, were strung up by an infuriated mob, and so the stories go on.

Whither are we drifting? What is the world coming to?

It is time, high time, to cry halt! We are all, all of us, living too fast, living too quickly. The cemeteries are full of the graves of young men and young women cut off in their primes.

Life was given to mankind to keep, to preserve, to cherish, and here we go and throw ruthlessly away the most precious possession, the priceless gift of Heaven.

It is indeed time to cry, Halt!

Man, of course, is a free agent, but man will take counsel with himself and change the mode of his living unless he wants to bring to pass the Debacle.

We cry that civilization is bankrupt; we ourselves are to blame for the state of affairs.

It is allright to live well; it is better, by far preferable, to live wisely. A false standard of living has been created. We are, all of us, chasing the shadow, grasping at the unreal and find only that our hands have taken hold of a broken reed.

The world has gone crazy. This must be the verdict. And when people become insane they are headed for destruction.

Halt! must be the cry. Let us return to sanity, to normal conditions.

There has been a surfeit of bloodshed and of misery. We are satiated with crime.

Halt! Go back!

ROCHESTER N Y CHRONICLE
SEPTEMBER 21, 1920

MOB VIOLENCE GROWING.

Quite naturally none of the apologists of the Democratic administration venture to speak of the alarming increase in mob violence during the past few years. Colored men and women are being set upon and beaten up for things that are less than trivial, not only in the solid South but in the North as well.

But a few days ago, down in Newark, N. J., the colored employees of a factory were attacked and driven out because they refused to call one of their fellow-workmen, who came from the South, "Mister." In the state of Arkansas, not long ago, a colored man was wounded severely because he had hired another colored man who refused to work for a white man.

Down in the state of Georgia, recently a colored man and his wife were assaulted and driven away because the husband refused to allow his wife to work in the cotton fields. In Mississippi, a father and one son were killed and other members of the family brutally beaten. bcause as the white masters said, "The niggers were gittin' too rich and sassy." This colored man was said to have been worth about $30,000.

These few instances could be multiplied many fold. In June, 1908, there was one act of mob violence; in June, 1912, there was another. These were during the last years that Roosevelt and Taft, respectively, were in office. In June of 1920 there were seven instances where colored persons were beaten and five cases where colored men were lynched and their bodies riddled with bullets.

While American negro soldiers were giving up their lives in France, their brothers, fathers, mothers and sisters were being mobbed in this country. Negro soldiers, who returned unscathed from service in the World War, have had to face shots and shells since arriving home.

In the light of these facts, it is no wonder that when negro Methodist and Baptist church leaders, on pilgrimage to Marion, Ohio, this summer, first caught sight of Senator Harding on his front porch, they broke out into a chorus of "Hallelujahs" and exultant cries of approval for the man and the party they believe will lead the members of their race back into the Promised Land of American tolerance.

Not the Crime but the Mystery.

It is years and years since there has been in New York a murder that commanded so much of public attention and interest as does the one to which all of the city's papers now are devoting a considerable fraction of their space. There are those who criticise the giving of publicity to criminal matters—who declare that brief mention, if any, is deserved by wicked deeds—but those who talk that way are lacking in wisdom, for the advantages of making known the perpetration of such deeds are many and real, while the harm done by it is for the most part imaginary—assumed rather than observed.

The Elwell case certainly deserves the attention of the thoughtful. Its present mysteriousness makes a valid appeal to the intelligence, as does any difficult problem; and as for its assorted morals and lessons, they obviously are worthy of consideration, and they cannot be considered if not presented. One thing not to be found in any of the accounts is anything to render vice or futility attractive. The man with the multitude of acquaintances goes to his grave followed by significantly few friends and mourners.

That the police will discover who fired the shot that killed is probable, though the belief that "murder will out" is but poorly based. The detectives will do their best, after their kind. Still, if success comes to them they will owe more to chance than skill, for the detective of fiction, with his deductive reasoning, is not a reality or a possibility. In practice the progress is from the crime forward; in the novels it is backward to a crime with all its details already known to the author. That makes an enormous difference—it makes Sherlock Holmeses.

BROOKLYN N. Y. EAGLE
JANUARY 16, 1920

Alabama reports another lynching, Florala being its scene. The negro victim, innocent in the eye of the law might have fought for his life, but he didn't. The coward odds of 150 to 1 prevailed as usual.

CHICAGO ILL TRIBUNE
JUNE 17, 1920

THE DULUTH LYNCHING.

Duluth has now joined the American cities which have discovered how easily the safeguards of civilized justice can be leaped. Suddenness is a common factor of all such outbreaks and law finally reasserts itself, but after lives are sacrificed and the community's good name is besmirched.

In Omaha, it was said, delays and failure of justice in cases of offenses against women had inflamed public feeling. Pictures of the mob showed callousness and irresponsibility rather than uncontrollable passion. The delay of justice theory did not bear examination very well. In the Duluth lynching it seems to have less validity if it has any.

The problem is deeper. At its base, of course, is a very strong trait in American character which creates, in spite of inconsistencies and exceptions, a special attitude toward women. In the Duluth case the men charged with the offense were Negroes, and undoubtedly this was an important factor in the psychology of the outbreak. But white men are sometimes lynched for this offense when circumstances are aggravated. In the Duluth lynching motives of sex protection and of race instinct were combined.

We can eradicate neither and we would eradicate neither. Both are useful, perhaps necessary if properly controlled and directed. But they were not controlled in Duluth, as they were not controlled in Chicago, in Omaha, in Springfield. The authorities of Duluth permitted the leaders of the mob to go about in automobiles gathering recruits for the lynching. This was a sign of inefficiency, of lax police discipline, if not of connivance, which challenges the self-respect of Duluth and warns the responsible elements of its population that the morale of its police protection is low. Prompt arrest of the mob leaders would have saved a blot on the city's scutcheon and perhaps the lives of innocent men.

That is for Duluth to think about; but all America has in this new lynching a cause for the gravest reflection. The Duluth mob heard appeals to let the law take its course. Its members did not heed these appeals because they themselves wanted to kill. We doubt if they were certain as to the guilt of the men who died asserting their innocence; but they wanted victims to assuage their lust for vengeance, and victims they would have, whether innocent or guilty. We doubt if the uncertainty and tardiness of legal processes of justice have much to do with lynch psychology, but we think it might be tempered by a keener sense of responsibility to the law. Mobs, and even mob leaders, are seldom punished. Until they are there is little to check the lynching evil.

We hope Duluth will do better than other cities in dealing with the men who have brought stain to her good name. Duluth is a very proud city and may set us all an example. We certainly need one. Mob violence is inexcusable in civilized communities. The American lynching is a disgrace to us the world over.

BOISE IDAHO NEWS
JUNE 4, 1920

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OUR LYNCHING RECORD.

FIGURES collected by the house judiciary committee, in connection with hearings on the bill of Representative Moores, to prevent lynching, show that 3061 persons have been put to death by that method in this country during the period from 1899 to 1919. eorgia had 386 lynchings, Mississippi 373, and Texas 325, and Louisiana, Alabama, Arkansas, Tennessee, Florida, Kentucky and South Carolina follow in order.

Lynchings were reported from forty-one states. In Indiana there were nineteen during the 20-year term. The greater number of persons lynched negroes who were alleged to have committed crimes against women in the south. Public sentiment there seems to favor this method of punishment rather than orderly processes of law.

It is rare that any effort is made to punish those who have taken part in a lynching. Public sentiment in the northern states is opposed to mob law, and yet sometimes a determined mob is quickly formed. There is no defense for mob law, but it will be tolerated until the federal government does something. That is the purpose of Representative Moore's bill. He would make the civil community responsible for such crimes against the law, and seeks, through this method, to arouse public opinion against the evil.

BROOKLYN N Y CITIZEN
APRIL 26, 1920

Lynching by color line at Mulberry, Kan., is illustrated when a negro and a white man were chased by the same possee and caught by the same mob, the white man was not molested.—Louisville Courier Journal.

UP NORTH

We used to look frowningly upon the South as the lynching area of America. There are certain sections of the South in which a crime against a woman invariably is followed by a lynching bee. The chief objection to the custom is that the wrong person often is lynched, color being the only identification mark usually insisted upon by the mob.

Of late the lynching habit has been spreading northward, and the northern mobs add certain dramatic touches which the Southerners, who have become accustomed to the routine of lynching work, have neglected. The Omaha mob destroyed a fine courthouse and hanged the mayor along with the negro.

WICHITA EAGLE

Now Duluth, one of the most northerly of our cities, storms a jail without much trouble, and hangs three suspected negroes in rapid succession, thus making sure of killing at east two innocent persons with the chance of killing one guilty one.

The lynching problem has become a national one. No section of the country can lift an accusing eyebrow at another section in this matter.

PITTSBURG, PA. DISPATCH
JULY 14, 1920

Lynched Innocent Man

The men in the mob which lynched Edward Roach, a young Negro, near Roxboro, N C, last Wednesday, has the grim satisfaction of knowing that in addition to violating the laws of their State, the Nation, and humanity, they savagely destroyed the life of an innocent man. This is one of the considerations to which the unthinking mob gives no heed. Once the blood cry is raised and the pack gives tongue, only the shedding of blood can bring their energy to a rest. Edward Roach for their purpose was as satisfactory in his role of martyr as any other young Negro would have been who chanced to be in their path. Under circumstances raised by mob energy any Negro is guilty who is unfortunate to be near when the surge of the savage is strong. That was what constituted the guilt of Edward Roach, now known to have been innocent of an offense claimed in behalf of a young white girl.

His employer, a contractor, has proved since the tragedy that young Roach could not have been the guilty Negro if the other charges in the alleged crime are correct. He has proved that the day the crime was said to have been committed Roach was at work and did not leave his place of employment until 5:30 in the afternoon. The assault upon the girl was between 2:30 and 3 o'clock. The contractor has accounted for every minute of Roach's time during the day in question. Although the victim's innocence has been established, the fact acknowledged by the community, and his memory relieved of the charge, the tragic fact of his death remains, but now the shame rests with double force against the members of the mob. All lynchers should be severely punished, but in cases of this nature the penalty should be prompt and more than ordinarily strong.

BROOKLYN N. Y. EAGLE
JULY 20, 1920

A CORRECTIVE FOR LYNCHING

Informed that a mob would certainly attempt to seize and lynch three negroes accused of assaulting a white woman but unconvicted and innocent in the eye of the law, Governor Bickett of North Carolina acted like a man. He dispatched a company of troops to Graham, with orders to guard the jail use their machine guns and "shoot straight" if a mob appeared. The mob did appear, in the deepening twilight last night. It was dispersed by one volley from the machine guns, one mobster being killed and another wounded. That so little execution was done does not prove a failure to shoot straight. The assailants of the jail were scattered, not massed.

America will congratulate Governor Bickett on his courage and his promptness. He is sending more troops. He is seeking earnestly to prevent his State from being disgraced. The better element among the voters of North Carolina will see that he does not suffer from his activities.

Would-be lynchers are always cowards. About 100 to 1 advantage makes them feel safe after they have got a victim in their hands. They do not relish meeting military rifles, and they abhor machine guns. Probably there never was a lynching that a Governor, duly warned, could not have prevented by nerve and decision. And law and order are more important than anything else to a civilized community.

N Y C WORLD
FEBRUARY 12, 1920

BARS MOVIES OF MOB

Lexington Mayor Fears They Would Incite Further Race Feeling.

LEXINGTON, Feb. 11.—Motion pictures taken while the mob attempted to raid the Court House and lynch Will Lockett, negro murderer of the eleven-year-old white girl Geneva Hardman, will not be shown here if Mayor Bradley can prevent it, that official said today. One operator used his camera until J. M. Rogers fell dying in front of it.

Mayor Bradley fears the pictures would create disorders. Anonymous threats have been made against officials and State troopers connected with the negro's trial. Lockett is in Eddyville Penitentiary for execution on March 11.

During the riot, resulting in the death of six men in the mob, E. B. Grace of Covington insisted on entering the Court House to get a marriage license, declaring he could not wait for a safer time. The city is still under martial law.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.
NEW YORK CITY TIMES
JUNE 18, 1920

Not Power but Will Is Lacking.

Duluth will have to do more than anything in prospect indicated by the dispatches coming from that city if it is to remove the disgrace brought upon it by the utterly inexcusable lynching that took place there this week. Some of its citizens, indeed, have expressed their indignation at what took place, and a local organization of women has characterized with accuracy and vigor the proceedings of the mob. Several of the city officials, too, are professing the determination to bring to justice the leaders in the massacre. This is all very well as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough by a long distance.

Action rather than intention is what will count, and there are far too many admissions in Duluth that action is impossible. Action is not impossible unless public sentiment is against it precisely as it would be in some Southern village where there is at least an explanation, though not a justification, of the belief that lynching is the community's only defense against some forms of crime. Even the explanation fails in Duluth, a large city of great resources, and as well organized for its own protection as it chooses to be. Any difficulty there may be there in vindicating the law by the punishment of its violators can be due to nothing except a general disinclination on the part of the people to take the necessary measures for restoring the city's reputation as a civilized place.

Their Task Was Not Impossible.

Among the first things to be done in Duluth, if it sincerely desires to meet its responsibilities, is to charge with neglect of duty the official or officials who forbade the police to use weapons in defending the jail from the mob. The reason given for the issuance of that order is the grotesque one that if shots were fired the police would have been overwhelmed by the thousands of rioters. That is doubly absurd, for the police were overwhelmed as it was, and it is more than dubious that the rioters would have disregarded a threat of death if convinced that it was made sincerely. To do that is not the habit of mobs, anywhere.

Moreover, even the certainty of defeat does not excuse sworn guardians of the law—or good citizens of any kind, for that matter—from performing their obvious duty.

As for the alleged impossibility of identifying the more active participants in the lynching, that is merest nonsense. The inciting to violence went on for hours in open daylight, and there must be hundreds if not thousands of people in Duluth able to tell who strung up the three negroes. Only one conclusion can or will be drawn from lack of convicting evidence in abundance—the conclusion that Duluth approved and approves of the summary executions that took place and is determined to stand by the men who did it.

That position is made understandable to anybody, of course, by the nature of the crime that had been committed, and the assailant of women, whether he be black or white, has no friends, and no sympathy, whatever his death, but the fact remains that the courts, where the

HARTFORD CONN TIMES
JANUARY 12, 1920

A SHOWDOWN IN KENTUCKY.

A negro had confessed guilt of the unpardonable crime in Kentucky, and there was every reason to expect that with due and not delaying process the law would find him guilty and execute him. But there rose a mob of the familiar type demanding that the accused be at once delivered to its court of lynching. When the officials of Fayette county did not yield the mob advanced with threats to shoot them down, to sweep aside the seemingly small body of troops which stood to enforce order, to dynamite the court house if need be, and work its maddened will.

Whereupon this ceased to be a matter of the guilt or innocence, the race or disposal of the accused. All else was submerged in the question whether the calm resolve of order and law or the desperate madness of the mob should prevail. We do not recall a case, in the south or elsewhere, in which the upholders of the law have stood their ground more heroically or effectively. There were sharp shots from the feud-trained lads of bloody Breathitt and Owsley, but they found that machine guns were too much for them. And presently the few state troops they had thought to overwhelm were reinforced by regulars who had fought at Chateau Thierry, with a squad of machine gunners.

It has cost lives, but the demonstration is worth while. Kentucky law and Governor Morrow are wholly capable of keeping order and punishing crime in Kentucky. It is Kentucky's paramount need that law prevail over mob and feud. This showdown was greatly needed. It gives many of the hair-trigger people of Kentucky something over which they may profitably think.

LEAVENWORTH KAN POST
JULY 23, 1920

HANGED THE WRONG MAN.

Of six negroes who were taken from jail by a mob in Duluth on the night of June 15 three were lynched for their supposed participation in an attack upon a white woman. After the hurried formality of a mock trial the other three were returned to their cells.

Now it has developed through investigation by a grand jury that at least one of the three who were lynched was innocent. He had taken no part whatever in the crime, but being held by the police as a witness. was being held by the police as a witness. The men who killed him are responsible, of course, for a murder, having no sort of an excuse to cover up its atrocious character.

Passion, race hatred and the spirit of vengeance that actuate mobs in Duluth or elsewhere substitutes for law and fact and reason. Prejudice can never take the place of justice. Lynch law is an abomination that turns civilized society back to savagery.

CHICAGO ILL JOURNAL
MARCH 8, 1920

An International Aspect of Lynching

The suggestion that Great Britain relinquish her West Indian islands and the Bermudas to the United States as part payment of the British debt to this country has reached the stage of general debate. It must be added that up to date, one of the basic questions involved has not been mentioned by the debaters.

Neither Britain nor the United States is going to transfer populations from one sovereignty to the other without their consent. In the case of the islands mentioned, will that consent be given?

A heavy majority of all these islanders are wholly or partly of African descent. In Jamaica, the whites form only one per cent of the population, and though they are somewhat more numerous in the Bermudas, they are still in a minority. The Bahamas, likewise, show a heavy preponderance of blacks.

Under the British flag, these islanders have a social position higher than people of their race enjoy in the United States. They have something much more important, absolute legal equality, and constant, competent protection from the law. There are no lynchings in the British West Indies. There are no race riots, though something more than a generation ago, there was a disturbance in Jamaica which the governor suppressed with considerable severity.

Meanwhile, in the first six months of 1919—the last period for which authoritative figures can be had, twenty-five negroes were lynched in the United States. Only seven of these were even charged with assaults on women. Year by year, lawless violence of this sort goes on, and at irregular intervals come race riots like those of Springfield, East St. Louis and Chicago.

Will the colored populations of the British West Indies vote to leave their present security and join a country where members of their race are treated in this fashion? It seems doubtful. The islands are natural appanages of the North American continent. Under ordinary circumstances, they would gravitate into some sort of affiliation with or allegiance to the United States. But between them and their natural tendencies and interests the lynchers and race rioters of this country have placed a barrier which may well prove to be impassable.

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Discussions.

MOB LAW, ARSON AND OTHER CRIMES

What is America in for, anyhow?

Is this country headed for the rocks?

Has America attained the topmost rung on the ladder of civilization and is her decline and downfall imminent?

Have pride and arrogance sealed her doom?

The wave of mob law, arson and crimes and the puny and feeble efforts put forth to safeguard the lives and property of American citizens augur ill for this boasted "land of the free and home of the brave."

Houston Tex. Informer 10/9/20

Mobocracy has supplanted democracy; the lyncher's and terrorist's torch has displaced the lamp of Christian civilization, and the depredations of criminals are becoming a menace to society, law and order being trampled under the feet of these bold and base defilers and defamers of our nation's honor, integrity, security, peace, progress and perpetuity.

LYNCHINGS HAVE BECOME DAILY SPORTING STUNTS and fearful that the daily average would not be maintained, Florida lynched a quartet of colored citizens Tuesday, simply because they were alleged comrades of a black man accused of killing a white man. (Where is that overworked and age-worn "rape" charge?)

Where is that boasted civilization that went three thousand miles across the sea to protect and safeguard the unfortunate and defenseless peoples of Europe?

What has become of that "democracy" upon which President Wilson dissertated and expostulated with such pathetic earnestness and humanitarian sincerity?

If America felt duty bound and divinely dedicated and consecrated to endeavor to "make the world safe for democracy" (Wilson's high-sounding rhetorical expression), why in the name of high heaven doesn't she make and maintain this country safe for its own citizens?

America is truly drifting into dangerous and disastrous shoals and the old ship will run aground with fatal results, unless the course is changed and the vessel steered in another direction.

A new type of terror is being perpetrated upon gin owners and operators in the South and several have been destroyed by fire an incendiary origin, with the loss mounting high in the thousands of dollars.

Apparently, we are going from bad to worse and who can prophesy with any degree of certainty how soon it will be before we reach the worst?

If the lives of the fowls of the air and beasts of the fields can be protected by laws, why can't human beings (and American citizens at that) and physical property get some legal protection?

Lawlessness is neither racial nor sectional; e. q., mobs are now lynching both colored and white citizens in all parts of "civilized and Christianized" America, and burning cotton gins of Southern white men.

In modern medical science more attention and study are being given to preventive measures than to curative ones.

When an epidemic breaks out, medical and health authorities put forth stringent efforts to prevent the spread of the disease and, while they seek to restore those to health afflicted with the complaint, their major undertaking is to check the spread of the epidemic.

Lynch-law is both infectious and contagious, and while seeking to cure it, herculean efforts must be put forth to rid America of its benighting and barbarous effects.

As long as lynch law thrives and waxes fat in one community with impunity and its perpetrators being immune from the laws, no community is safe.

Self preservation is nature's primal law. Then for America to preserve herself and perpetuate her lofty ideals of citizenship, lynch law must be blotted out like any other pest.

Until respect for law and order and constituted authorities gets a deep rooting in the American heart; until American fair play gets a decent hearing; until officers of the law perform their duties, according to their sworn oaths and obligations; until we establish and maintain one standard of citizenship; until the court houses become temples of justice and the judges rule upon points of law; until the white pulpit thunders out against evil in high places and tyranny in the conduct of our government; until Americans become Americanized and civilized; until the Christian formula of right living, of a fair and square deal is put into practical application; until prejudice, racial hatred, antipathy and animosity are discarded for brotherly love and democracy ceases to be a hollow mockery—Then, and not until then, will mob law pass to oblivion, arson become obsolete and crimes be reduced to a minimum.

The Anderson (S. C.) Outrages

The Daily Herald 10-15-20

Following the driving out of three intelligent, law abiding, peaceable Negro citizens from Anderson, S. C. last week three white men wantonly, deliberately, and with murderous intent, shot into a crowd of unoffending Negroes in that city. That second outrage within the week was the natural sequence of the rise and rule of lawless violence. That city and county never famed for their obedience to law nor their just treatment of Negroes makes no pretense to maintaining the supremacy of the law in so far as it pertains to the protection of the rights of Negroes. The mob ordered the three Negroes to leave or suffer the penalty of death for refusing; the Negroes left. There is no report that the Sheriff of the county, the Mayor, or Chief of Police of City, all officers sworn to protect its citizens in their right to the enjoyment of life and liberty, put forth a single effort to check the mob or protect its victims and this failure has intensified the mob spirit and re-inforced in the mind of every white man that he is a law unto himself in his dealings or relations with Negroes, and that no Negro has any rights which any white man is bound to respect. With this situation existing, with this feeling rampant and raging, by act of officers of the law, a fearful harvest of disorder, turbulence, riot and bloodshed can be looked for.

If it is easy to drive out three intelligent, influential and property owning Negroes upon the charge of "social equality," and the crime is connived at by the law enforcsing officers, any Negro whose accumulations have rendered him offensive in the eyes of some white man or who for any reason has incurred the displeasure of some white individual will be ordered to leave or die.

And now the question which should be foremost in the minds of every law abiding and justice loving citizen of South Carolina is, what are the Grand Jury of Anderson County, the solicitor and the Judge of that Judicial District, and the Governor of the State going to do about it?

If Blatcher, Gassaway and Timmons were guilty of any crime or offense against the laws of South Carolina they are entitled to a trial and should be tried, convicted and punished in accordance therewith. If they were guilty of no crime or offense against the law then a crime has been committed

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against each one of them; the guilty parties are known, and if there is any doubt there should be a rigid and searching investigation and the perpretrators brought to justice and Blatcher, Gassaway and Timmons restored to their rights.

The Governor in June held a law and order conference of law enforcing officers and declared himself in favor of a strict enforcement of the law. It is to be hoped that his attitude and acts in regard to the Anderson outrages will accord with his declarations for law enforcement and that he will use the power of his office to quell lawlessness in Anderson and secure justice for the three Negroes driven from their homes and at the same time satisfy the unrest among Negroes which is sure to follow such exhibitions of lawlessness and disregard of their rights and which will result in the loss of thousands of Negro citizens that the State can ill afford to lose at this time.

THE PROTECTION OF WOMANHOOD.

Dr. C. B. Wilmer, of Atlanta, Ga., has a right to speak as a voice of the South. He is the rector of St. Luke's Episcopal Church of that city. He is a man of large education, of fine social standing. He is a representative Southern white man. He has the confidence of his people. Some days ago he administered a very severe rebuke to Senator John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, for the Senator's recent speech in the Upper House of Congress, when he said that "the protection of women transcends all law, human and divine." Dr. Wilmer says:

"That there is no protection of our women save in the maintenance of law and order and in bringing to bear in all our problems the spirit of true religion. I say to him in all solemnity—and if he will open his mind to the truth he will be bound to believe it—that every such occurrence as that at Omaha actually imperils the safety of our homes throughout the length and breadth of the land. Every participant in a mob and every apologist for mobs is joining hand with criminals to bring about the unchecked reign of anarchy."

This is a truthful word, timely spoken. When we lift our voice against such statements as offered by Senator Williams and the oft-repeated statement that lynching is for the protection of women, there are those who think that we underrate the awfulness of the crime of rape. We do not. We want womanhood protected, white womanhood and Negro womanhood. Pure womanhood is sacred and to every man with red blood calls for the utmost defense. But womanhood is not protected by mob law and by anarchy. Rather we are breaking down the safeguards of society which are the safest and wisest and sanest protection for women and for all of our loved ones.

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Discussion

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Special To The News

Spartanburg, S. C., July 12.—The action of the state supreme court in setting aside the verdict of the lower court in the case of William Kelly, elderly colored man, whose age is years, in which he was charged with assault on a little white girl at Cowpens, in Spartanburg county, thwarts the efforts of the Negro hating element of that place in sending to the penitentiary for ten years an innocent, self respecting man.

Flagrant Miscarriage of Justice

So flagrant was the miscarriage of justice that several of the leading white men of the county, after making personal investigations, interceded in behalf of the aged colored man and it was due to their efforts that the case was brought to the attention of the supreme court.

In ordering the verdict of the lower court which sentenced Kelly to the state penitentiary for ten years, set aside and ordering his immediate release the judge rendering the opinion stated:

"When a man is charged with evil thoughts ripened into action, his fellow triers can not rest judgment on their knowledge of original sin inheritant in the prisoner, else none of us would escape judgment. The evil thought, which is the original intent, only becomes unlawful when he who harbors it proceeds to put it into action. The single act of the defendant testified to by female child, does not tend to prove that when he put his hand upon her he had a criminal intent. To so hold would hurt the law more than it would hurt the defendant. The judgment is reversed with direction to enter a verdict of not guilty."

History of Case

The facts in connection with the case as disclosed as the result of the personal investigation conducted by one of the leading white citizens of the county and as related to a representative of The News are as follows:

"William Kelly, age 65 years, who has been a native of this county his entire lifetime, is one of the law abiding and self respecting citizens of the community. He has accumulated considerable wealth, due to his having worked hard and saved his earnings. At all times he has put forth an effort to educate his children and in recent years, especially, he has openly encouraged not only his sons, but other young men, to acquire an education and take an active part in politics. In recent years an effort has been made on the part of certain local individuals to acquire valuable property that was owned by Kelly and that he has been forced to sell since the charge against him, to pay court and lawyer's fees. His refusal to sell the property created the ill will of those who sought to gain possession of the same.

Narrowly Escaped Lynching

"On last April 18th, early morning, William Kelly was walking to town when he met a little white child, the daughter of a neighbor, and approaching the child, placed his hand on her head and talked gently to her. There was no evidence of any evil intent on the part of the aged colored man. His action was witnessed by several white ruffians and later during the day the old man was arrested while trading in a local hardware store, handcuffed and roughly handled by several officers and thrown into jail. Several of the local citizens, not knowing the facts in the case, insisted on having the old man rushed to Spartanburg before night as plans were on foot to organize a mob and lynch him after dark. He was taken to Spartanburg and there kept in jail until the trial here which resulted in his having been convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary."

Couple Greatly Worried

The worry that Kelly has experienced in going through the ordeal has had a telling effect and the once robust, healthy looking man has grown pale and thin and he is not expected to live many more months. To have been accused of a crime of which he was perfectly innocent and then to come so near being taken from his aged wife and children to be sent to the penitentiary was more than the old man could bear and not only has he suffered fro mthe ordeal, but Mrs. Kelly is now in declining health as a result of the worry.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED NEGRO PRESS — FIRST IN SERVICE

The Houston

LYNCHING NO RESPECTER OF INNOCENCE

One of the worst features about mob action, aside from the main fact that it is unjustifiable murder, is that so frequently innocent people suffer.

Observer

As often as otherwise, perhaps, lynchers fail to get the actual criminal. They have not the time or the inclination to make thorough investigations and certain identificatons. Bent on wreakng vengeance they are apt to seize the first person suspectd, and if proof of innocnce be not immediately at hand, they are prone to go ahead regardless of doubt.

7-24-1920

And strange to say that after a lynching has occurred and it has been found that the wrong person has been murdered, there is ordinarily no further attempt to get the guilty party. The lust for blood having been satisfied, the question of meting out true justice becomes of small importance to the average lyncher.

This is what makes lynching such a dangerous and intolerable practice. It is the act of mad men, who in more sober moments would be different individuals. Men highly wrough up with indignation and perhaps with race prejudice driving them on, can not be safely trusted to discriminate in sifting evidence or in making identifications, even if they had legae authority to act, which they have not.

An additonal danger to innocent people from mob action is that in case officers or soldiers are called to put down mobs, those not engaged in the trouble may be killed. An incident of this sort occurred in a North Carolina town a few days ago, and it occurs nearly every time officers are called to put down riots. By some strange freak of fate it seems that in cases such as this the innocent suffer more often than the guilty.

The whole question of lynching is one which is not open to argument. It can not be supported upon any ground. It is always without justification, always to be prevented if possible at any cost, and is to be universally condemned by all supporters of law and order.

From Houston Post, Thursday, July 22nd.

Burning Alive At The Stake

The Baltimore Herald

7-24-1920

Paris, Texas, again furnishes the horrible spectacle of the burning alive at the stake of two human beings.

Twenty-five or thirty years ago Paris among the first communities in the United States to revert to the savagery of burning alive burnt a Negro at the stake accused of the crime of assault. The entire country was shocked at the revolting barbarity.

Yesterday two Negroes were burnt alive in the same city of hateful remembrance for the alleged murder of two white men and the report is published in a twenty five line press dispatch in the dailies as if an item of daily occurence needing no special headline display or position where it would attract attention.

In recent years Texas has forged to the front as a lynching state some of the most atrocious mob murders in the annals of crime occuring within that state.

This latest burning appears to be unsurpassed in atrocity and savagery. The Sheriff declares that one of the boys lynched was the wrong man and it was doubtful if the other was the right party.

Thus it is with all lynching mobs. They do not seek to punish the criminal. They seek revenge, revenge upon the Negro charged with committing the crime if possible but upon any Negro if the offending victim cannot be found.

Unless some means are found to put an end to lynching the South is going to experience some terrible scenes. It has had warning that Negroes are tired of being lynched either North

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or South and more and more this warning is going to become a deadly realty.

Lynchers are going to be met, as they should be met, by bullets.

If the law will not stop lynchings and burnings at the stake then the men who may be sought as victims should end it.

THE ROXBORO LYNCHING

By the recent lynching of what now seems certain to have been an innocent man, a number of citizens of Roxboro, North Carolina, and vicinity have added another bloody and disgraceful chapter to the already sufficiently tarnished record of the great State of North Carolina in the line of lynching. Hardly had the people of the Country had time to congratulate themselves upon the decrease in the number of mob victims in the United States, as shown by the report issued by Principal Moton, of Tuskegee Institute, when the murderous horde of two hundred men swooped down upon the Roxboro jail, and dragged Ed Roach from his cell, and hurried him away to the place of lynching, and snuffed out his life by several volleys of lead which almost riddled his body, which hung suspended at one end of a heavy chain that had been thrown over the limb of a tree. Of, course, as the Charlotte Observer, the leading paper of the State, whose article appears in another column, has well and fittingly said, every participant in that terrible butchery of the law, as well as a human being, is a red-handed murderer, and should be dealt with the same as any other murderer.

Suppose we admit that the man was guilty of the awful crime charged against him, the method pursued by the mob was not the proper method of dealing, even with one that was so vile a criminal. There is a law against such crimes designed to meet out the severest penalty that the law has prescribed, and the law should have been carried out, as it surely would have been by the constituted authorities. But alas! The man, according to what appears to be trustworthy and strong evidence, the victim of the mob was not only an innocent man, but a sick man. How long will such violence continue without universal protest? How long will law-abiding and law respecting citizens keep silent while justice, law and righteousness are being outraged, and the sowing of seeds that will surely produce a harvest that will make all human ears tingle and all human hearts shudder because of its awfulness? God grant that the State and County authorities, and all who stand for law and righteousness, may arise as one man, and make such a protest, and take such steps as will cause the mob spirit to be dispelled, and the commission of such crimes as that committed by the Roxboro mob to be impossible.

The crime alleged was a terrible one, and the guilty man deserved the fullest measure of punishment demanded by the law. This paper has no word of condonement or sympathy for persons guilty of the crime in question, or any violation of law, but we plead that those whose business it is to execute the law are the only rightful authorities to carry out its demands upon all persons who violate it.

A WORD ON LYNCHING

By Daniel W. Chase

The ink has not dried on the statement from Tuskegee that the number of lynchings throughout the country for the first six months of the calendar year has "materially decreased" before we read of at least three demonstrations of American viciousness that have started the second half of the year. And the terrible truth of the matter is that in one case at least one man has been lynched when it has proven beyond all doubt that he as entirely innocent, being at work at the time of the alleged crim. To this statement of fact the dead man's employer has testified. This gives us serious food for thought. These are strenous times. We are now entering the greatest crisis of our nation's life. Out of the awful pogrom left in the wake of the lynching evil new issues confront us that are of moment to every citizen. For I am not safe so long as THEY lynch one Negro, or burn another at a stake. We feel it in Washington, whether the terrible orgy occur in Georgia, in Mississippi, in Alabama, where they shoot you in the back for stepping on one anothers foot, as long as one Negro is denied his rights, as long as one Negro is scouraged, ten millions or more groan It has been an unhappy moment for this Republic that it has over countenanced lynching. Truly something must be done to put a stop to this evil. How shall we fight it? The hearts of men and women all over the world must be touched as never before. Stress must be laid now on heart culture for the white race, the same stress that has been laid on mental culture, for if you educate the head and not the heart, you have but distrted one's vision. Will the white pres speak out against lynching? In some instances, yes.

But in most instances the white press remains silent. Can we get the white pulpit to denounce it in strongest terms? Why cannot we have four-minutes speakers make a tour of all sections of the country and create sentiment against it? We can do one thing—we can demand of men who we shall elect to office that they use their good influences to oppose mob violence in any form. The time for systemnatic, organized action has arrived. We cannot feel hopeful so long as one is maltreated. Again, I stop and reflect: Is this the righteous cause for which we fight? And, in anguish I cry "How long, O how long shall oppression's dark night Enshroud like a pall, to dismay and affright"?

THE LESSON AT DURHAM

The merciless lynching of Edd Roach, now declared by his employer to have been absolutely innocent of any charge of suspician of guilt, paved the way for the tragic expression at Durham, North Carolina, just two weeks after.

The governor and the public opinion of North Carolina were not willing that three more Negroes should be slaughtered at the hands of the mob, without trial, so soon, when not more than one of them, if even he, could be guilty of the charge so often brought.

The governor knew, from his own experience in North Carolina and from that of a score of other states in the nation, that those three Negroes in the Durham jail would be lynched, perhaps burned, if the mob were not checked—and that the fair escutcheon of the state, now already bloody and black with the gore of Negro victims of the mob in North Carolina, would again be despoiled in the shame of human blood.

North Carolina, progressive and awake and in tune with the culture and ideals of this civilization, must preserve some degree of respectability before the eyes of a Christian world. The shrines of justice, where favor and foul play are not known and where the law is supreme and its advocates blind to race, and social status, must be revered and respected; the black spectre of anarchy which the mob would enthrone must be checked.

And so the guardians of the jail were told to "shoot straight"—and did it.

But, alas! The mob escaped, as it always does, its sins visited upon the innocent and defenseless. Its tragic consequences fell upon an innocent woman and five innocent children, now widowed and orphans.

The mob—damnable beyond characterization, appears glaringly in its skulking barbarism and its wicked vulturedom, when "an innocent bystander" is struck, is destroyed, and pitiless suffering is laid upon an innocent household—distress, cruel and cold and unatoned.

And yet the mob says it did not attack, "did not shoot." What then were its intentions? Why did it mobilize? What was its excuse for existence? Is it bland to claim that it assembled to assist the orderly process of the law?

God of Justice, God of Humanity, Protector of women and children, whence is the mob and why is it?

ELECTION DAY ORGY OF MURDER IN FLORIDA

Independent

Returns continue to come in to The Independent from Florida concerning the wholesale slaughter of negroes and the burning of their property in that state in connection with the recent election, especialy in Gadsden and Liberty counties. These outrages have not been reported in the press dispatches as the sources of information in Florida and other southern states are in the hands of the element which has been committing these crimes.

The National Republican has had a number of letters from men who are fugitives from their homes, have been driven out by Democratic mobs. In one case a negro who had been guilty of talking politics fled from his home to save his life, while his father's corpse was in the house and he was not permitted to return to attend the funeral. At Greensboro, a Democratic mob burned the negro Masonic hall and the Odd Fellows Hall. Two other halls were burned at River Junction, Florida, one at Sumatra, Florida, and Bristol, Florida. At Sumatra, William Jackson, a negro was killed on the day of the election for political activity. One Joe Ragster was attacked by Democratic politicians. In the melee one of the white assailants was shot. At Greensboro, Florida, a mob burned Ragster's house and corn crib, believing they were burning him in the house. On October 29th a mob of white men about a mile and a half from Greensboro, carried a negro away from his home and he has not since been heard of. He was accused of having ordered some cartridges by express. It was alleged by himself and family that he bought them for hunting purposes. The mob shot through the head of bed where his wife was sleeping, presumably in an attempt to kill her. A negro college building at River Junction was burned which represented an investment of $2,200.00 by the negroes of the locality. Mr. House, the negro president of this college was beaten by the mob so badly that on November 4th he died.

These reports probably give only a faint suggestion of occurrences in Florida in connection with the recent election, as most of the people, both white and black are terrorized to such an extent that they fear to give information. Last week's National Republican told how a mob of Democrats at Ocoee, Florida, attacked a negro settlement because a negro farmer attempted to vote, burned 32 houses, two churches, two lodge buildings, burned a number of women and men in their homes and drove the entire population of this settlement into the woods, killing quite a number of them while in flight. All this was done, not in any belief that there was danger to the white people from the negroes of the settlement, who have never made trouble, but as a demonstration intended to bolster up the only argument which the Democratic machine has left in the South, namely that it is the sole guardian of the white people from impending domination by the negro, a theory which would be laughable if it were not accompanied by such fiendish brutality and atrocious savagery as to make the pretense tragic. If congress will constitute a committee to investigate the recent campaign and election proceedings in Gadsden and Liberty counties, Florida, enough materal will be collected to shock not only the American people, but the entire civilized world. It will lead to certain legislative reforms which will make it impossible that hereafter under the American flag such orgies of murder, arson and other forms of criminality shall hereafter be carried on without excuse other than the desire to enjoy the sport of murder and vindicate the Southern Democratic theory that such methods are necessary in order to prevent the negro from becoming the equal of the white man in the Solid South. Of course no relief is possible through the intervention of local and state officials in sympathy with these political massacres.

ANARCHY IN TEXAS AND NEW YORK.

Well, the expected happened, and while it is to be deplored and condemned (as was to be expected), the name of Texas has been stained and besmirched by the demonstration of savagery and brutality at Angleton last week.

The guilty offender, who had murdered the sheriff of Brazoria County, and who had surrendered to the authorities—despite the severity of his crime—deserved a fair and impartial trial and if the death penalty had been assessed (as was almost certain) he should have atoned for his crime at the hands of those whose duty it is to execute the court's edicts.

But since lynching has become an American pastime and sport, the authorities knew full well that the life of the colored criminal was not worth a tinker's damn in the little shackly prison at Angleton and if they had desired to let law and order have a hearing and permit the courts to function, they could have easily brought the accused man to Houston for safe keeping.

But what is the life of a "nigger criminal?" some will ask and pass the incident by as a mere happening not out of the ordinary.

It is not the color or racial affiliation of the victim that should concern us so much, but the disregard and disrespect for law and order and due processes of the courts of justice.

With mob-law running rampant and with the various communities infected with lynchocratic hydrophobia, the life of no American citizen will be safe and anarchy and arson will supplant orderly government.

What was the underlying cause of the bomb plot and explosion in New York's financial district, which exacted its toll in loss of life, maimed bodies and destruction of physical property?

Who can deny that it was attributable to the leniency to and tolerance of the mob spirit in America?

These foreigners (who, by the way, are accorded more universal rights than the native colored American) are not fools; they are cool and deliberate calculators and lay all their plans with wonderful precision, being close students of human psychology.

They have beheld how American citizens are mobbed, burned and otherwise tortured and inhumanely treated and have seen how the perpetrators go unpunished.

They have watched how this country has come to regard its oaths and obligations towards its own citizens and have noticed the cringing and cowardly policy and attitude of those custodians of the law-enforcing department of the government when lynch-law supersedes orderly government and when trial and execution by the mob supplant trial by jury and its resultant punishment.

The Wall Street disaster and the Angleton lynching are effects of the same cause, and while the former shocked and stirred the country, its death list does not exceed those put to death in America this year by the mob.

Anarchy, whether by the red terrorists of foreign extraction or by the native disciples of force and lynch law, is political tuberculosis; yea, it is a cancer eating away the very vitals of our government.

Soviet Russia and its worst type of bolshevism; the unspeakable Turk with his unspeakable atrocities; the brutal and barbarous Hun with his Hunnish "kultur"—all these exponents of violence and destruction are as angels of mercy compared with the American mobbist.

To show the brazen audacity and unmitigated gall and affrontery of the Texas and New York anarchists, both stunts were staged in broad daylight. One's victim was a defenseless black man, while the other's was captains of finance and industry.

Blot out mob law and bomb throwing will be reduced to a minimum.

We should have no place in our American civilization for either the foreigner employing the bomb and other infernal machines of destruction or the native born resorting to lynch law and arson in wreaking his hellish and heathenish meanness upon American citizens.

With mob law unchecked and unrestrained, every American must shudder as he contemplates the future destiny of this republic, for the germ of destruction and demolition has planted and rooted himself in our body politic.

LET US FACE THE TRUTH

Can it be possible that such a well-informed writer as the editor of the Birmingham News has not made a study of the record of lynchings in the year 1919 published by the Research Department of Tuskegee Institute? Has he failed to take note of the Associated Press dispatches for the year 1920?

If we are to judge the amount of his information by the following editorial published in the Birmingham News, Friday, August 20th, it may not be a waste of time to go over that record, and then take up the points upon which the editor feels that the better class of colored People Could well bear emphasis:

"Negroes Prone To Dwell Too Much Upon Effect and Not Enough Upon Cause.

"At a meeting of a colored lodge for women several days ago, Carrie Tuggle, one of the best of her race in Alabama or any other Southern state, made an address to the assembled delegates. It was a very good, sensible, sane address, but there was one matter alluded to which gives rise to some further thought:

> "'Why leave the South in search of the goal?' she asked, 'when it is right here at your feet, requiring only industry, honesty and thrift to lift it up? Of course, there are some things which we must appeal to the white people to check, and one is lynching, mob violence and lawlessness. Make life and property safe, furnish good schools for the education of our children, and we are going to remain right here in the South and make this the garden spot of the world.
>
> "'Between the better class of white people and the better class of Negroes there are no differences.'

"That is good sound doctrine. It was, however, upon the point of lynchings that something else could have been said. She is but following the rest of her race leaders in deploring lynchings; so do white people, but they deplore as well the causes and of this we hear little enough among the leaders of the colored race.

"They bewail an effect, but they do not pay much attention to remedying the things which make lynchings possible. They have talked so much about the 'victims of lynchings' that the general colored view seems to be that a man who is lynched is a sort of martyr and hero. The victim of some heinous crime which so shocked and horrifed a community; which for the time being drove ordinary law abiding citizens into an insane frenzy—what of the victim?

"Why not devote less lamentation to the prevalence of lynchings, and more propaganda for the inculcation of respect for law, for the sanctity of white women and less pistol toting? Why not preach to the colored people against these things? Why not preach to the colored people their duty to assist the officers of the law in apprehending violators of it, instead, as the racial instinct seems to universally be, as any officer of the law can bear testimony, to shield the criminal, help him escape the just punishment or trial for his crime?

"These are the points upon which the better class of colored people could well bear emphasis, as well as upon a result.

"For nearly every lynching there has been a horrible crime.

"Stop the crimes and the lynchings will automatically stop.

"Did these colored leaders who want lynching made a Federal offense ever think of that?"

It is not a fact that Negroes condone the heinous crime of rape, whether the degenerate who lays violent hands upon a woman is black or white.

It is a fact that they bewail the effect of lynching because so often when "the ordinary law abiding citizens are driven into an insane frenzy," the first unfortunate Negro these frenzied citizens catch is rushed into the presence of a woman whose condition must make her hysterical; the terrified Negro's appearance is against him.

He may be shot, hanged or burned alive—while the real cul-

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prit goes on his way, safe and unharmed, encouraged in crime, because citizens who are insane with hate and desire for revenge are satisfied with any black victim who bears the slightest resemblance to the culprit.

Within the last month a white man bore witness to the fact that a Negro, who was identified by the victim in her highly nervous condition, was an innocent, honest, hardworking Negro, who at the very hour when the crime was attempted was at work within sight of his overseer. In spite of the fact that this defenseless Negro plead with the mob to go to his employer for proof of this fact, he was murdered.

Those two words, "insane frenzy," are the strongest arguments any man could make against lynching.

There is absolutely no chance for a Negro charged with assault or attempted assault to escape punishment. He is arrested by white officers, tried before a white jury, prosecuted by the ablest white lawyers, defended usually by a man drafted by the court into his service and who probably believes in his guilt, sentenced by a white judge and executed by a white sheriff.

At such a trial the court room can be cleared and the victim treated with all kindness and chivalric consideration.

What is the significance of the oft-vaunted white supremacy if it does not respect its own instruments of justice and civilization? The record of lynching will show that rape causes but few of the large number.

Recently, a farmer and his son were murdered in Texas. Two Negroes were taken up by the mob and burned at the stake—and the sheriff, who knew his business and was in pursuit of the real murderers, said the two Negroes lynched were innocent. Does justice simply want a blood sacrifice in th form of any black victim, or do we want to stamp out crime by apprehending the real criminals, establishing the fact of their guilt and with all the awe-inspiring solemnity and simplicity of a legal execution, make him an example to all other criminals, so inclined?

No more heinous crime than that of Charlie Marshall, who seduced a young white girl and because he was brought to law for the support of her child, murdered a whole family. Who doubts that his trial and legal execution were not more effective deterents of others criminally inclined than a summary execution? Who doubts that the long hours of anxiety, the lonely night watches, and the final solemn preparations for death caused keener suffering than the swift bullets of the mob?

Is it possible that the editor of our esteemed contemporary does not know that a Negro postal clerk and a white postal clerk got into a fight in their car recently, near Meridian, Miss., and the white clerk was cut, evidently not so seriously, for the Negro clerk was let out on bond. A group of officers came for that Negro, he was carried a few miles out, riddled with bullets and his body thrown into a ditch on the side of the road.

We could go on and on, like Tennyson's "Brook," forever with true stories which prove beyond a reasonable doubt: First, that lynching (even for assault) is inexcusable; second, that only a small proportion of lynchings are caused by assault or attempted assault, and, third, that the lynching spirit is spreading to an alarming extent to all sections of the country, for many crimes and petty offenses, and it has crossed the barriers of race—white mobs are lynching white victims.

At such a time as this, when there is so much unrest, so much class hatred, so much race hatred, so many radical writers and speakers undermining American institutions which are based upon a respect for law, the newspapers of this country wield too strong an influence to give aid and comfort to the lawless elements of this country by making excuses for their crime of putting the laws of humanity to shame by savage tortures inflicted upon defenseless wretches, and their country to shame by advertising our impotence in controlling our own citizens even while we offer a panacea for the war-weary world.

We are so anxious to do our share in creating among our readers the right attitude that we are willing to urge our people more and more to respect the laws of the land, to respect womanhood and to hold all women as sacred trusts to be protected from danger, even the danger of the selfish passions of men.

We deplore the fact that many Negroes, like many white men, get into trouble because they go armed with pistols, and we urge upon the properly constituted authorities, the officers of the law, to punish all citizens alike who are guilty of carrying concealed weapons.

We deny the statement that Negroes shield their criminals from officers of the law, and we affirm that frequently the overbearing manners of the officers, who are encouraged to feel that a Negro has no rights which they are bound to respect, causes Negres to be wary in answering questions unless they are sure of their ground.

If the help of Negroes is needed in apprehending criminals of their race, why not employ them as officers and give them a right to hunt down violators of law, instead of using other criminals as stool pigeons?

Is it not asking more of us than is asked of other people to ask an ordinary citizen to seek out the hiding places of dangerous criminals at their personal risk?

We wish we were able to stop crime, but inasmuch as our esteemed contemporary, with many advantages denied us, has not succeeded in stopping robbery, murder, rape and many other crimes, we can only promise to advise our people to respect and obey the laws of God and man, and urge those who live in sections which grant them the right to suffrage to vote for men who will enforce the law, for men who will vote for a Federal amendment against lynching lest we wait too long for that horrible crime to "automatically cease."

Travis County Administers Stinging Rebuke to Mobbists Who Assaulted J. R. Shillady

The Houston Informer
8-7-20

Houston Tex. Informer

Special to The Informer.

Austin, Texas, Aug. 2, 1920.

"Vengeance is mine; I will repay, sayeth the Lord." The cowardly assailants of Secretary John R. Shillady of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, County Judge Dave Pickles, Austin, Texas, and Constable Charley Hamby, who sought the sheriff's office, were repudiated at the polls at the "white man's primary" election July 24th.

These "worthies" went down to an inglorious defeat. Decent white men and women of Travis County administered a stinging rebuke to the lawless element by the defeat of County Judge Pickles and Constable Hamby. These men led the mob that brutally assaulted Secretary Shillady on the public streets of the Capitol City some months ago.

Chief of Police Jake D. Platt, who stood by and witnessed the cowardly assault on this defenseless stranger and made no effort to give him the protection under the law, has recently been suspended by the city commissioners. The wills of God grind slowly, but they do grind exceedingly

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THE GALVESTON SITUATION

The Houston Post
Galveston

Those who are acquainted with the political situation in Galveston know that the placing of the city under martial law and the inauguration and maintenance of militarism have political significance.

7-24-1920

It is to be regretted and deplored that the governor of Texas would be a party to such crude, yet high-handed and autocratic methods as resorted to and put in force at Galveston.

But the recent suspension of the city officials, police and detective departments of the Island City (excepting the mayor, who is reported to be wishy-washy and floppy) was both ridiculous, ludicrous and "kaiseristic" in the face of a policy diametrically opposite heretofore.

In his proclamation the chief executive of Texas cited as his reasons for suspension of the officials that they had "FAILED, REFUSED and NEGLECTED to MAINTAIN ORDER in PRESERVING the PEACE;" that they made "NO ATTEMPT to PREVENT and SUPPRESS the riots that occurred in Galveston or to ARREST and APPREHEND the persons who engaged and participated therein; neither did they PUT DOWN the insurrection that existed nor would they ATTEMPT to do so."

The proclamation further proclaimed that the Galveston officials "NEGLECTED to PROTECT the CITIZENS of THIS STATE in their CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS."

Really, the suspension proclamation and reasons given therefor are both interesting, illuminating, unparalleled and unprecedented.

If the governor has had such power under the constitution heretofore, why did not this same governor suspend the officials of Hillsboro in January, 1919, when those officials "FAILED, REFUSED and NEGLECTED to PROTECT CITIZENS of THIS STATE" and permitted a convicted and condemned man to be burned to death at the stake in the public square, and that after sentence had been pronounced upon him in court?

If "neglect of duty" is sufficient cause for peremptory suspension of officials, why does not this selfsame governor remove from office the officials, both city and county, of Paris and Wharton?

In Paris, Lamar County, the posse had been scouring the country for miles around for two suspects—"citizens of this state"—who were accused of slaying a white man and his son, who tried to rob and then kill two colored tenants.

The Paris and Lamar County officiasl knew the mobocratic sentiment of that damnable, diabolical and despicable community (the first civilized city in the world to burn a human being to death at the stake in the public square, which barbarous and heathenish stunt was pulled off there several years ago), and yet when the mob caught these two "citizens of this state," despite their innocence; which was established after their unfortunate death at the hands of a fiendish, brutal, barbarous and cannibalistic mob of hoodlums and Huns—the officials took no steps to prevent a lynching nor make any arrests, while the grand jury has adjourned without indicting a single participant, notwithstanding the fact that many of the mobbists are well known in that lynchocratic community.

If this "neglect of duty" is not more flagrant and far-reaching than the strike situation in Galveston, then our system of psychology and reasoning is fundamentally and radically wrong and lamentably faulty.

Press dispatches state that the Texas rangers have been sent to both Lamar and Wharton counties "to investigate and arrest, IF POSSIBLE, the leaders of mobs responsible for recent Negro lynchings."

This is S. O. S. ("same old stuff") and the "IF POSSIBLE" is an excellent loop-hole and camouflage. The "investgiation" feature is a joke and the verdict in both cases will be that the men "met death at the hands of unknown parties."

Such makeshift "investigations" only tend to make lynching and mob-rule more popular and aid them to get a firmer and tighter grip upon the American people, as well as the foreigners who constitute the majority of the mobs in the North; for the lynchers and anarchists know in advance that nothing will be done to them and thus they become bold and defiant in their heathenish, Hunnish and hellish depredations.

Why not suspend the officials of Wharton for "neglect of duty" and for failure to "protect the citizens of this state?" Four "citizens of this state" were the victims of a beastly and brutal mob in that infernal and infamous one-horse and one-man burg and yet no arrests have been made and none will be made as a consequence of the quadruple lynching.

It is all right for officials to permit lynching and burning of human beings and "citizens of this state" in Texas, but if they can not put down a strike, then they have committed a most heinous and horrible crime and must be suspended indefinitely and peremptorily.

If grand stand playing and petty peanut politics were cut out in Galveston and Texas, too, conditions would not only become normal in Galveston without resorting to and employing the autocratic, militaristic methods of Kaiser Bill and his military minions, but (perhaps) human life would be safer and worth a little bit more consideration in the Lone Star State, which is always being disgraced and outraged by the stunts of mobbists, lynchocrats, hoodlums and Huns.

Politics not only makes some strange bed-fellows, but it makes some politicians in high places cut some mighty peculiar and funny political antics and capers.

The Informer is not attempting to criticize Governor Hobby for his stand on loading and unloading merchandise at the Galveston port per se, but subsequent actions and the failure to remove officials in other Texas towns for "neglect of duty" have proven conclusively that this martial law and wholesale suspension of Galveston city officials possess quite a bit of political significance.

But the thing that concerns our group is this: If the officials of Galveston can be suspended by the governor of Texas for "neglect of duty," what about the officials of Wharton, Paris and every other lynchocratic, mobocratic and "hellocratic" town in Texas where "citizens of this state" are not "protected in their constitutional rights?"

Our double standard of citizenship in the South and the straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel program and policy make consistency a rare and priceless jewel and an almost extinct civil and political specimen.

MAY THE LAW BE SERVED.

A special grand jury has been selected to investigate the lynching by burning of two Negro citizens of Texas in Paris, last week, but so far we have heard of no such action in regard to the mob murder of four men near Houston.

To say that the Negro citizenry of Texas confidently expects that the State of Texas will take definite steps to protect its institutions of law is but to state an established fact.

We feel that nothing should deter it from doing that which alone will tend to remove the blot from its name which these criminal acts by some of its citizens have caused to be there.

Mob murder is never justified. It is an act of anarchy. Its growth guarantees the death of organized government and the fact that in these cases it was incited by color prejudice does not alter its tendency toward the destruction of established institutions.

A stronger public opinion against it is needed. A more responsive conscience must be cultivated by those in control of Texas affairs if the law and the dictates of justice are to be served.

The law cannot be served if mob rule holds sway. The majority of lynchings prove this fact. The law is not served if an accused man's guilt is not proven.

We make no excuse for criminals. We only deplore the fact that they are foreordained to existence among us as among all people. We appreciate their apprehension and punishment but we urge in the defense of all of the acknowledged dictates of law and humanity that it be according to law.

We have faith in the spirit of Justice in America. We have faith in the ultimate ascendency of the spirit of truth and righteousness all over America.

We have faith in that class of men in control of affairs in Texas who have been instrumental in its wonderful growth and the maintenances of its greatness. We do not doubt but that they realize the danger of the continuation of this menace and its guarantee of permanency by reason of lack of preventitive measures.

They are the moulders of public sentiment. Public opinion is powerful. It is their duty, if for no other reason than that Texas may continue in its prosperity and progress free from the reputation of being savage and indigent, to see that such a sentiment is created as will render the tendency toward mob rule negligible.

All of the Negro citizens of Texas are hoping that the investigation of this Paris grand jury so promptly appointed may result in a victory for order and established law even after its seeming defeat last week.

LYNCHING.

Last week three Negro men were lynched within two blocks of the police station of Duluth, Minn. Last week Georgia also lynched a man in the most cruel way possible, by burning.

These two instances of mob violence occurring, as they do in two widely separated vicinities offer one more proof of the wide spread and national scope of the lynching evil and danger of mob violence. Heretofore it has generally been considered that the South alone suffered from prevalence of this evil, but now it must be realized that just as the evil is national in scope so must any attempt at its destruction and check be.

Some time ago Senator McCormick introduced a bill providing for a federal commission to investigate lynching in the hope that such a course of action if followed consistently, would lead to a general stimulation of the public conscience toward its abolition, since it has generally been conceded that with few exceptions local authorities in sections where lynchings have taken place have shown themselves unwilling to deal with them and seek out the guilty parties in vigorous fashion. Until now however no direct action has been taken in regard to this bill.

It would seem to even the casual observer that the frequent recurrence of lynching and its correspondingly great demoralization of the institutions of law would cause a more vigorous attempt at its check. It would seem that political parties which claim through their leaders to be interested in "America first" would exert themselves more vigorously in seeing to it that American law and American justice hold sway among its citizens instead of the passions of the brute and the proclivities of the jungle.

Then too, there is another aspect of lynching to which few pay attention but which in the near future will give America cause for many embarrassing moments. America has caused herself to me looked upon as the "herald of Democracy." She has busied herself in Russia, interested herself in Armenia, argued in behalf of the Poles, investigated the downtrodden Mexican masses and almost laid down the law to England concerning the Irish. There can be no doubt that some day she will find it hard to justify her inactivity in regard to conditions at home with her readiness to take on the burdens of others.

Already there are outcroppings of such a sentiment.

The Winnipeg Bulletin in its issue of June 18 speaks thus:

"The lynching of three Negroes by a mob at Duluth is bound to excite considerable comment throughout western Canada. It is not often that an example of mob law is brought so close to the Canadian purview. For this, Canadians can be thankful.

There is little use in attempting to draw morals from the action of American mobs in lynching Negroes. It has happened so often that a great bulk of the American people are no longer shocked at outbreaks of this nature. If they were, it is not likely that such a state of affairs within a nation could continue indefinitely.

In the meantime it might not be a bad idea for those of the American people who delight to remind others of all the virtues of a great democracy would put the soft pedal on their liberty declamations until human life is made tolerably safe, at least in a progressive and enlightened city."

It cannot be successfully argued from such expressions as this that any unusual amount of affection is borne for the self raised 'Democratic" standard of America for the reason that the civic tendencies do not coincide nearly enough with the protestations to cause any sincere belief in them.

To realize that, in the presence of this evil which bids fair to lose for America the respect of other nations and weaken the loyalty of 14,000,000 of her own citizens, those who control her destiny refuse to take vigorous steps toward its control, is to realize that at least in this respect America lacks the instinct of self preservation.

TEXAS LYNCHOCRATS

Almost of the American people do not care for William Randolph Hearst, of New York, who owns a string of newspapers that stretches across the country from ocean to ocean, and that have a multitude of readers who believe in Hearst.

We read his paper, but we do not believe in Hearst. We should miss him if he should drop out of American life, because he is constantly "starting something" which furnishes us with something to think about from the other point of view. That is a heap. Mr. Hearst is very generally regarded as a disturbing element in American life. That might not be a bad thing, as American life is not always what it should be, and needs to be disturbed.

Arthur Brisbane is the leading thinker of the Hearst newspaper combination. He is an unusual thinker. Unusual thinkers are rare birds in every age and clime.

In commenting on the recent lynching of two men at Paris, Texas, in the New York American, Mr. Brisbane says:

> Two Negroes are burned alive in Texas. This isn't "big news," since it happens often. A disagreeable detail shows the men "dragged to the fair grounds where a stake and fuel had been PREPARED." What men do in bestial rage, after the mob spirit has transformed them into a pack of howling wolves, is one thing. What they PREPARE cold bloodedly, in advance, is another thing and with more meaning. Another feature of the double burning alive is unpleasant, and also not news, because it isn't new. Sheriff Clarkson suggests that the mob, very probably, "burned the wrong men."

Texas has a bad reputation. It is an old reputation, made in the days when Texas was yet a part of Mexico and became infamous as "No Man's Land," where all the tough characters in other States "whom the police had spotted and were after," resorted and hid themselves and their lawless personalities behind a convenient alias.

Many years ago Paris, Texas, adjourned all of the public schools and closed all of the public institutions in order that everybody could attend the burning of a half-witted Negro boy in the public square. This latest burning is no new thing for Paris as Mr. Brisbane says it has ceased to be news, but such things are destructive of American civilization, and will destroy it if not stamped out by decent and law-abiding public opinion

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"HANG THE LEADING NEGROES OF YOUR RACE"

But for the signed statement of leading white men of North Birmingham and Sayreton, we would hardly believe that a white man of the slightest intelligence and forethought would have made the statement charged to J. R. Kennamer, State President of the United Mine Workers of America, in a speech at Sayreton Sunday. Mr. Kennamer is charged with advising Negro miners of Sayreton to hang leading Negro men who advise against the miners' strike and counseled members of the race against joining the United Mine Workers. This is a rather bold and daring move at the liberties of the Negroes of Alabama and one that requires serious thought of men of the black race from the lowest to the highest station. It does not concern miners only. It affects the race in its entirety. While the miners happened to be the occasion that brought forth the statement, it speaks the position, the feeling and the interest of one leader in the white race who would lynch and kill men who oppose his idea or advise against it. The race in Alabama has reached a very serious plight when a white man in open air, in public array, in the presence of white and black men, will tell black men to hang black men. There was certainly no respect for the man who introduced him, who was a Negro, nor for the Negroes who stood around. If such utterances come from a passionate feeling or from discouragement no such man should be a leader where so many people are involved. This kind of counsel is dangerous for the white man, it is more dangerous for the black man. The Negro will not and cannot receive consideration if for a moment he considers a leadership that advises against law and order and human decency.

Whoever Mr. Kennamer had in mind is of no concern to this office, but the very fact that he orders influential black men hanged is sufficient for every black man within the union and out of the union to look upon him with disfavor and withdraw their support in every way against his leadership and such administration. This race will not gain, and Mr. Kennamer knows that, by riotous and vicious acts. Mr. Kennamer knows that the surest way to destroy the strength and progress of the Negro race is to have it indulge in violence such as riotous strikes and villification of men and concerns.

The scheme seems to be to pile more troubles upon the heads of the blacks of the South and wrench them from the hands of powers who are able to consider and protect them. And any kind of hellish scheme to throw the Negro off his guard and make him a slave seems to be practiced by these would-be-leaders and labor destructionists. God forbid that there will be found enough ignorance within this race of ours to consider for once the idea of lynch law, bushwhacking, dynamiting and such kindred I. W. W. diseases that disrupt human happiness and stagnate progress.

It is argued by the union that the Negro is the brother of the white man and theirs is a common interest, and they must join hands that they may share equally and share alike. The most stupid in the black race knows before the sound of the utterance has passed that such a social arrangement or propaganda is impossible of accomplishment, and white men are not brothers of black men, they will not share and share alike in the laboring field. The best experience is that they have always demanded the bes places in the mines and nine times out of ten they have gotten them. Th Negro has bided his chances all along and has done the best he could with what was given him, and the only time he has been thought of as being the real brother of the white man is when some hell was to be raised he is thrown on the front line of battle while the white man stands in the rear, and when the smoke of troubles pass away the black man has the scars, he carries the deepest wounds, he loses the position he did have; the white man comes back and gets what he had or something better. This is what the Union in Alabama offers the Negro: pity, grief, destruction of home and family. It is a sad picture, it is a sad state of affairs to think of 75 per cent of the most loyal men in Alabama who work in the mining fields must be crippled and set back by a few men because the companies refused to cut the fees of the faithful laborers. In this lies the trouble and there is no other. It is not wages, it is recognition of the union and fees, and the Negro will pay the fees if he is forced to do it; he will not pay them unless he is forced. Decent and honest Negro men of their own right and privilege are opposed to any such scheme and any such plan practiced on their race members, and while they have not vigorously expressed themselves, it is the opinion of this publication from now, henceforth and forever, they will since the leader of the Union has ordered them hanged by members of their own race.

Certainly not a single publication in Alabama, white or black, will endorse such leadership. Verily every pulpit and every Negro church will speak out against it; every lodge member will oppose, every man in the union when he is properly informed will take an opposite stand, every man out of the union will double his energies and forces that no such organization will become his master or make him its slave. If the race of black men in Alabama fails to resent this order then the race cannot expect to receive protection from white men and concerns in Alabama who stand for justice, who stand for law and order and in whose hands only can the Negro race be protected.

We cannot believe that J. F. Sorsby, Vice-President of the United Mine Workers of Alabama, could have been present and heard a statement of this kind and would not then and there resent it, nor was William Prentice, the special organizer, there. If they were and have not demanded a retraction from the president, they must of their own motion fall short of the consideration of the men they attempt to lead, as well as the consideration of the decent Negroes of Alabama and everywhere else in America. J. F. Sorsby, a man we have known for a number of years ,would not stand for the humble homes of the blacks of Pratt City to be dynamited nor would he endorse the shooting up of a trainload of humble laborers while on a Tennessee train Monday evening. This follows closely the advice of Mr. Kennamer at Sayreton. We would not dare charge Mr. Kennamer was near the scene nor do we ever expect to see him on the scene where one of these influential Negroes is hanged, but it does follow closely behind his statement, and it is up to Mr. Sorsby, the only representative of the race that is supposed to be in the immediate counsel of this conference, to speak now and show where he stands on this proposition. The Birmingham Reporter, a publication circulated in every section of Alabama, is concerned particularly in the well-being of the blacks of Alabama and the peaceful and sensible relation that should exist between the races in Alabama. We are unalterably opposed to any advice that will mean the exchange of swords either within the race or against the opposite race. We advocate law and order, we stand for the best citizenship, we stand for the best for all races and all peoples. We do not believe that because Mr. Kennamer, by his own plan, denies the black man the right to hold paying offices in his concern or locals or lucrative offices in his state or national, that he, Mr. Kennamer, should be hanged by the members of his race or by members of the Negro race. We believe that if Mr. Kennamer heads an organization that represents law and order and seeking the protection of the people of any group he can best accomplish that by counseling his men to abide within the law, be peaceful citizens and direct their energies according to some prescribed reason and law, and whenever he arrogates himself to be king, master, lord and czar and asks for the heads of the best citizens of the race it is time for race members of every station to withdraw any kind of fellowship and question such brotherhood, withdraw their means, stop the clerks of the money-changers, peacefully make friends with the next door neighbor, stand by those virtues and principles that mark statesmanship, remember the man who has stood and can stand for truth, reason and law, oppose any man, white or black, who attempts to disrupt the industrial relation that should exist and stampede the progress of the race of black men in the field of labor, the only field of endeavor on the American continent where they excel other races, where they endure more, where they must serve and earn from the sweat of their brows.

Hang the leaders when you will, destroy the best counsel within your own race and the other members automatically die.

CITIZENS OF CORINTH CONDEMN LYNCHING

CORINTH, Miss., Sept. 15.—At a mass-meeting held in the First Baptist Church on Sunday evening, the 29th day of August, 1920, called for the purpose of expressing the views of the white citizens of Corinth and Alcorn county upon the action of certain unknown persons in hanging two Negro men who were confined in the jail on Friday night, which meeting was largely attended by both men and women, and after a full discussion and due consideration it was resolved:

First, That we, the citizens of Corinth and Alcorn county do hereby express our condemnation of said act as being a ruthless and inexcusable disregard of the courts of our country, and an overthrow and contempt for the laws of our land.

Second, That we here declare that every aid we can give to the officers whose business to ferrit out the crime and apprehend the criminals is hereby solemnly offered and pledged.

Third, That said act of hanging the said human beings does not meet with the approval of the great body of the people of this city and county, but on the contrary meets with their stern condemnation.

* * *

The attention of the editors of Southern newspapers which are inclined to apologize lynching is respectfully called to the above article.

Twenty

Some Negro convicts knocked a prison guard down and escaped. The injured guard is on the road to recovery. Two of the escaped prisoners returned and gave themselves up, willing to submit themselves to the law.

They were promptly and "quietly" lynched.

No doubt the murderers of these helpless prisoners expected the acquiesence if not the commendation of their communities.

The men and women of Christian character and culture have resented in no uncertain terms the insult offered to their courts and the stain placed on the record of their civilization.

We agree with them most heartily. Lynching is a "ruthless and inexcusable disregard of the courts of our country and an overthrow and contempt for the laws of our land"—and is not countenanced by no other civilized country save America.

A COLORED HERO.

A remarkable incident occurred at Newport News, a spectacle the like of which has not been often if ever witnessed in America. An infuriated mob consisting of more than 30 men, severely beat and attempted to lynch Isador Cohen, and probably would have succeeded, according to the press reports, had it not been for the courage and bravery displayed by Rev. R. H. Green, a preacher, who rescued the young man. Now there is nothing so unusual or remarkable about that. But the incident looms large when it is stated that the mob was composed of negroes, the young man whom it was beating and attempting to lynch was a white man and the preacher who probably saved the young man from death at the hands of the mob was a negro.

The story is that the negroes were already angry over the killing of three members of their race in a clash with the police last Sunday. A nine-year-old negro girl was struck and seriously injured by Cohen's automobile. The car was instantly surrounded by infuriated blacks, who had been visiting the morgue where lay the bodies of the colored men killed Sunday. While attempting to get the girl into his car to take her to a hospital, young Cohen was attacked by the negroes, who rained blows on him amidst cries of "Beat him to death!" The negro minister, who had been for more than two hours before the accident addressing negroes from a goods box exhorting them to calm themselves, managed to climb over or through the mob and valiantly fought off the angry crowd of blacks while the young white man got his car under way and made his escape.

Reverend Green deserves the commendation of all law-abiding white and colored citizens and his conduct sets an example for the leaders of both races in connection with attempted mob violence.

BLOOD HOUND EVIDENCE

(By Chas. H. Moore.)

Raleigh N.C. Independent

One of the relics of slavery, which is stillpopular in the South, with state and county officials, to trail criminal suspects, especially Negroes, is the blood hound.

In no other section of the United States, so far as we know, is such an unreliable sleuth system in vogue.

And, doubtless, the main reason why this custom is still continued in the South today, and so much relied upon by officers of the law, is due to the fact that it originated in the days of slavery and was used by the slave holder to track any of his slaves, who sometimes might run away in the hopes of gaining their freedom.

No other class of suspected criminals has suffered more from this kind of unreliable testimony than the Negro, because of prejudice against him at the outset, on the part of the white men, who are summoned to sit in judgment upon his case.

We are glad to record, however, that as the years roll by, occasionally there is a rift in the clouds, and as judicial authority becomes more enlightened, consequently less prejudiced, some of them are more disposed to analyze critically the evidence in the case, without bias, and as a result the testimony of blood hounds, uncorroborated, is discarded.

We believe it was Judge Bond of Elizabeth City, who, some years ago, put his judicial disapproval upon such flimsy evidence.

Since then two or three other state Judges have likewise expressed similar opinions regarding the trail of blood hounds when no other testimony was presented to convict the alleged convict.

Only week before last, the case of George Troxler of Alamance County, a colored youth charged with having committed a criminal assault upon a prominent white woman at her home between Burlington and Graham, the night of July 17th, was given a hearing in habeas corpus proceedings before Judge S. J. Shaw in Greensboro.

Lawyers Wm. P. Bynum and Stredwick appeared for Troxler and the state was represented by Solicitor Gattis.

When the argument on both sides was ended, Judge Shaw took the case under advisement and said he "would think about it," inasmuch as blood hound testimony was chiefly relied upon to fasten the crme on Troxler.

After a few days study of the case, Judge Shaw issued order that Troxler be given his freedom on the grounds that, it would not be fair to hold the accused upon "blood hound testimony uncorroborated."

The case attracted much attention because of the prominence of the victim of the assault and by reason of the fact that Troxler was one of three Negroes being guarded by machine gunners in the jail at Graham when the soldiers claimed a mob attacked them. In the firing James Ray, Graham citizen was killed and two others of the mob seriously wounded. The othre two accused had been set free.

Another case to the point, trid last week in Guilford County Court House, and in which conviction was chiefly sought upon blood hound evidence, is that of two brothers, Eugene and Ray Alford of High Point, charged with the killing of a white merchant in High High Point, the night of June 8th.

Lawyer Bynum was also the leading counsel in this case for the Alford brothers and Judge J. Bis Ray presided

At the conclusion of the testimony in the case, Judge Ray announced that evidence introduced, which was mostly circumstantial and not conclusive, would cause him conscientously to set aside a verdict of guilty in the event the jury should pronounce the boys guilty. The jury, without any deliberation, obeyed the directions of the judge and the two brothers were set free.

AGAIN THE MORON.

Chicago scientists, policemen and welfare workers are in a fever of interest over morons again. They have every right to be fevered and alarmed. Recently the newspaper handling of this subject has given it a peculiar connotation. From the belief that a man who commits an assault upon a woman or child is a moron, we have swerved around to the belief that a moron is a man who commits an assault upon a woman or child—a very interesting difference. But, according to scientists, a moron is an adult with the mind of a child of 10 or 12 years. If a Negro commits a crime upon a woman or child he is a Negro. There is no attempt at separation of normal grown moron Negroes. The implication, with all its bad odor, goes. In spite of it all, if the public would only use its mind, the myth about the Negro's peculiar predilection for sex crimes would be punctured for good and all time. The last moron captured had a record of 75 offenses. He is styled by the artful press as the "King Moron," and so far as can be learned, he has not a drop of Negro blood.

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THE HERALD AND LYNCHING.

The Dallas Daily Times Herald, under date of March 1, carried the following editorial on lynching;

"The NEGRO president of Tuskegee Institute has predicted that lynching of Negroes in the South will itself be dead within a few years. We do not share this optimism.

And yet we should be glad to find such optimism justified by the bloodless fact. For lynching—to consider not its effect on the mob's victim, but on the mob itself—is a frightful thing. It is a deeply deplorable thing.

Frightful and deplorable it is not only because it is a criminal act, but because the act is committed by those who are normally far from being criminals.

There is said to be more joy in Heaven over one sinner that repenteth than over ninety and nine just persons who need no repentence. Similarly, there must be more sorrow, both in Heaven and on earth, over one law-abiding citizen guilty of criminality than over nine and ninety hardened malefactors intent on lawless acts.

Such a shocking spectacle of the ordinarily lawful man running amuck the lynch act affords, not only justice to the victim but injustice to his potential slayers ought lynching to be everywhere condemned.

The governors of Georgia, Kentucky, North Carolina and Tennessee have sworn to prevent this execution outside the law. When shall we have a governor of Texas with moral courage enough to register the same vow?

Such sentiment is constructive and looks forward to rendering more permanent, the American institution of Law and strict Justice which Lynching endangers.

The Dallas Express shares the optimism of the President of Tuskegee. This optimism is being fostered by the ever increasing number of clear headed, sober minded, thinking Americans who, realizing among other things the ultimate of a growing mob spirit, are speaking against and moulding a healthy public sentiment which in time will accomplish its absolute destruction.

The fostering of such a sentiment by the Press will hasten the day when a Texas Governor who does not take such a stand, will not have lived up to the expectations of those who caused his electeion. The public can do much in the making of such a governor possible. The Press can do much in causing the public to demand such a stand of a governor.

We feel that it is highly necessary that such sentiment be cultivated for after all, its result can be nothing other than the practical application of the purely American principle of the supremacy of Law in carrying out the dictates of Justice.

The Dallas Express 3-6-20

Dallas Express 3/6/20

LYNCHINGS IN KENTUCKY

The Baptist Vanguard 5-6-20

There are three cases of lynching and attempted lynchings in this state recently that indicate the peculiar views of communities upon the question of mob violence and the attitude of peace officers which should attract attention among the people. In the Lexington case the attempt to lynch a prisoner in the custody of the court and when the trial was in progress was prevented by prompt action upon the part of the authorities and the troops which had been called into service. For prudential reasons members of the mob who were known were not indicted. In the Paris case the officers simply turned the prisoner over to the mob and he was lynched in an adjoining county in which the alleged crime was committed. No member of the mob was indicted simply because public sentiment was in sympathy with the mob spirit. In Danville the conditions were different. A mob had been formed to lynch a colored man suspected of a crime of which many thought he was innocent. Some of the officials shared in this sentiment and he was spirited away to a place of safety while the mob was searching the court house and jail. His life was saved and an inestigation is being made to indict the leaders of the mob and public sentiment seems to be behind the movemeut. The new anti-lynch law will not be operative until June when it is hoped mob violence will be greatly reduced, if not entirely prevented in Kentucty in the future.—American Baptist.

The above editorial on lynchings in Kentucty is a clear cut analysis of the subject of lynchings throughout the South—throughout the Nation, for that mater. Not only so, but is clear cut analysis of all sorts of race friction. We have more or less of it according to public sentiment on the race question. We have wholesome or unwholesome public sentiment respecting the races, according to the general average intelligence of both races in any given community, and according to the wisdom and superior behavior on the part of the Negro race. This last statement is true, not because the Negro is the leading criminals in the community, but because there is more prejudice to Negro crime in any community than there is to white crime.

We have often stated that race prejudice is more inconsistent than any other public question with which we have to deal. What is a criminal for a Negro in one community is tolerant not to say amusing in another community. All depends upon the unwholesome public sentiment which can be largely formed by the Negroes themselves. We advise then, that whatever crimes or offenses the white man or woman may commit, let us conclude that we can not afford anything but the best of conduct against which there is no law.

PROTEST DULUTH LYNCHING

The Tribune 6-26-19

Governor Told State and Nation Disgraced

Chicago, Ill., June 18.—The National Equal Rights League sent to Minnesota the following telegram on the horrible triple lynching:

Ben Burnquist,
Governor of Minn.,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

Sir:—The National Equal Rights League and the Chicago branch thereof learn with horror, alarm and indignation of the triple lynching of colored men at Duluth in Minnesota, a far Northern State. The mob overthrew police, supersedes courts, usurps Government, murders accused prisoners taken from jail, even holding neck court in every police building. The charge was an attack upon one person, deplorable when done, but the outlawtry was not for the crime, but because of the race of the accused, since the alleged crime is not unprecedented there, as the punishment is.

We resent the attack upon the Race, and deplore the disgrace of your State and our Nation before the world, after our Race's part, and the Country's, in a war for the salvation of Mankind. With so many elements of unrest in this Country, it is not wise to further goad a loyal element.

We call upon you to proceed to the preservation of order and to uphold the Government by the quick arrest, preservation and punishment of these murderers, race-haters and overthrowers of the Government.

The enormity of this race-hating lawlessness and its spread, requires that LYNCHING be made A CRIME AGAINST THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT, whose good name and security are attacked.

N. S. TAYLOR,
President Chicago Branch, 3545 Grand Boulevard.
WM. MONROE TROTTER,
National Secretary, Boston, Mass.
MRS. EVA WELLS,
MRS. JULIA TURNER,
W. D. LUCAS,
J. D. BIBB,
Officials Chicago Branch.

A similar telegram was sent to the Mayor of Duluth.

Last night at a call meeting the Chicago Branch appointed a committee to call on Mayor Thompson regarding the fifth bombing of Jessie Ringe's home, on South Park Avenue.

LYNCHING IN THE NORTHWEST

The Norfolk Journal and Guide 6-26-1920

The lynchocrat has got busy all over the country. He is not any longer a denizen of any given State or section of the country. He started out in the Southern States after the war to prove by lawless acts that the Negro was not as good as a white man, before the law and in public opinion, although the fact that he is was placed in the Federal Constitution by the three War Amendments, and that, believing that he is not as good as a white man in all matters of civil concern, he is not good enough to be tried by a jury of his peers in any matter of alleged violation of law with which he may be accused. The effort to prove this Constitutional affirmation of truth to be a lie has made the mob and the lynchocrat common things in all sections of the country, and threatens at all times the lives and property of the people in every community where the lawless spirit seeks to assert itself.

The latest outbreak of mob fury was at Duluth, Minnessota, in the Northwest, where the people have the reputation of being law-abiding and self-respecting. Six Negroes, travelling with a circus as roustabouts, last week, were charged with attacking a white girl near the circus grounds. Five thousand persons stormed the jail, overpowered the police authorities, and, after trying the six, found three of them guilty and lynched them. The mob then vanished, as the State militia came upon the scene.

The mob showed judgment. It tried to get the guilty. That was unusual. There was no excuse for the attack on the girl. But the mob gains the mark of Cain by taking the law into its own hands and murdering the three persons, "without due process of law," when it was morally certain that conviction and execution would have followed, legally, if the mob had left the matter with the lawful authorities. The blood of the victims is on the hands of the 5,000 lynchocrats, and "vengeance is mine; I will repay, saith the Lord."

The lynching plank in the platform of the Republican party ought to be made to mean something, in the event that the Republicans succeed in defeating the Democrats in the November elections.

STIRRING UP RACIAL PREJUDICE

By Dr. Howard S. MacAyeal.

The Tennessee Leader

A story was carried in the press last week of an outrage perpetrated against a woman. In many of the papers it was given a prominent place and featured by the scarehead: "Negro Fiend Attcks White Woman." The facts may be as stated but the manner of their presentation is very questionable. There is a disposition in many quarters to give the Negro a bad name, which leads many of us to wonder if this is done for the same reason they give a dog a bad name in order to hang it. If we are to feature stories of this kind then the Negro would certainly secure the leat attention. Our statistics, relating to crimes against women, based on a unit of 100,000 population, show 5.3 for Italians, 4.8 for Mexicans, 3.2 for Austrians, 2.0 for Hungarians, 1.9 for French, 1.9 for Russians, and 1.8 for Negroes.

The Commission on Immigration and Crime reports that in New York the per cent that rape held in all offenses that came before the court of general sessions was 1.8 for the foreign white, 0.8 for the native white, and 0.5 for the Negro. It is apparent on the face of things that race prejudice is responsible for giving crimes of this kind such widespread publicity when involving the Negro, who is least guilty among the tehnic and racial groups in the United States. Compared with the foreign population the Negro stands well in the matter of offenses against the law for on a basic unit of 1,000 the Mexicans furnish 4.7, Italians 4.4, Austrians 3.6, French 3.4, Canadians 3.0, Negroes 2.7. Considering that the Negro has only sixty years of self government behind him, this is a very remarkable showing. Insteac of calling attention constantly to crimes committed by some member of his race, more attention should be given to his virtues and the advance he has made along the lines of good citizenship. Anything that is calculated to stir up race prejudice should be avoided as an offense against the public weal.

The Negro is here and we must live with him. Moreover, he is here by special invitation; in fact, we were so anxious to have him here that we paid his passage over, a thing we have never done for any other people. He is also becoming more numerous with every passing year. In 1860 there were four million Negroes in the United States. In 1910 there were ten million, a growth of 120 per cent. The time will not be far distant when we shall have on our hands a black population of twenty to thirty million. At the present time this race furnishes over 50 per cent of the population of South Carolina and Mississippi; 42 or 43 per cent in Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Louisiana, and more than 30 per cent in Virginia and North Carolina. With this state of affairs we surely do not need to be told that the future will depend to some extent on what kind of a citizen we produce out of the black. That he is wiling and even anxious to develop himself is apparent in view of what has already come to pass. In the last forty years the native white has decreased his illiteracy from 9.0 to 3.7 per cent. During the same time the foreign born white has increased his illiteracy from 12 to 12.7 per cent. The Negro, in the same period, has decreased his illiteracy from 90 to 30.4 per cent. As a matter of fact he is hungry for education, and his ambition should be encouraged. Since the Civil war $50,000,000 have been donated for the purpose of educating the black man in the South. This is a large sum and the North has prided herself upon its effort and generosity in helping to provide educational facilities for the Southern Negro. It is to the everlasting credit of the Negro that out of his great poverty his race has furnished $20,000,000 of this fifty. This will surprise many people, but it is a statement of fact. It has been objected that what we are pleased to call "higher education" has been sought after too eagerly by this people. The objection is based upon ignorance. Taking the word "professional" in a broad sense and we find one Negro so defined to every 84 of his fellows, while amongst the whites there is one to every 20. In the last government report on educational work among the Negroes we have the statement that there should be twice as many physicians among this people as they now have. We cannot afford to have this great racial unit in our midst left in ignorance. It is a necessity that ti be taught to help itself, and to do this it must have leaders and an intelligent proletariat with which o work.

The Negro should also be encouraged o save and to become a home-owner. A citizen without a stake in the country may become a menace, a race is sure to be. Already some advance has been made in this direction. The 1910 census shows that he owns lands in the South valued at $273,000,000, and in the United States to the value of $750,000,000. This is a gain of above 150 per cent in the ten years from 1900.

There is one ite mthat ought never to be lost sight of in discussing our Negro citizens and that concerns his religion. Of course much can be said in a sneering way concerning the type of religion he professes, but it remains true that he has a church membership of almost four million out of a population of ten million. If you count out the children it is evident that religion has a far greater hold upon him than upon the white. Moreover, this is the only church in America that has not lost its hold on the laboring man. We are worrying over the fact that white labor is indifferent to the church, if not antagonistic. However this may be it is certain that the white churches have lost their hold on labor, and in this respect the black is superior to us. At any rate it is ours to encourage the Negro to renewed effort to improve himself. Only recently tthe South has been planning new and better things for the black host living in its midst, and al lthat may be done by us should be done to help her to solve this problem—a problem that Lord Bryce declares to be the greatest with which we are confronted.—Beacon Journal (Akron, Ohio).

BALTIMORE (MD) AMERICAN
JUNE 2, 1920

Colored Man's Comments on Alexandria's Sleepless Night on Account of a Negro Mob Which Never Came.

To the Editor: Well! well! Alexandria, Va., spent one sleepless night, all because the people had tried to lynch a colored prisoner. They compelled the humble and compliant jailer and sheriff to allow them to search the jail. They did not find the negro. He had been taken away. And then someone phoned from Washington that a mob of 200 negroes were planning to cross the Potomac and pay Alexandria a visit. Alexandria immediately lost its nerves. To go after one negro, handcuffed and jailed, was to be a picnic, but the idea of 200 negroes, unhandcuffed and armed, was panic. There was the greatest excitement. All the town stirred. Soldiers were sent for. Soldiers can always be had when the white mob gets into distress. Every sort of weapon was displayed, from a pick-ax to a machine gun. The streets resounded with the tramp of arms and autos bristled with artillery. Alexandria kept sleepless eyes turned on the bridgeheads of the Potomac and jumped every time a leaf rustled or a meteor flashed.

Now, why was Alexandria so tolerant of the white mob and so afraid of the mere suggestion of a negro mob? The nervous state of these white people at the prospect of a negro mob, much smaller than their own, ought to cause them to reflect on what must be the condition of the helpless colored folk when white mobs are holding the streets and every black face is for the time outlawed. The colored people have no soldiers to help them. This white mob had outraged the state and ravished civilization by taking possession of the jail and upsetting law. But this same state, which had just been outraged, immediately rushed soldiers to the aid of these men when the mere imaginary ghost of a negro counter-mob filled the air.

But the mob got at least one night's dose of its own medicine. It suffered one whole night of "preparedness" and of real "watchful waiting" and "wakeful watching." The negroes did not come. They had never planned to come. So far in the history of the United States, negroes have only mobbed and rioted on the defensive. As a group, they always observe the law, except when they are forced back through despair to the more primary law of self-defense.

"The wicked flee when no man pursueth." Yes, and although the wicked flee when no man pursues, Alexandria proves that the wicked can make no better time when they at least think that somebody is about to pursue.

WILLIAM PICKENS.
New York City.

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AMERICAS REIGN OF LYNCH LAW.

The Houston Informer

When one beholds how American citizens are being lynched mobbed and burned at the stake in various parts of this country, while the authorities refuse to even attempt to apprehend the guilty culprits, it looks like democracy is a hollow mockery and the constitution of America and the laws of the several states are mere "scraps of paper."

A few days ago Duluth, Minn., held a lynching bee and three American citizens were robbed of their lives by a lynchocratic sanhedrin, "accused of rape."

Then came Wharton, Texas, last week and shot to death two American citizens and hanged two others, bringing her total for the day up to four.

Mississippi came next and lynched a railway postal clerk, simply because he had defended himself against the assault of a white fellow-clerk.

Paris, Texas, which was the first city in America to burn an American citizen to death on the public square several years ago, pulled off another such stunt Tuesday night, this time burning two American citizens to death.

With such a lynching orgy manifest over the country, and especially in the South, the Federal government must take charge of the situation and see to it that all American citizens are given the same protection under the law.

There was a time when they excused all lynchings on the grounds that the crime against womanhood was the cause; but nowadays no such excuse can be made, for American citizens are the victims of mob law for any kind of an offense.

Wherever Judge Lynch bobs up his head against our people, the colored people should leave such communities never to return again.

After they had lynched four colored Americans in Wharton, an article appeared in the white newspaper urging the remaining colored people not to be afraid, as the white people would see that no harm befell any more of them. Smiles!

Lynching has become a national pastime and menace, just as we predicted; for where lawlessness is tolerated and encouraged in one part of a country, it is quite natural for it to break out in another part of the same country, and hence it ceases to be sectional.

Some hold to the opinion that lynching can not be suppressed; that the American people are in hearty accord and sympathy with mob violence and that they regard lynching as a sport, such as bull fighting, baseball, pugilism, et cetera.

If Congress can appropriate large sums of money to hire a small army of inspectors to go into the private homes of American citizens and see how much home-made wine, beer, whiskey, etc., are on hand, it does appear to The Informer that this same Congress could appropriate sufficient money to run down and punish a few of the many lynchers, mobocrats and anarchists who are making this country the most barbarous and uncivilized of all the supposed enlightened nations of the world.

What affects more vitally this country: the possession of a bottle of beer or some other intoxicating beverage, or the promiscuous murdering, mobbing and lynching of American citizens with impunity?

If America has any conscience, it is high time that it becomes awake, for no country can long endure part democratic, part mobocratic and part hellocratic.

UNITED STATES EMPLOYE LYNCHED

Chicago Defender 7-9-1920

In the course of an argument between two employes of the Postal Service a few days ago in Mississippi, it is charged that a Negro stabbed a white clerk, from the wound of which he died. This was unfortunate, notwithstanding the provocation. But, the contemptible, mean and lawless acts were committed by the officers of the law, assisted by the mob. As usual, these faithless officers turned over their prisoner to the mob without raising a finger in defense of law and order.

There was not a single shot fired, and there will be no grand jury indictment. The only memory left of this cowardly deed will be the tree that suported the lifeless body of the victim, where the semi-savages will want to go and cut a chip from the trunk or twig from the bough as a souvenir. This they will cherish and hand down to their posterity as a noble deed.

As we have aforesaid, the mob really is not to blame, for a mob is always ureasonable. The only thing that will reason with a mob effectively are a few bullets, or let it see guns in the hands of those whom it feels will use them after being given orders to disperse.

No human being is to be dispised or held in more contempt than those hypocritical, so-called officers of the law. Their badge of authority is but sheep-clothing, for they are the real leaders of the mobs; and the States stand for it.

The things most needed in this country are a few officers of the law with a little backbone. The nation has such few men who are able to rise above the howls of the mobs. The President of the United States and Congress bow to mob-rule by declaring themselves helpless to protect life; to give liberty, or to assure the pursuit of happiness to fifteen millions of the most loyal citizens.

For this government to be a party to such gross injustice, and force us to accept it because we are weak—only by numbers—is a bitter pill to swallow. This nation who boasts of its justice and fairplay to all, must someday answer this indictment.

REAPING THE WHIRL WIND.

The Times Plain Dealer 7-11-20

I are one doubts that this country faces a critical period in its history let him carefully peruse a modern daily newspaper and study the evidences of a lack of respect for American institutions expressed in various forms of lawlessness. The reason is evident. For years lynching has been tolerated in the South on the old excuse that it was to strike terror into the hearts of the lecherous.

There are still men with brutal instincts, black and white, as we only need the disgusting details of the recent Walf River Bottom trial in which McNamara was sentenced to die. So lynching did not accomplish its aim.

A recent occurrence in Texas when a criminal Negro about to be hanged confessed having committeed a crime for which another Negro had suffered eight years in a penitentiary, attests the same fact, lynching has no prevented the crime of rape.

Instead it has made many murderers of innocent men. It has spread from the burning pyres of Paris Texas, to the far away city of Duluth, Minnesota, it knows neither state nor section; is limited to no particular type of crime, and has crossed the barriers of race. He who laughs and jeers at the dying agonies of his black victim as he pleads in vain for mercy, is so hardened in his own moral nature that the sufferings of his white brother will affect him as little.

Not content with murdering men accused of crime or even petty offenses, the mob now shows its displeasure when the decision of a jury and the sentence of the court do not meet its approval. If proof is asked we need only look up the Associated Press dispatches of the lynching of William R. Bennett, Jr., son of a former white judge, who was sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of his wife, but the mob, dissatisfied with the court's decision, took him from the authorities and lynched him.

Where will it end Are we reverting to savagry, or are these the steps leading to anarchy?

From West Frankfort, Ill., terror-stricken Italians, men and women and little children ,are fleeing for their lives, pathetic in their attempts to carry their household effects with them. And why?

Two youths had been murdered by parties unknown. Because there was some feeling against Italians, frequently called "wops," in Illinois, the mob takes the job out of the hands of officers of the law who should ferret out the criminals, and punishes all Italians for a crime which it has not been proven that one or more Italians committed.

In far-off Denver, striking street car workers are rioting, killing innocent onlookers.

He that soweth the wind shall reap the whirl wind. Years of lawless cruelties perpetrated upon defenseless Negroes by hoodlums and fanatical zealots in the name of white supremacy were the seeds planted. Now coming to harvest in race hatred, class hatred and hatred of the courts which should have the respect of all classes, the faith of the people in a square deal.

Verily, we have sowed the wind and the whirl wind is upon us.

WELL SIR, TEXAS SCORES AGAIN!

The old Southern pastime and sport continues and thus another "citizen of this state" fell a victim to a hungry and Hunnish mob in Center, Texas, Monday afternoon.

With the newspapers of the country, and particularly the South suggesting lynchings, it is not to be marveled at when these barbarous and brutal stunts are pulled off in "Bam."

After the mob had battered its way into the jail, the captain of the local militia, so the papers stated Tuesday morning, made an effort to mobilize his company, but could not find a single member of the company. Apparently he looked in the wrong place for his men, for judging by the size of the mob in that small burg of East Texas, every mother's son participated in that heathenish and hellish mob and if the commanding officer had been in earnest about mustering in his company, he could have found every militiaman in the mob, no doubt.

Mob-law has entrenched itself in this country, especially the South, and there is hardly a day but what some American citizen meets an untimely death at the hands of a cowardly and brutal mob.

Formerly lynchings were staged under the cover of night and men employed masks to hide their identity. But nowadays lynchings are pulled off in the broad daylight, men wear no masks and besides male participants, the ranks have been increased by women and children.

Churches have dismissed services in certain Southern communities to witness lynchings and big ads have been placed in daily newspapers of Dixie advertising the lynching of American citizens at a given place and a certain hour.

The authorities make no efforts to prevent lynch law blotting and blighting the fair name of the town, state and nation and like the Center incident, the exponents of law and order and those entrusted with preserving the peace of the community can not be found.

Despite the fact that lynch law and anarchy are getting a firm grip upon our American civilization, the white pulpit remains mute and silent and refuses to lift its voice against this crying shame and cancer upon our body politic.

This country can not endure long with mob-law running rampant and if it continues unchecked and unrestrained, our temples of justice can be razed to the ground, our church houses closed, our institutions of learning put out of commission and, moreover, this republic is in for some trying and perilous times.

Perhaps, if less attention were paid to Galveston and more attention given to other parts of the state, a check could be put upon this lynching orgy in Texas.

The Informer, in view of the fact that the Center officials refused to perform their sworn and statutory duty, wonders if Governor Hobby will remove them for "neglect of duty" and establish martial law a la Galveston?

It is a mighty poor government, either state or national, that can not or will not protect the lives of its citizens, thus entailing upon the citizens that task.

It is a deplorable state of affairs and there is no human agency that can allay the spirit of unrest and resentment among the colored citizens of the South.

The Informer urges colored people to leave these mobocratic communities in large numbers as rapidly as they can, for their lives are not safe in any town where lynch law thrives, is condoned and encouraged by the silence and apathy of what we are wont to call the "best white people."

Racial ties and blood are thicker than water, and, as the heart of the South is constituted at present, there is no relief from mob-violence in sight in Dixie through the courts of the several states.

Unless the federal government assumes jurisdiction over lynching and tries these culprits in federal courts, not only the colored race, but the South is doomed; her fall is imminent and great will be the fall.

The Informer hopes that in the event the republican party is returned victor in the autumn election, a law will be passed by congress giving the federal government supervision over lynching. Then and not until then will Judge Lynch's court be reduced to a nonentity.

It will be interesting and amusing to see what action Governor Hobby and his staff of advisers will take in the Center lynchfest.

LYNCHING—THE NATION'S PET CRIME

Birmingham Reporter - 8/14/20

The pet crime of the nation—Lynching—has reached its zenith! More than twenty years of continual protest on the part of the American Negroes, through the leaders, organizations and newspapers of the race, has at last found apostleship within the circles of power.

The hellish power of its virule germs has been carried "with malice aforethought" into the remotest corners of the nation by the carefully "discriminating" news wires of the Associated Press and the painstaking propaganda of its writers. The baneful disease has demonstrated, beyond contradiction, its ability to thrive and flourish **everywhere—yes, everywhere.**

It has blazed its way with sinister and jocular indifference through the "color line," through youth and age, through men and women of honor and innocence, through the sacred tissues of expectant mothers, and through the peaceful quiet of the countryside, as well as the busy, bustling centers of the great city.

To the low moan of the praying Negroes, their outstretched hands of righteous appeal, the soft but steady and mighty tread of the migrating tens of thousands to climes of protection and safety, have recently been added the roaring voices of the daily newspapers, North, South, East and West; the wails of anxiety of the white clergy and political leaders, and the unyielding bullets of equal and exact justice, under the general direction of the great commonwealth of North Carolina, and its fearless governor, T. W. Bickett. WITH SUCH A COMBINATION OF EFFORT, LYNCH LAW HAS REACHED ITS CREST. IT MUST GO!

The most powerful instrumentality in the world is public sentiment. In the face of it, empires and kingdoms have crumbled to earth; human slavery has been abolished; bolshevism has marched westward with terrible potentialities and with it lynching must go.

Without public sentiment definitely crystalized against lynching, there has been but meager possibility of success in throttling the onrush of these barbaric performances. Now that recent events have sickened the most pessimistic onlooker, the hour for action has come, and with unflinching unity of purpose, something worth while will happen for all time to come.

It is very plain that our power in the premises is unlimited. We now, today, must use every ounce of our ability and strength to back up the forces now in action. We must rise to the opportunity, and let there be nothing regarded as more important at this hour than settling this damnable business forever. There must be no flinching—and there will not—and there must be no equivocation. The blood of the innocent dead cries out for action; and unborn generations hold us to account.

Certain proposals are made. They all look forward to a final settlement of the terrible evil. Some say let the state be supreme; other say let the nation. We say: LYNCHING MUST BE STOPPED NOW. THE RESPECT FOR LAW MUST BE SUPREME. IF THE STATE IS NOT EQUAL TO THE OCCASION, THE NATION MUST BE. LYNCHING—THE NATION'S PET CRIME—MUST BE WIPED FROM THE FACE OF THE EARTH. IT HAS CUT THE HEART-STRINGS OF HUMANITY AND STARTINGLY ROCKED THE FOUNDATIONS OF AMERICAN CIVILIZATION.

"A HORSE OF ANOTHER COLOR"

The East Tenn. News.

"Alabama grand jury indicts five white mobbists for lynching white man," is the way the latest press report reads. And yet hundreds of Negroes have been lynched in Alabama and the reports of the coroner's jury are "came to their death at the hands of unknown parties." 9-30-20

The lynching of a judge's son in Virginia; the lynching of a white man in Oklahoma; the lynching of a white Alabaman; the threatened lynching of a Georgia governor; the attempted lynching of a white man at Chattanooga last Saturday; the threatened lynching of a North Carolina chief-of-police; the attempted lynching of Omaha's mayor—all of these are evidences of what the United States will reap as the result of allowing the criminal element to take the law into their hands under the guise of suppressing crime.

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582c

THE FRANKLINTON LYNCHING

The Raleigh Independent 1-17-'20

We regret very much to record another blot upon the fair name of our state. The recent lynching in the town of Franklinton of a Negro who in a fracas with the white proprietor of the theatre of that town, shot and instantly killed him, is a most regrettable affair. But let us reason this matter out a little. There are many Negroes like that uncouth fellow that wantonly used his gun who, like Topsy, "just growed." They have missed the beneficent influence of home, school, church and society and cannot but show a lack of moral quality. It is folly to suppose that the neglected Negro, without the reinforcement of herdity, ennobling environment or formal education, will measure up to the highest standard of moral accountability. When the Negro deviates from the recognized standards of conduct he should be punished by due process of law, no whit augmented or abated because of his color. It is a fatuous philosophy that would resort to cruel and unusual punishment as a deterrent of crime. Lynchings never made one Negro virtuous, nor implanted the seeds of right doing in the heart of any human being. Lynching does the white race ten times as much harm as the Negroes, for it brutalizes the law-making and law-applying section of the community. It thrust down the white farmer or townsman or working man to a level below that of the worst Negro criminal, because the lyncher glories in his crime, on the other hand, it has lowered the sensitiveness of the conscience of the white race, and has damaged the moral reputation of the nation. We commend the attitude of Governor Bickett on this particular incident and trust that his attitude may be the incipent development of a strong sentiment against such lawlessness.

On this point the News and Observer thinks that:

"Lynching will stop when public sentiment is enlightened so that it will condemn the crime as it deserves to be condemned and is discriminating and powerful so that it will exact the sort of service on the part of law enforcement officials that there can be no excuse for a resort to lynching."

WHO SAID, "IT CAN'T BE DONE?"

The Charlotte Observer 1-17-'20 XX

The action of Governor Bilbo of Mississippi, in calling out the militia to prevent the lynching of a white man in that state, who was alleged to have slain a white physician, is an able refutation to former assertions by Southern governors (especially Bilbo) and others who favor lynching colored citizens but who oppose lynching white people, that the mob can not be stopped.

There is a way to suppress mob-violence, despite the crime committed by the criminal and when Governor Bilbo took his recent precautionary steps to save the neck of a white criminal, his action proved conclusively that lynchocracy, mobocracy, "hellocracy" and anarchy can be suppressed even in "Bam."

Lynch law must go or we are going to see many cases of "dog eating dog."

1-17-'20

We are reading and hearing much these days about raids, arrests and deportations of reds and other radicals, who preach the overthrow and destruction of our republican form of government and reducing it to the soviet and communistic form, such as is cursing and blighting Russia today.

But who can gainsay the argument that these alien disciples of force and violence have not taken their cue, as well as fresh courage, from the depredations and destruction wrought by the American (?) mobs upon American citizens, while those in authority stand idly by with folded hands and sealed lips and put forth not even a feeble effort to stop these Hunnish and hellish injustices, if the objects of their wrath are possessors of dark skins?

While suppressing the foreign reds and exponents of Hunnish kultur, here's hoping that the native reds and Huns will not be slighted nor overlooked.

If these mobocrats, lynchocrats and others of their ilk have no respect for law and order, call out the militia and preserve peace and order at any cost. It can be done, it should be done and it must be done or it is "good night, nurse."

THE OMAHA LYNCHING.

Planet. 1-3-20

Despite the fact that the white man, George Davis, charged with intent to kill and an assault upon Mayor Smith of Omaha, during the lynching of the colored man there recently, was identified by the Mayor as his assailant, upon the plea of an alibi, a white jury failed to agree to agree in the case and the indications are that none of the lynchers will be punished. This emphasizes the fact that the time to punish the lynchers and the mob is when the offense is committed.

Shooting into the mob at the time of the assault will positively establish their identity. Although photographs were taken at the time of the outrage, this kind of positive identification did not suffice. When fearless sheriffs open fire at the time, the bullets from the revolvers and buck-shot from the rifles will identify and punish the guilty parties without a further recourse to law.

Bar Association Favors Anti-Lynching Law.

1-29-'20 Richmond Va. Planet

Philadelphia, Pa. Jan. 28—In voting for what was apparently an anti-lynching resolution, 99 percent of the 6960 lawyers of the American Bar Association declared in favor of law and order and the punishment of mobs.

The following resolution was submitted as a referendum vote to the members of the Asociation.

Whereas, The Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the several states contemplate governmen by and for all the people and not by or for any particular class, group of interest, now, therefore be it.

"Resolved, that the liberties of the people and the preservation of their institution depend upon the control and exercises by the Federal State and municipal governmens of whatever force is necessary to maintain at all the supremacy of the law and to suppress disorder and punish crime.

It developed at the only session that while there were 6875 replies in favor of the resolution, there were only 85 against it.

Two Illustrative Incidents Of A Week

1-20-20 Daily Herald

During last week at Cumberland, Maryland and Amory, Mississippi two incidents occurred which severely tested the honesty and sincerity of the red handed murderers and their apologists who loudly proclaim that Negroes are lynched in order to uphold and maintain the virtue and honor of the white woman of the South.

In Cumberland a young white woman of respectability and standing was attacked on the highway by her escort; the young woman's screams brought succor from a passerby who felled her assailant to the earth. Neither the young woman nor her savior reported the crime to the authorities and in the press reports the evident intention to hush it up was disclosed.

The Negroes in and around Cumberland were fortunate and ought to reverently thank God that the young woman's "friend" did not escape before her rescuer appeared upon the scene thus robbing her of the opportunity of fastening the crime upon an innocent Negro, which she would undoubtedly have done otherwise, with the result, probably of the lynching of another Negro "in defense of southern womanhood."

In Amory, Mississippi a murderous white monster, after debauching a young woman of his own race entered the home of her father and killed the woman, his illegitimate child by her, her father and brother. Evidently he had not sufficiently thought out his plans and did not carefully search the house and outbuildings or the panic-stricken girl who watched his bloody work from the loft would not have been left to reveal the real murderer and that terrible crime would have been fastened on Negroes and Mississippi lynchers would have several days of bloody sport in lynching Negro suspects and other Negroes who might have expressed the view or carried in their countenances the look that

(over)

the law should take its course.

In neither case has there been any uprising or exhibition of righteous wrath on the part of the white citizenry moving them to take summary vengeance upon the known criminals who have trampled upon the virtue of white womanhood.

And the worst aspect of it is that in the first case the white victim and her white rescurer both shield the brutal criminal. And the community appears to approve of the shielding and willing to permit the criminal to go unpunished.

In the Mississippi case there was talk of violence against the 13 year old girl who witnessed the murder of her entire family and who named him to the authorities. The reason why she should be threatened with violence was not disclosed. Is it because she named a white man and not a Negro thus robbing the lynchers of an opportunity to indulge in their favorite pastime?

We hope Senator Williams will not pass in silence this savage and apparently unprovoked crime and will stand to his guns and declare that this quadruple murderer should be lynched. If he is sincere in his advocacy of lynching he will let himself loose on this crime, unparalled in Mississippi by that of any crime committed by a Negro.

We bitterly oppose lynching for any crime and believe that in this case the majesty of the law should be upheld although we are satisfied that the murderer will be allowed to escape unpunished upon the plea of insanity or some other plea always available to the white man.

F. E. LAUGHEAD, Sole.

The Gazette Times

COMPARING RED MENACE— SOUTHERN MOBS.

(Brockton, Mass., Enterprise.)

The only answer to that query—and it isn't an answer at that is that the southern mobs on some questions have been permitted in this country to be a law unto themselves. They rage down south over unpleasant facts in this world, and then do horrible and astonishing things oftenti-mes themselves. The south has no use for anarchy as a word, but does anarchistic things now and then with great regularity and asks the rest of the country what it is going to do about it. The belief of a lot of able people is that the best way to clear up the red menace is by education. Possibly some day the south will be educated to cut out some of the frightfully raw and terrifying work it does nowadays with such sang froid, and as though it was the common and the proper thing to do.

THE RUFFIN CASE

Joe Ruffin was a prosperous law-abiding Negro citizen of Burke county, Georgia. He had purchased and developed a large farm through years of hard work and economic living. He had heared a large family of industrious, well-behaved children. He was a respected, useful Christian citizen in his community with credit at the banks and business concerns thruout his immediate community and beyond. He was just the sort of citizen that Negro men are adjured to become if they would enjoy the esteem and confidence and protection of their white brethren in rural communities.

Joe Ruffin stands today within the shadow of the gallows in the Chatham county jail.

A respectable, thrifty citizen like Joe Ruffin is not suddenly transformed into a bloodthirsty and abandoned criminal. There is a good and sufficient reason why he took the life of another man within the sight, too, of the church of God, where his children, father and all his people worshipped. On that fatal Sunday, the Ruffins with scores of others were worshipping "under their own vine and fig-tree". White officers, without a warrant, as "due-process of law" would require, went into the midst to make an arrest upon some charge of doubtful consequence, and precipitated a general mix-up. Let it be said here that the level-headed, judicious officer of the law rarely ever has any trouble no matter what the character of the situation he goes into in the discharge of his duty. The reckless, brow-beating, cossack type of officer, so common in the rural district, who goes into a situation with methods of terrorizing and intimidation almost always increases and aggravates the troublous situation, and usually provokes a fatality, most often a victim of his own hands.

Such a situation, by such officers was provoked in Burke county on that fatal Sunday, resulting in the loss of several lives, half a dozen Negroes and two white men. One or two young Negroes were among those lynched following the original tragic conflict. Negro churches and lodge houses were burned. As usual there was no investigation and no punishment of the leaders of the mob. Negroes, only, were punished and imprisoned.

Ruffin has been held in jail in Augusta and in Savannah for nearly a year. His trial here last fall, under change of venue, requested by the Burke authorities, resulted in his conviction and a sentence of death. On its merits, the worst verdict that could have been reached was some very mild degree of manslaughter.

Appeal was taken; the appeal has been heard and still is under advisement.

We believe the public opinion feels that Joe Ruffin has been grossly wronged. Many white men have said to us he should have been acquitted because his act was thoroughly justifiable; that any of them would have done the same as Ruffin under the same circumstances. We believe the court attaches and officials feel that the penalty is entirely too severe under the testimony. We also believe that if the truth were known, at least some of the jurors feel that way, but were swayed and controlled by some dominating personality in the group.

We anxiously await action and decision on the Ruffin appeal.

Surely, "The way of the Negro is hard."

The Latest Lynching In South Carolina

The Courier-Journal 11-6-26

South Carolina has enjoyed an enviable position in the matter of lynching during the past two or three years. Since the exit of the Hon. Cole Blease from the Gubernatorial chair her governors have striven honestly and earnestly, although with heavy odds against them, to put down mob violence. Public sentiment poisoned by the preachments of Tillman and Blease and feebly, if at all, resisted by the Governors from Tillman to Blease rendered the efforts of the present Governor and his predecessor to restore law and order to the state extremely difficult.

The lynching of George Robertson at Laurens last Thursday night was one of the most wanton, and brutal that has ever disgraced the State.

As usual Press dispatches sought to shield or excuse the lynching murderers. One reported Robertson as having cut three "boys" after interfering in behalf of another Negro in a "dispute" with the "boys." Another dispatch, evidently by a different reporter says that Robertson interferred in a "fight" between three white **youths** and a Negro, inflicting knife wounds on the "boys."

Is it not plain that the so-called "boys" were lawless young ruffians who were beating a Negro who could not defend himself against them and that Robertson undertook to intercede, no doubt as peacemaker, was set upon and in defense of his own life used his knife as he ought to have done?

When the truth of the causes that led to his lynching are published it will be found that he was lynched for defending his life against three rowdy white men.

If it is a crime deserving of lynching by a mob for a Negro to defend himeslf against odds in Laurens, South Carolina it is high time for Negroes in that town and county to gather their belongings and seek homes where they can defend their lives without the fear of being lynched.

And lynching will never be suppressed so long as press associations attempt to shield and excuse lynchers by lying dispatches.

CLEMENCY IN RAPE CASES

11-22-26

Using the same argument employed by Governor Harrington when the latter refused to commute the death sentence of John Showden to life imprisonment, Governor Ritchie announced this week that he will not interfere with the Fountain execution, unless he can be shown that the court erred in its decision.

Compare this announcement with the announcement made by the Governor of New York, in which he pardoned Hattie Dixon, convicted or murder, on the ground that a woman had not been executed in the state for a number of years.

It is unfortunate that Governor Ritchie does not see that executive clemency may go beyond the question of guilt or innocence. Certainly there is doubt in the minds of those who have read the evidence whether the condemned man is actually guilty.

Apart from these considerations let us admit that rape is a dastardly crime, but let us also admit that if all the white men who have taken advantage of their slaves and of their servants in past fifty years had been executed, the states South of the Mason and Dixon's line would have lost thousands of otherwise good citizens. At least two millions of mulattoes bear silent testimony to the impropriety of the white race refusing to exercise clemency in the cases where colored men are the aggressors.

WOULDN'T WORK ON SATURDAY

The Atlanta Journal

Tuskegee's Plan Was Responsible For Paris Lynching

7-23-1927

Paris, Texas, July 22.—Because the Arthur Brothers would not follow out Tuskegee's bulletin, urging farmers to work on Saturday, both of them were bullied and beaten by William Hodginson and his son, owners of the land. When the Arthur boys decided to move because of mistreatment Hodginson resisted and was killed. Lynching of the Arthur boys followed.

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It is up to the Minnesota authorities to prosecute and convict a lot of mob murderers in the "Zenith City of the Unsalted Seas." A triple lynching of friendless circus negroes on a charge of assault of which they were innocent in the eyes of the law, disgraces Duluth and disgraces the State. If the crime is unpunished Minnesota stands beside Mississippi, and without the social conditions that are held to condone that sort of thing in the cotton States. We hope, we almost believe, that the duty of sharp prosecution and adequate penalty-imposing will not be neglected.

TO DULUTH'S CREDIT.

It is to the credit of Duluth, Minn., that a special grand jury has been summoned to make a searching investigation of the recent lynching of three negroes in that city, and that two alleged members of the outlaw mob already have been arrested.

The mere fact of the calling of a grand jury for this purpose is itself encouraging; and it sets a precedent which might be followed with profit in Georgia.

In this state the custom has been for the authorities of the law to give voice to regrets following a lynching and let it go at that. Nobody seems able to identify a lyncher—and usually there are a hundred or more members of a lynching mob—although ordinarily there is little difficulty experienced in finding and catching a criminal who does murder single-handed.

In Effingham county a few days ago a large mob lynched a negro, but there is little indication of aggressive efforts being made on the part of the authorities of law to bring the guilty transgressors to book. Which is in keeping with precedent.

A lyncher is entitled to no more consideration at the hands of the officers sworn to enforce the law and maintain the dignity of our legal institutions than is any other type of murderer.

Mark Twain, in his "Double-Barreled Detective Story," makes one of his characters, Jack Fairfax, express his opinion of a lyncher, and of peace officers who permit lynching, as follows:

"If there is anything I do particularly despise it is a lynching mob. I have never seen one that had a man in it. It has to tally up a hundred against one to pump up pluck to tackle a sick tailor. It's made up of cowards and so is the community that breeds it. And ninety-nine times out of a hundred the sheriff's another one. The sheriff that lets a mob take a prisoner away from him is the lowest down coward there is."

This is a generally fair appraisement all round; and the general assembly of Georgia has a splendid opportunity now to put a law on the statute books—a law relating to the duties of peace officers, their liabilities in cases of lynchings within their respective jurisdictions—that would go a long way toward dscouraging the practice of mob violence and this most cowardly form of murder in this state.

WHEN A MOB GATHERS.

"A citizen's duty when a mob gathers," suggests The Buffalo Express, commenting upon the recent tragedy at Graham, N. C., "is to clear out, unless he is deputized by a proper authority to help in suppressing it." 7-25-20

In the affair to which reference is made a mahcine gun company of national guardsmen, called into action by the governor of the state to prevent a lynching, fired upon a mob and killed a man.

Subsequent press dispatches say that the victim was an "innocent bystander," standing "fifty feet from the crowd when struck."

"Fifty feet," as The Buffalo Express points out, "is not the width of an ordinary city street;" and a man who goes that close to a mob can only by a stretch of credulity be classed as an "innocent bystander." That close, even if idle curiosity alone attracted him, his presence would tend to give the mob the encouragement of numbers, and it would be his misfortune more than anybody else's fault, if, in the event of fighting, he should be found by a stray bullet.

Close proximity to a crowd of men menacing a jail is no place—certainly not a safe place—for one who is peacefully inclined and well-meaning. And while it is regrettable that a citizen lost his life in connection with the Durham incident, that fact is not so deplorable as the fact that armed military defense was necessary to safeguard prisoners of the law against mob violence.

As The San Antonio (Texas) Express stated the situation, in an editorial in which it characterized the outcome of the North Carolina incident as "the latest victory for the defensive forces in the attack of the mobsmen upon Americanism—upon the reign of law and orderly government—

"It is indeed a sharp demand upon American civic duty when a body of troops is ordered to fire on fellow-citizens,— fellow-townsmen, often and even neighbors—who are engaged in attempts to drag down government and set up anarchy, overturn the law and give free rein to violent license and disorder; but the alternative is anarchy, lawlessness, social and civic degradation.

"Evidently, the anti-American crime of lynching and other crimes of mob violence are battering against a wave of unpopularity in that section of North Carolina, for the gang that failed to remove those prisoners from the Graham jail was masked. Elsewhere, including Texas, the almost complete escape of all lynchers from punishment under the law of the state, renders masking one of the cowardly stratagems to which the criminal mobsmen do not deem it necessary to resort."

Viewing the Durham occurrence from this distance, the big, commendable fact stands out above all others that, deplorable as was the fate of the victim of the machine gun that was brought into play, there was no lynching; and in the future, if a similar situation should arise in that vicinity—which is less likely now than before—all prudent citizens, who are neither members of the mob nor in sympathy with lawlessness, will follow our Buffalo contemporary's advice and "clear out."

The Paris, Texas, Lynching

Editor Constitution: The press carries the news of the recent burning of two negroes by a mob in Texas.

I am not a citizen of Paris, though a part of my early life was spent here, but for more than forty years I have been a citizen of Georgia, and for the last twenty-five years of that time, an adopted resident of our splendid city of Atlanta, but now a visitor to friends in this city and state of my early manhood.

It is not my purpose to defend the action of the mob, for no one hates, with more bitterness, the mob violence than I do; nor is it my purpose to defend the good people of this, one of Texas' most beautiful, wealthy, law-abiding and law-enforcing cities, as well as the community in which it is situated. They need none, for they deplore the offense against the law by this mob by its acts, but my purpose is to correct the error of the news report which states "the authorities subsequently made a public statement that to the best of their knowledge and belief, the helpless blacks were innocent of the crime for which the mob put them to a horrible death by burning."

The facts are that these unfortunate murderers after their offense of killing two good law-abiding farmers, unarmed, in a most cold-blooded manner, escaped to Oklahoma, where they were apprehended, identified and afterward admitted their guilt, and were duly brought back to the jail in this city and of the county in which the offense was committed. Later the mob formed, stormed the jail, overpowered the officers, took the culprits to the edge of the city where another crime was committed by the burning of the murderers.

No good citizen of this city for a moment condones the offense committed against the law of the country and state, nor is it a fact that the authorities or officers in charge ever made a statement, written or oral, to the effect that the "helpless blacks were innocent of the crime," or even any doubt of it.

In all communities, as you know, there is a mob spirit that exists with people that only requires an occasion and a leader, and I might say a lawless leader. Unfortunately, an occasion happened in this community, and a leader was found. The results followed.

I have no desire, and rather shrink from any publicity regarding myself, and do not write this communication for that purpose, but for my love of justice for what is fair as well as my affection for the good people of this city and community prompts me to write this communication.

W. T. SMITH.

Paris, Texas, July 20, 1920.

BROOKLYN N. Y. EAGLE
JUNE 16, 1920

THE DULUTH LYNCHING.

Accused of having committed a heinous offense, three negroes were taken from the officers of the law at Duluth, Minn., the other day, by an infuriated mob of something like 5,000 citizens, and lynched.

Which is additional proof that the crime of lynching is not limited to the South, as certain northern newspapers have in the past tried to make it appear; and that, in fact, geography has little, if anything, to do with it. 7/1/20

It is governed more by the character of the offense than by sectional feeling.

As additional and previous evidence of this, the recent race riots and wholesale lynchings in Washington, Chicago and East St. Louis, Ill., are still fresh in the public's memory—and subsequent to which the press of the north has been noticeably free from its former criticisms of the south as being the "outlaw section" of the country on account of the number of lynchings by which the southern states have admittedly been disgraced.

Lynching, the law of the mob, is indefensible from any standpoint. It is demoralizing to society and to the institutions of law and order.

More than that, it must be totally done away with. If this is not done by the states themselves, then the federal government may take a hand.

But that it is palpably unfair to attribute its existence to any peculiarity of southern character or to a defect in southern morals or to a fault in southern tradition—for that matter, to anything southern—is abundantly proven by the records of the District of Columbia of Illinois, and of numerous other northern and eastern and western states, including Minnesota.

SAN ANTONIO TEX EXPRESS
OCTOBER 8, 1920

The lynch-mob in Baker County, Florida, was just a little out of the ordinary. Relatively, it made a thorough job of its resort to one phase of anarchy. It not only refused to await a judgment obtainable through the orderly process of law, but refused to exercise even lynch-"judgment" in the matter of victims of its lawless disorder. On no score was it "fussy," particular, discriminative. It was out to slay; that was all there was to it. The murder of a white farmer, if this mob's procedure be justified, was a wrong that made right its own lynch-murder of four negroes. And, the personnel of the lynched is a matter of exceeding interest.

The white farmer was murdered on the night of October 2. The following day, three negroes were arrested "in connection with" the crime. On the night of October 4, the mob broke into the jail, removed these three prisoners tot he outskirts of the town and shot them to death. A little later on, in the town, there was found the body of a fourth negro who had been shot to death. This is what the Associated Press has to relate "in connection with" the first three victims of the mob: "Another negro, relative of two of the men lynched, is said to have done the shooting (of the farmer), and the other three were with him at the time." The one who "is said to have done the shooting" has "not been apprehended, and a posse is continuing a search for him." And thus as to the fourth victim of the mob: "It is not known whether he was implicated in the murder."

These facts carry their own commentary.

Among the Republican National platform pledges or declarations are the two following:

"The equality of all citizens under the law has always been a policy of the Republican party. Without obedience to law and maintenance of order our American institutions must perish. Our laws must be impartially enforced and speedy justice should be secured." And, more specifically: "We urge Congress to consider the most effective means to end lynching in this country, which continues to be a terrible blot on our American citizenship."

The Democratic platform is silent on this score.

Within the four months since those declarations of necessary policy of National and State government were published, more lawlessness, more disorder, and certainly more lynchings—which are lawlessness and disorder at the lowest—have been perpetrated than were committed during the four months preceding the Chicago convention.

"We urge Congress to consider the most effective means to end lynching in this country."

Several times over, from within their own ranks, and during sessions, the 65th and 66th congresses have been urged to do this. A Republican Representative from Missouri presented an anti-lynching bill, which got no further than committee; a Republican Senator from Kansas urged the Judiciary Committee of his body to recommend a statute aimed against mobs in general and mob violence resulting in death—lynchings—in particular. And nobody in Congress, on those occasions, raised the familiar cry of "ample (State) laws" against murder, against assault, against inciting to riot or to mob—not with the "terrible blot on our American citizenship" becoming, each year and month after month, a "blot" more "terrible", and deeper, and widerspread.

Of course, the murderers in the extraordinarily indiscriminate mob of October 4 intend to continue their free residence in McLenny, or elsewhere in Baker County, indefinitely. So far as concerns the Florida State or county "law-enforcement" authorities, they can do so. They will not be removed to the confines of State's prison; Florida will not send them to the scaffold; they will not be made acquainted with the inside of the Atlanta penitentiary, for there is no

Incomplete

N Y C WORLD
JUNE 19 1920

In Defense of Lynching.

To the Editor of The World:

Inclosed please find two clippings from your paper of this date regarding the triple lynching in Duluth, Minn. I will admit that said lynching was not according to the laws of the land, but on the other hand, think of the dastardly crime committed by the victims of the mob. It is only to be regretted that the negroes were not apprehended in South Bend, Ind., as no doubt they would have suffered the same fate that befell them in Duluth. On the other hand, if the negroes had not been caught and a necktie celebration taken place, how many more young girls have suffered from the hands of these black devils, a torture worse by far than death?

Regarding the offer of the National Association for the Advancement

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CONCORD N C TRIBUNE
JULY 14 1920

The most horrible feature of mob law has been brought to light against the members of the Person county mob who lynched a negro man in that county last week. The negro was taken from the Person county jail and hanged in a graveyard; and now comes his employer who testifies that an innocent man suffered death for the crime of another. There is no feature of mob rule that can be defended but it is horrible to know that an innocent man, even if he is a negro, has been brutally killed, while the guilty person is still at liberty. Mob law could not be justified if the mob was always sure of its man, but it is ever more repulsive when such mistakes as hap-

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HOT SPRINGS ARK NEW ERA
JUNE 18, 1920

The South, deeply deplores the lynching at Duluth in the State of Minnesota, of three negroes by a mob led by white men. It is to be hoped that the Society for the Advancement, Etc., of New York, will probe this matter to the bottom.

That Wharton Lynching

The Houston Post

The Post has received the following communication, with reference to its comment upon the recent lynching at Wharton:

Wharton, Texas, July 15.—To the Editor of The Post: Some days ago we had a friend down here that was murdered by three Negroes, and as a result of that murder two Negroes were hanged and two shot and a Negro woman that was the direct cause of it all is to be tried for murder at a later date.

A few days after these two Negroes were hanged, you had an editorial in your paper headed "An Inexcusable Lynching." This article did not take well down here, and we would all be glad to see the color of the man's skin that wrote that article and personally I will pay all of his expenses and guarantee that a hair on his head will not be hurt if he will come down here and get the true facts in this case. This I know, though, that he will not do.

I have been reading The Post for 20 years or more, both by mail and carrier, but do not care for same any more and have notified your local representative to that effect and hand you herewith a partial list of others that feel as I do.

—O. H. Armstrong.

Lynching is murder because it is the taking of human life by persons unauthorized by law to punish crimes, and it is anarchy because it is a defiance of law and constituted authority, and supplants orderly and lawful processes for dispensing justice. The Post stands squarely upon the statutes in opposing mob law. While it regrets that any of its readers should find occasion to differ with it, The Post has no apology to offer to anyone for its stand in favor of law and order, and it will continue to voice its protest against the lynching evil without fear or favor, and to insist that those guilty of participating in mob murders be brought to the bar of justice and punished as other murderers are punished.

The Post is sorry that any of its readers should imagine it might be cowardly enough to recede from its unequivocal stand in favor of the observance of law by all citizens, regardless of their color or station in life, through fear of boycotts. The Post's convictions are built of sterner stuff than expediency, and for the benefit of our Wharton correspondent, and others who may be interested in knowing, it is not inappropriate to state that The Post is not susceptible to intimidation. Also it is appropriate to add that The Post is able to finance any investigation it deems necessary to make in connection with the Wharton lynching, and the kind offer of Mr. Armstrong is declined with thanks.

—From The Houston Post, Wed., July 21, 1920

BIRMINGHAM ALA NEWS
JUNE 21, 1920

A Fine Illustration Of Mob Folly And Lack Of Thought.

Last Saturday night a negro man, making his way along a crowded street, brushed against a white woman, or against a package carried by her. There seems no controversy about the man turning and saying, "'Scuse me, lady," and, according to the negro, the woman nodded her head in acceptance of the apology.

This was the starting point of the trouble. Some officious individual proceeded to abuse the negro man for an inadvertence, apologized for, it seems, to the best of the offender's ability, and to use violence against the negro, who sought then to defend himself.

Hotheads precipitated themselves into the affair without waiting to get the facts and the savagery of the mob flashed like powder. Men began yelling "Kill him!" and endeavoring to do so. Hundreds of others joined in—then thousands. The negro was shot, beaten, trampled. Officers took charge of him and were trying to get him to the jail, and were menaced every step of the way. Five thousand men surged in and around Nineteenth Street and Third and Fourth Avenues, needing but a leader to precipitate a bloody orgy of violence. The mob was driven from the jail entrance by the use of fire hose, yet it milled around in sullen determination, long after the prisoner had been removed to a safer prison.

The wildest stories were in circulation, and the number of lying irresponsibles circulating them were beyond belief. These stories were the cause of the mob continuing to gather and hang around. The writer of these lines went to investigate the situation and was told by three different men three different tales, and each declared himself an eye witness. One said the negro had shoved a white woman off the sidewalk into the gutter and then blacked her eye when she remonstrated and shot her escort when he sought to defend her. Another said the negro had grabbed her pocketbook and, when she resisted, shot her, and when cornered had seriously cut seven men trying to capture him. Another said that without excuse or provocation the negro began shooting in the crowd, had killed two white women and cut several men before subdued. Each of these prize liars asserted his sensational tale to be the truth of his own knowledge.

With repetitions these statements were embroidered with further lurid trimmings as the fancy of the relator dictated.

And the truth was so far from all of these misstatements! So trivial was the cause which came near to precipitating trouble which would have been a stain upon our city; which would have caused bloodshed and destruction of property and ill feeling between the races, with possibly serious clashes!

Many of those in the crowd were irresponsible boys and young men. They were the noisiest and loudest in their assertions of willingness to attempt to storm the jail.

Gradually cooler heads prevailed, disseminated the truth of the affair and the mob began finally to disintegrate; but until that time the situation was critical indeed.

It all goes to show how dangerous it is to form hasty conclusions and go off half-cocked on any proposition; and how the good citizen, by keeping calm and trying to ascertain the facts first, can act as a balance-wheel of sanity in times of sudden excitement.

GREENVILLE S C NEWS
JULY 15, 1920

A QUADRUPLE MURDER.

About a week ago, a negro was seized by a mob at Roxboro, North Carolina, and hurriedly lynched on the charge of attempted assault on a white woman. No opportunity was given him to clear himself of the charge. Now it appears from the testimony of a white man, a contractor for whom the negro was working that he was innocent of the charge. At the time the crime was committed, according to the contractor's published statement, the negro was at work on his job and didn't get off to go to town until three hours later. If that is true, and it seems to be, the mob not only murdered a man but it murdered justice.

The North Carolina press and public is seething with the story. The Charlotte Observe cries out that the honor of the State is at stake. There is more than that at stake. The honor of the state is besmirched and the majesty of the law trampled upon when even a guilty man is lynched. In this case justice, honor, and law were lynched along with the man. The mob is a quadruple murderer.

After all, there is no honor without justice. Honor has been defined as 'the finest sense of justice that the human mind can frame.' And where the mob rules, there is no law. In that dishonored grave where an innocent murdered man lies, honor, justice, and law lie also. And the mob murdered them and put them there. Will the sovereign state of North Carolina permit them to remain there?

We have had a mob in Greenville within the past few days. Perhaps the man they sought was guilty of the crime charged. The mob was convinced that he was. If so, he deserves the fate the mob sought to inflict. But not at the hands of the mob. Killing without due process of law is murder. The honor of the stae and the majesty of the law is at stake in the punishment of the criminal. If the mob sets aside government and law administering justice by orderly process, it has done more and worse than kill a man. It has laid violent, murderous hands on honor, law, and justice.

Lynching must be abolished. Mob rule means quadruple murder.

NEW ORLEANS LA ITEM
JUNE 28, 1920

THE DULUTH LYNCHING

THE outbreak of mob violence at Duluth, Minnesota, in which three prisoners against whom nothing had been proved were murdered, proves that the instinct to lawlessness lies very near the surface in very community, north and south, and that all good citizens must stand together to repress it.

Federal Impotence as to Lynchings

By SAM W. SMALL

No man living has a more intense antagonism than I have to every instance of lynch-law executed by either a maddened or a deliberate mob of irreverent men.

Sam W. Small.

As a newspaper reporter I have seen five men done to death by such mobs. In not one of the cases was there any reason for the murder in order to secure justice and no urgent demand for the execution as a necessary protection to the lawful interests of the community. They were simply enraged acts of the barbarism that lies quick under the skin of our so-called civilization and Christianity.

How to prevent, or even to surely punish these spasms of mass murder has been, during all our history, the insoluble puzzle of executives, law-makers and judicial authorities. The wise man who knows how to prevent, or punish unfailingly, the acts of Judge Lynch is nowhere to be found upon our map.

All projects to those ends proposed by federal anti-lynchers have been examined or tried and found futile. For forty years I have studied carefully the histories of lynchings and the psychology of mobs, and can see no sovereogn remedy for these acts of anarchy that is accessible to the present generation of citizens. The only remedy thinkable exists in the far future and will be applied by a new generation of men educated from their childhood to reference for law, both human and divine, to obedience to the laws, and to insistence upon the administration of law being prompt, impartial and irreversible except for the highest interests of justice.

Singular as it may seem, yet the truth of the matter is that the taproot of lynch law is to be found in the bench of the community court. The lawful "fountain of justice" irrigates it, propagates it, until, like the alleged century plant. It surrenly looms in the air and flowers in flames, blood and murder. The law's delay is the lynchers' dope. It inflames revenge and stupefies conscience. In most cases the real promotor of the lynching mob is the judge who presides over the local criminal court.

How to get, meantime, that education of public spirit that will enforce law action and law obedience is the main question. The judges must be the educators. Any one of them, by a fixed pronouncement from his bench and a rigid adherence to it in action, can do more to destroy the mob spirit in his jurisdiction than can the press, the pulpit, the professors in schools and the politicians all combined.

In a free democracy an honest, fearless judge is the noblest gift of God!

The generation that preceded us understood fully, in an era provocative of mass action and mob defensiveness, that courts must be easy of access and be certain engines of justice.

At the 1877 Convention.

In the Georgia constitutional convention of 1877 the subject of judicial protection for individuals and for the public was gravely and wisely considered. In the debate that sage old statesman, General Toombs, arose and said:

"I only desire to say one word. Six hundred and sixty-two years ago our rude ancestors met upon a plain at Runnymede and established a great system of judiciary in one line of bad Latin. They made King John say: 'We will sell to none, we will deny to none, we will delay to none, right and justice,' and we (the people of Georgia) must make as many courts as are necessary to carry out those grand utterances."

There is the whole argument and verdict in a paragraph—courts, an enough courts with the power and the courage to protect every right and to enforce every justice!

The simple and workable system of justice in Georgia set up by the constitution in 1877 has since then through the agency of designing demagogues, been wrested and stretched into the complex and loosely-articulated congeries of courts now extant over the state.

Reviewing what has not happened in the courts, and what has happened in the legislature when remedial bills (as those of Fullbright in 1916), were proposed, and the great error committed by making judges elective at the polls, one must be a fool to wonder why there were 21 lynchings in Georgia in 1919—more than one-fourth of all that occurred in the entire nation!

Either we must decide that the people of Georgia are more barbarous, lawless, religionless and defiant of God and government than the people of any other state or nation (except present-day Russia) or that they have less confidence in their own courts than have the people of any other state in the union. Which is it?

From the mass of material in my possession, if I had the time to do so and the conviction that it would be of public service to do so, I could write a book that would tell the strange story of "The Rise and Reign of Judge Lynch" in America. That story would put to shame some of the rabid critics in other sections of our country who are so free and bitter in their denunciations of "lynch law in the south" and particularly in Georgia.

Not Born In South.

Lynch law was not born in the south. It is the bastard son of New England and New York. It is a surviving carpet-bagger in Georgia.

But I am wandering far afield. What I wish to emphasize is that we, the people of Georgia, must apply to the lynch spirit in our midst whatever restraint or remedy there may be.

To expect or to threaten any relief from it by action of the federal government is altogether vain. That government has no constitutional right or power to interfere in the jurisdiction of any state over crimes committed against its own laws of citizens. Alexander Hamilton and all the other expounders of the constitution, when they were proposing it for ratification, assured the conventions of the states that the federal government could not take any jurisdiction over crimes committed in the state in violation of state laws.

Since this lynching problem became acute in recent years many lawyers and national legislators have been appealed to and asked to discover some method by which the federal powers can be used to punish lynchers. They have uniformly reported that no such power appears anywhere in the relations that exist between federal and state governments.

Only an amendment of the federal constitution, in which three-fourths of the states would confer such powers upon the federal government, would avail—and no such amendment will ever be submitted by the congress; but, if submitted, it could not command ratification by the necessary three-fourths of the states, for reasons too obvious to be elaborated in this article.

Let us turn our eyes from the capitol at Washington and fix them upon the courthouse at the county seat. In that capitol should reside the power of the irreducible unit of American government and protection for life, liberty and property. When a mob can safely mock the judge, side-track the sheriff and his power to summon the whole county to his side, pack the jury-box and defiantly set down to supper with its hands red with the blood and grimy from the charred bones of a safely captured and surely helpless human subject of the law, then civilization has become a delusion and the face of God become clouded by the smoke of its funeral pyre.

The Duluth Lynching.

(From The Chicago Tribune.)

Duluth has now joined the American cities which have demonstrated how easily the safeguards of civilized justice can be leaped. Suddenness is a common trait of all such outbreaks and law finally reasserts itself, but after lives are sacrificed and the community's good name is besmirched.

In Omaha, it was said, delays and failure of justice in cases of offenses against women had inflamed public feeling. Pictures of the mob showed callousness and irresponsibility rather than uncontrollable passion. The delay of justice theory did not bear examination very well. In the Duluth lynching it seems to have less validity if it has any.

The problem is deeper. At its base, of course, is a very strong trait in American character which creates, in spite of inconsistencies and exceptions, a special attitude toward women. In the Duluth case the men charged with the offense were negroes, and undoubtedly this was an important factor in the psychology of the outbreak. But white men are sometimes lynched for this offense when circumstances are aggravated. In the Duluth lynching motives of sex protection and of race instinct were combined.

We can eradicate neither, and we would eradicate neither. Both are useful, perhaps necessary if properly controlled and directed. But they were not controlled in Duluth, as they were not controlled in Chicago, in Omaha, in Springfield. The authorities of Duluth permitted the leaders of the mob to go about in automobiles, gathering recruits for the lynching. This was a sign of inefficiency, of lax police discipline, if not of connivance, which challenges the self-respect of Duluth and warns the responsible elements of its population that the morale of its police protection is low. Prompt arrest of the mob leaders would have saved a blot on the city's escutcheon and perhaps the lives of innocent men.

That is for Duluth to think about, but all America has in this new lynching a cause for the gravest reflection. The Duluth mob heard appeals to let the law take its course. Its members did not heed these appeals because they themselves wanted to kill. We doubt if they were certain as to the guilt of the men who died asserting their innocence; but they wanted victims to assuage their lust for vengeance, and victims they would have, whether innocent or guilty. We doubt if the uncertainty and tardiness of legal processes of justice have much to do with lynch psychology, but we think it might be tempered by a keener sense of responsibility to the law. Mobs, and even mob leaders, are seldom punished. Until they are there is little to check the lynching evil.

We hope Duluth will do better than other cities in dealing with the men who have brought stain to her good name. Dulluth is a very proud city and may set us all an example. We certainly need one. Mob violence is inexcusable in civilized communities. The American lynching is a disgrace to us the world over.

NO EXCUSE—EVER!

In the dark history of mob madness in America there have been few more deplorable events than the recent occurrence at Lexington, Ky.

Lynch law, foiled this time in its grapple with constituted authority, has, nevertheless, taken once more its inevitable toll of blood, hate, and disorder.

There can be no excuse for lynch law—ever!

And especially in this instance was there none, for even as the riot progressed, a lawfully constituted jury was finding the prisoner guilty of his heinous offense, and the law was sentencing him to death. In due time—and the greater the number of days before execution, simply the longer the agony of gruesome anticipation for the accused—the child-murderer would have paid the penalty. The mob would have gained nothing from a successful attempt to thwart the law of the land save the satisfaction of its basest and most despicable passions of brutality—not even a greater vengeance!

Even were lynching the deterrent which only the misguided hold it to be, it would still be eternally inexcusable. It is the foulest and most certain means of destroying respect for the majesty of the law. It is the sort of treason which undermines governments and civilizations from within.

The spirit of the mob is always the spirit of pure lawlessness. Witness the turn it took in Lexington. Foiled in the attempt to take the prisoner, say the reports, the mob dispersed in small groups and looted pawnshops and hardware stores for firearms. If they could not be self-constituted executioners, they would be thieves and pistol-toters!

Lynching and pistol-toting! They go hand in hand. And they must be stamped out in America regardless of the price—even such a price as was paid in Lexington.

Let it be repeated:

There can be no excuse for lynch law—ever!

LITTLE ROCK ARK. GAZETTE
DECEMBER 28 1920

THE JONESBORO LYNC

The lynching of the negr Thomas at Jonesboro can no be cused or justified, even though wid resentment had been aroused by his having shot and killed Policeman Elmer Ragland, an efficient and fearless officer, who had raided a gambling game in which this negro was a participant. It should be said further that Thomas had served a term in the Arkansas penitentiary for highway roobery and did not bear a good reputation. But when the mob appeared at the jail Judge R. E. L. Johnson said he would immediately call a special session of the Craighead Circuit Court for January 12 to try the negro. In spite of this promise of prompt justice the mob took the prisoner from the jail and hanged him to a telephone pole at Main and Monroe streets, the principal corner of the city.

Not only was this lynching an affront to law and order, but it was a grievous civic wound for Jonesboro. The Craighead county metropolis is a real city on a small scale. It is modern and progressive in both its public spirit and its material works. How Jonesboro must have blushed to see and maybe to have let visitors from abroad see, the corpse of a lynche negro hanging at the intersection of its two principal thoroughfares!

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MARSHALL TEX. M
JULY 10, 1920

CONDEMNING MOB LAW.

The burning of the two negroes at Paris, Texas, the other day caused the Paris Morning News to say the following regarding it. The article is headed:

"THE LAW DISREGARDED.

"The law has been disregarded; and in consequence we are upset; uncertain and feel unsafe.

"The law is the safeguard of civilized men; and when man relapses and throws aside that shield even for the moment there is instant loss of the feeling of security which prevails so long as the law is observed.

"With confidence in the protection of the law, we lie down and sleep peacefully; with no confidence that the law is to be observed or enforced; we lie awake and peer into the dark with suspicious eye, fearful of danger, alarmed at every sound.

"The law has been thrown aside without scruple and without the least excuse. The distinguished district judge, a man in whom the people should repose the greatest confidence because of his honorable record, had made specific promise that there should be a speedy trial for the accused negroes, and in pursuance of that promise he had at once proceeded to make the effort to carry out his intent, hopeful that the people would listen to him.

"But with only a few men intent upon themselves being instruments of vengeance, disregarding their duty as citizens, unmindful and contemptuous of the effect of their lawless acts upon the people of Paris, the county of Lamar and the State of Texas and to all society, outraged that law—and we are beset with fear and have no longer confidence that when we sleep we do so with the law as a protector; that when we leave our places of business that it will be safe and undisturbed while we are in our homes; and cannot leave those homes and repair to our places of business with the same feeling that all is well and that there will be no disturbance of that safety.

"The law has been disregarded and outraged and those who had no hand in it must suffer even more than those who trampeld upon it."

The Tyler Tribune, Mr. Dabney White, editor, writing on the same subject heads his article:

"TEXAS DISGRACED AGAIN!

"The lawless element of Lamar county, Texas, assembled at the historic and progressive city of Paris a few nights ago and committed a crime against the good name of their community and our state. There were no extenuating circumstances to justify the mob in taking the prisoners from the peoples' jail, burning the victims and then dragging their dead bodies through the streets of the city.

"No crime is heinous enough to justify the people in resorting to mob violence and no law abiding or country-loving citizen wil attempt to justify the commission of one crime in order "to take an eye for an eye or a tooth for a tooth." Our courts are created for the purpose of rendering life safe for you and penalties for the violation of any law of our land. Whenever the mob assumes to be a jury without a judge, at that moment our government ceases to be a safeguard for our people.

"We know enough of the Paris tragedy to say without any fear of the statement being contradicted, that the people who committed the crime of mob violence are not the best people of that community or county, and we believe the mob was composed of the worst citizens of that section.

"The crime of this mob causes us to recall the last mob that occurred in our fair little city. The lawless element here placed a shadow on our good name and though we resented their lawless acts then unavailingly we still condemn those who participated in the disgraceful crime.

"Today every law abiding and country loving citizen must declare himself in favor of law and order. He msut do this by acts—acts commending our jury's verdicts and our court's decisions. Whenever a verdict is rendered we must respect it and commend the judge and jury for providing protection of life and liberty for all of our people in the lawful course of court trials. Following this course no law abiding and country loving citizen should attempt to secure or encourage the granting of any pardon to any person until the trial court, including the jurors, shall first publish their reasons for asking for clemency.

"The granting of pardons to this or that man for political reasons is causing a general and dangerous disrespect for our courts, but this condition doesn't justify our people in conducting mob and mock trials without judge and jury.

"In the Paris tragedy a trial would have resulted in a conviction and legal execution. In the Tyler mob a trial would have resulted in acquittal. Neither event was justified by evidence or by public sentiment."

WHAT MAY WE EXPECT?

A few days ago a highly-respected and worthy citizen of Coffee county was murdered in Douglas the county seat.

Subsequently three negroes, two men and one woman, were arrested for commission or complicity in the crime.

An infuriated mob gathered took the three prisoners from the custody of the sheriff and lynched them.

Naturally, the good people of Douglas and of Coffee county deplore and resent that sort of thing—and so do good people everywhere.

But what are they to expect?

At the time this murder was committed there were twenty murder cases on the docket of the superior court in Coffee county awaiting trial; and in addition four murder cases have been disposed of this year!

The records show, furthermore that either whisky or pistols—usually both—figured conspicuously in the commission of these twenty-four murders.

Also, that, pending untried in this court, are thirty-one other criminal cases, in which the defendant is charged either with violating the prohibition law or of carrying a pistol, or both; some of which cases have been hanging fire, untried, for almost three years!

Is it any wonder, then, when the institutions of justice move so slowly, and when the courts manifest such apparent indifference in the matter of trying and punishing lawbreakers—even slayers of men—that people can be persuaded to take the law in their own hands?

Doubtless in that Coffee county lynching mob were citizens whose conscience and whose very nature rebelled against that sort of thing.

But they could have reasoned with plausibility that with fifty-one felony cases, twenty of them cases in which murder is charged, pending untried on our court docket, some of them for practically three years, they had little to hope from the courts in the cases which they took into their own hands.

Think of it! Fifty-one untried criminal cases, twenty of them cases of homicide, and some of them pending for almost three years, on the docket of the criminal court of one Georgia county—and one of the lesser counties, in point of population, at that!

What must the situation be—taking the state as a whole?

The truth is, the courts themselves are responsible for a very large share of the crime that is daily being committed in Georgia, and that is daily adding to a record that is a black blot upon the state's name!

When it is so easy to commit crime — even murder — with the chances of even being brought before the bar of justice so slight that, of a present total of twenty-four murder cases on the docket in this one Georgia county, only four were tried in a year, what may the people expect, other than a never-ending orgy of crime and mob violence!

It is high time the law-abiding people of Georgia were taking a hand in this thing!

MISTAKES OF MOBS.

Lynching under any circumstances is bad business, demoralizing and destructive of government in that it is a demonstration of contempt for law, the courts and the institutions of orderly society, but when the mob satiates its frenzy with the blood of a victim whose innocence is subsequently established, the crime is ghastly beyond description.

Since the recent Duluth, Minn., lynching of three negroes grave doubts as to the guilt of two of the victims have been freely expressed by official investigators, but there the matter seems to have rested.

Only last week two negroes were taken from the officers of the law

KNOXVILLE TENN SENTINEL
JUNE 24, 1920

in Texas; chained, unharmed, to stakes, and burned to death. The authorities subsequently made a public statement that to the best of their knowledge and belief the hapless blacks were innocent of the crime for which the mob put them to a horrible death by burning.

Last Wednesday a negro "suspect" was dragged from his cell in the Parson county, North Carolina, jail and lynched. Afterwards a prominent contractor, employer of the victim up to the time of the latter's arrest, made public a signed statement in which he declared the negro was hard at work at the time when the crime for which the negro was lynched was committed, so he could not have been guilty.

In each of these instances no one but the mob's victims suffered.

According to the published reports, in neither case did the officers "put up a fight" in defense of the prisoners—human beings entrusted to their care and protection pending trial and the establishment of their guilt or innocence through the orderly processes of civilized government.

It is high time that state legislatures were providing adequate legal safeguards against such instances of malfeasance in office.

A law which would automatically remove from office any sheriff in whose jurisdiction a lynching takes place, would serve the purpose.

And it would stop lynching, because a mob is per se a coward, and its members ordinarily would scatter like scared rabbits at the first shot from a sheriff's revolver, and few, if any, of them would be willing to undertake a job of lynching knowing that the sheriff would inevitably be ousted from his office as a consequence.

NOT GUILTY AND GUILTY!

Commenting editorially on the high percentage of Georgia's penitentiary inmates who are serving sentences for homicidal crimes, as revealed by the 1920 report of the prison commission, The Seattle Post-Intelligencer suggests that—

"It is significant that the use of the machine gun upon the mob at the Atlanta jail recently, which resulted in the death of two of the lynching party and injury of a number, is defended and even commended by the leading papers of the state."

If any machine gun has been brought into play upon a "mob at the Atlanta jail recently" The Constitution has missed what the police reporter would call a "peach of a story;" and it is altogether probable that i such an incident had occurred, resulting "in the death of two of the lynching party and the injury of a number," we would have at least heard about it.

As a matter of plain fact, The Constitution can vouch for it that no such an event ever occurred in Atlanta; and also that no "lynching party" has ever menaced an Atlanta jail in many and many a long day.

The Post-Intelligencer has erred, that's all; but its error is an error in geography rather than in fact, for in all probability its reference is to the recent occurrence at Durham, N. C., where a machine gun was used to defend three jail prisoners from violence at the hands of a large crowd of people that had assembled at night, and that had every appearance of being a mob bent upon lynching.

But simply to keep the record straight—much as the governor of North Carolina was justified in summonsing the national guard and much as the machine gun crew may have been justified in what it did—let it be known that Atlanta is not a "mob town." She dislikes to have friends from a distance place the sins of other southern communities upon her head.

The editorial in question does however, contain some references to conditions in Georgia from which escape is not so easy.

For instance—

"More guns are 'toted' in Georgia, it is believed, than in any other state in the union, and the 'hot southern blood" reaches the homicidal point with less provocation than in the wild and woolly west.

"White and black appear to adhere to what has aptly been termed 'an exaggerated sense of personal dignity.' An offensive glance sends the supersensitive or subnormal person's hand to a hip-pocket, and the coroner and undertaker then function and collect their fees.

"People of the north must view with sympathy and hopefulness the efforts which the intelligent, cultured and kindly people of Georgia are making to remove from the state the stigma of standing at the top of the list of states in the number of murders committed each year.

IN DEFENSE OF LAW

One man lost his life and two others were slightly wounded, when a machine gun squad of national guardsmen fired into a crowd of citizens gathered in the vicinity of the Graham (N. C.) jail, supposedly for the purpose of defying the law.

7-22-1920

Leading up to the shooting was the usual chain of circumstances: A heinous crime had been committed; bloodhounds followed a trail that led from the scene of the crime to a place where three negroes were found in bed; the negroes were arrested and locked in jail to await identification, the supposition being that one of them was guilty, although the authorities did not know which one was the culprit; a mob gathered; the governor was appealed to for help, and ordered a machine gun company of the national guard to defend the prisoners and to "shoot and shoot straight" if the necessity should arise.

According to the news dispatches, the arrests were made Sunday and crowds remained around the jail until daybreak Monday morning, only to gather again Monday night, when, the town in darkness, the machine gunners opened fire.

That there was bloodshed in connection with the affair is, of course, to be deplored; but this much is certain, and to be commended: There was no lynching!

Governor Bickett did right in ordering the gunners to "shoot and shoot straight," if necessary, in order to prevent mob violence against the prisoners of the law.

Whether or not there was such "necessity" remains, it seems, to be determined; but certain it is that under such circumstances, with the crime suspects safely in the hands of officers of the law, a crowd of citizens had no business lurking about the jail throughout the night, and those charged with responsibility for the prisoners' safety had every reason to apprehend violent intent on the part of the mob.

Regrettable as it is that the guardsmen put their machine gun to deadly use, the fact remains that none of the men hit was attending to his business, at home or elsewhere, as he should have been; and the additional fact remains that the institutions of law are left free to determine which, if any, of the three negroes under arrest is guilty of the crime charged, and to see that justice is done.

"LUST FOR BLOOD."

"In the lynching states," remarks The New York Herald, commenting editorially upon the latest demonstration of mob violence in Mississippi, "lust for blood is the spirit of the lawless."

The circumstances attending that gruesome piece of outlawry tend to justify The Herald's conclusion.

"Ordinarily," as our contemporary argues—

"a lynching mob in Mississippi or any of the other states which compete in lawlessness takes action at one of three times; when the accused is captured, when he is being taken to jail, or after he has been jailed and awaits trial."

But in this instance—

"The mob at Tylertown was of a more enterprising sort. It broke into the court room in which the accused was being tried, roped him, dragged him through the streets and, at the end of a spectacular parade, hanged and shot him."

Here was a case in which the prisoner was actually on trial.

A special term of court had been called expressly to dispose of his case; there was no reasonable possibility of his escape, no danger of legal delay.

The alleged culprit was being tried for a crime the penalty of which is death, under the Mississippi law, so it would naturally follow that if his guilt could be proven society would quickly be rid of his presence; otherwise, no right-thinking and humane citizen would want his life destroyed.

But the mob smelled blood. Its passion would not be stayed.

It battered down the doors of its own "temple of justice" in its frenzied clamor for a human life.

Not only the judge, but even the husband of the complaining witness implored the would-be lynchers to let the trial proceed—not to interfere with the orderly, operating, processes of the constitutional law.

But Justice was brushed aside! Respect for the law was trampled under foot. Is it true that "in the lynching states lust for blood is the spirit of the lawless?"

MOBS AND THE LAW

Once there was more or less disposition to associate lynch law with the south—as a product local to the soil below the Mason and Dixon line. This inaccurate, and unfair, indictment of the south has been quashed numerously at various places in the north. One of the latest happened at Duluth, about as far north as one may get and still stay on American soil.

No, mobs and lynchings are not a matter of geography, nor of color, nor yet of sex. One thing, and one thing only, is the root of the lynch evil. That thing is—

Lack of respect for the law.

By that is meant rather lack of respect for the courts charged with the enforcement of the law. And often this lack is transient, and always is it a matter of slow growth.

Day by day a people are brought face to face with judicial blunders, judicial injustice, judicial delays, judicial technicalities, judicial procrastinations, judicial corruption and judicial rottenness.

Not all in the same court, nor the same state, nor the same day. But here and there they pile up, higher and higher.

The supreme court takes an all-summer vacation and delays urgently needed action upon a food law; criminal courts putter and fuss while accused innocent lie in cells.

Jury verdicts are overturned in higher courts, and guilty escape. Wealth buys long postponements. So does "pull."

This isn't true of all courts. It isn't true of a majority of them. It may not be true of any court all the time. But it is true of some courts at some times. And that is what builds up this lamentable lack of respect for the law, for the courts. It is why there are moments when the people take the law into their own hands.

Clearly, the judges themselves are responsible for this lack of respect, and by the same token, for the lynching bees.

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White Press (Southern)

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HIGH POINT N C ENTERPRISE
JULY 2, 1920

HARMS THE NEGRO RACE.

ATTACKS upon white women by negroes are becoming frequent in North Carolina.

Untold harm is done the negro race as a result.

The sooner the negro race realizes this fact and takes steps to stop the activities of these beasts, the better opportunity will it have for improving itself.

There is no denying the fact that the negroes themselves can be of immense aid in helping to prevent such occurrences.

Their leaders can, by persistent teaching and urging, so work upon the psychology of the race that the attacks will be minimized.

While we hear a few blatant fools preaching for social equality, the abolishment of "Jim Crow" cars in the south, and other bogies, we do not remember hearing any of the "leaders" of this type raising their voice against the crime of rape.

They ought to realize that as long as a few of the members of their race persist in overstepping the bounds, just that long the whites find it necessary to keep the whole negro race under absolute control.

JACKSON MISS LEDGER
JULY 14, 1920

A GOOD SIGN

Mississippi is either producing more criminals or her courts are paying more attention to their duties and convicting where the law and evidence justifies In the past it has not been so rare an occurrence for a poor, friendless negro murdered or worse criminal to pay the death penalty on the gallows, but seldom in the last half century has a white man been called upon to pay the penalty of his crime with his life.

There are probably more white men under death sentence in Mississippi today than at any time during the past fifty years, and some of them are going to have sentence executed upon them. There are at least two whose date of expiration are set for the same day, August 20, Charles Marshall and Charlie Ivy, one a young man in the first blush of manhood, who but for his crime gave promise of a long and vigorous life; the other a man whose days have been long upon the earth, but whose untimely end should be a warning to those who depart from the straight and narrow path even in the eveing of existence.

Both these men were convicted of most atrocious crimes, and both from a history of their cases richly deserve the fate meeted out to them. That the old custom of dodging the death penalty is being laid aside is evidence that the people of Mississippi are determined that their laws shall be more rigidly enforced and that criminals shall pay the penalty made and provided for offenses such as they commit.

Laws were not made as punishment for offenses already committed for no punishment can bring back a life snuffed out or repair other injury done, but as a warning to those that come after to beware the way of the transgressor, and the better they are enforced the fewer will be the crimes committed.

That the courts of the land are doing their duty is evident; that juries have ceased to distinguish between criminals on account of race or color is also an encouraging sign, and means that he who sins must pay the price, be he red, white, yellow or green, providing Governors and pardoning boards will adopt the same high standards in the discharge of their duties as have the courts and juries of the commonwealth.

When the criminal is convinced that he will be hung if he commits a hanging offense, murder and other capital crimes will cease.

LYNCHING, NOT BULL FIGHTS, ARE ALLOWED IN TEXAS

The Atlanta Constitution
Feb. 25-1920

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 24.—A number of Mexicans made the mistake here Sunday of attempting to stage a bull fight, in the court of a local packing plant here, with matadors, picadores, banderillas, and all the traditional appurtenances of the Spanish national sport, instead of staging a lynching. As a result, the police authorities swarmed down on them, broke up the bull fight, and arrested the promoters. Had it been just an ordinary lynching of a Colored man the sport would have been allowed to proceed, and the coroner would have brought in the usual verdict of "died from unknown hands."

Lynchings—1920
Discussions

Southern Press (White)

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LYNCHING ENCOURAGED

Philip Gathers was lynched as we could almost predict, last Saturday from the mad searches the mob were then making for him, and the spirit of hate and lawlessness which characterized them.

The newspapers and the telephones were keeping the rural people informed of the movements of the mobs so as to keep their numbers replenished. Several of the groups of man-hunters were being led by officers of the law. No one expected that these officers would be able to control the crowds, if they had desired to do so, so as to deliver Gathers into the hands of the law.

We wonder if there were sufficient authority under the laws of Georgia to have caused the militia to disperse these hunting mobs, knowing their temper and the fate of the victim they sought, if he should be caught? The militia had assembled; the mobs were pursuing their victim within a few miles; what did the militia expect to do?

Gathers was captured and carried for many miles to the home of the parents of his alleged victim. Would this be calculated to insure his delivery into the hands of the law?

The brutality and barbarism which characterized the lynching, the mutilation of the body of the victim, before death and after, are passing description in their horror. Beaten, oiled, burned, his body dissected for souvenirs. Some women and children attended the orgies.

Gathers confessed. They all confess under tortures; confess to anything their tormentors may suggest. But was he guilty? How shall we know, now, except we take our testimony from the mob?

Interpreting the spirit of the newspapers, their explanations and justifications, it would seem that the Georgia mob (and Georgia leads the world) is a regularly registered and recognized institution, encouraged by public sentiment, and having its established place amongst the voluntary organizations of this community. They certainly have a glowing record of achievements in the past.

The mob will lynch where it finds its victim and the ever-ready temporizing, sympathizing officer of the law—him, who gently and without offense protests at the mob by tapping its leader on the shoulder; who, shamming, quietly joins his hands to be tied and submits, dramatically, to being carried behind the scenes so as not to actually witness the execution, once his work of capture is effected.

Mobs now lynch for any trivial thing—a Negro at Waycross under charge so trivial as to readily admit of bond is being chased through the swamps thereabouts, of course, under incentive from the Gathers lynching, and the general encouragement and indulgence of public sentiment.

Many of the mob men and souvenir gatherers live at Savannah. Following the schedules so well kept by the newspapers, many recruits were taken from this city. Many were on the streets that fatal night exhibiting parts of Gathers' body.

We do not believe they represent Savannah, but they live here, alas! Gathers, if he committed the gruesome crime, should have paid the death penalty, but after he had been adjudged guilty by the law.

WACO TEX TRIBUNE
JULY 16, 1920

Suppose They'd Lynch This Negro?

James Brown, negro, recently paid the supreme penalty for an attack on a white woman. The attack, which occurred near Dallas, on May 28, was closely followed by the negro's trial. He was punished with little loss of time. Also, he was punished legally. And he is just as dead as he would have been had he been hanged and then his body riddled by bullets.

All this, however, is preliminary to the most important thing in connection with Brown.

The important thing is that, on the eve of his execution, when almost face to face with his Maker, the negro admitted that he was guilty of assaulting a white girl near Bryan, Texas, eight years ago, and that Ben Perry, another negro, who was convicted and given a life term in the penitentiary for the offense, was entirely innocent.

Suppose Perry had been lynched for this crime he didn't commit? What must be the feelings now of those who comprised the mob, had such a travesty on justice been permitted? Undoubtedly the evidence against Perry, circumstantial though it may have been, must have been convincing. Certainly, if it were convincing enough to cause a calm jury to sentence him to serve the remainder of his life behind the prison bars, it would have been strong enough to have caused a mob to mete out death in its most brutal form. Yet there can be little doubt now that Perry, who already has served eight years in prison, was absolutely innocent of any connection whatsoever with the attack.

James Brown was not the type of man to tell a lie in a death-bed confession. Even had he been, what motive could he have had?

Every man who ever has been in a mob or who ever has felt the urge to resort to lynch law should consider this case carefully. If he will give it due thought, the next mob that is organized probably will have one less member than otherwise it would have had.

SAVANNAH GA. PRESS
JUNE 22 1920

RINCON—DULUTH—CHICAGO.

THE Rincon tragedy of yesterday is to be deplored; lynchings are always bad; lawlessness is never to be encouraged. It is a bad thing for the people to take the law into their own hands, no matter what the provocation. And yet, the records of the last few days show they will do it under a stress of excitement and the commission of a great wrong. There is not much difference between Duluth and Rincon or Boston and Tampa when a woman or a child has been mistreated.

The protection of womanhood is one of the tasks and the responsibilities of the Anglo-Saxon race. When a man's punishment hangs upon the question as to whether or not he has committed an unpardonable offense against a woman, there is, as a rule, not much deliberation as to the fate such a fiend is to meet. Lynching is illegal; it is wrong. Defiance of the law breeds contempt for the law. To lynch a man today for the most horrible of all crimes may mean that next week a man may be lynched for a crime of lesser proportions. That is the danger that comes from taking the law into one's own hands.

And yet, the crime for which a man paid with his life in Effingham county yesterday was a terrible one—the most terrible any man, white or black, can commit. His guilt was absolute, his punishment none too severe. It was unfortunate that it was not meted out by "due process of law." But the debt was paid none too soon.

Let our friends in the North and East draw their conclusions about it and issue their usual preachment against the lawlessness of the South. But when they are doing so, let them keep in mind that Duluth and Chicago, both big cities, have recently gone through an experience somewhat like that of Rincon, except that in Chicago and Duluth there were three or four men killed instead of one.

Race riots, the suppression of lawlessness through lawlessness, the avenging of the death of women at the hands of fiends is not sectional. That is the lesson we must all learn. May be there is more of it in the South than elsewhere. The records may be against us; but back of it all stands out prominently the fact that in the South there is more frequent provocation for it.

Negroes in the South have it within their power—absolutely—to put a stop to lynching for all time. They must behave themselves. Let their leaders teach them this.

SAVANNAH GA. PRESS
APRIL 28, 1920

MR. TAFT ON LYNCHING.

HON. William Howard Taft, in an article deploring lynching in the South, advocates its cessation as a first step toward harmony between the races. In his letter, he says that he finds that the South greatly deplores these outbursts and that the protests of the leaders of public opinion grow stronger and more appealing.

Judge Taft is correct. We shall all be happier when lynching and the crime which usually leads up to lynching shall cease in the South.

The great danger about lynching is that, having originated because of a very heinous offense, it is apt to spread to crimes of less gravity and to give rise to race prejudice and to sectional bitterness.

But the records of the riots in Washington and Chicago last year show that more negroes were killed or made away with during those disturbances than have been lynched in the South for many years. The last lynching, by the way, took place in Kansas.

We trust that Judge Taft in his next article will deal broadly with this question and preach race harmony in every section.

CLARKSBURG W. VA. EXPONENT
JUNE 25 1920

LYNCHING NOT SECTIONAL.

The lynching of negroes is no longer a sectional pastime. It used to be confined to the South, but the evil has now extended to all parts of the country. Duluth is almost as far north as one can get in the United States, yet only a few days ago three negroes were lynched there at one and the same time. They were accused of having assaulted a white girl, but it is by no means certain that the guilty ones were punished. No evidence summarily executed against them, no jury passed on it, but the men were summarily executed on the mob's suspicion.

True, the mob organized a mock court and pretended to try the black men, but it was a court in name only, having been all that the word "mock" implies. It had no standing in law, no legal authority, but usurped the function of the regular courts of justice and ordered the will of the mob carried out. Even at that it may have convicted the right men, but as before stated, there is no absolute certainty as to that.

However the fact of the victims guilt or otherwise does not rightly enter into the case, for one crime does not justify another. The assault on the white girl was a heineous offense but so also was the act of the mob. Nothing could have been more unlawful than its proceedings. It not only usurped the functions of the courts of law, but it also committed murder by killing human beings without any legal right whatever to do so.

There is no ground on which lynching can be atoned, especially in a civilized country where all the legal machinery necessary for the punishment of offenders exists and is in perfect operation. That is well understood by all real law-abiding and right-minded citizens, but human nature is much the same in all parts of the country. So it comes about that what is regarded as a lynchable offence in Georgia, Alabama or Miss[illegible] [illegible] has also come to be so regarded in Minnesota and other northern states. This does not remove the lynching stigma from the southern states, but it does make the entire country sharers in it, which is undeniably a source of satisfaction to the people of the South who used to bear the stigma alone.

BALTIMORE MD STAR
AUGUST 9, 1920

INDISPENSABLE LEGISLATION

One measure adopted during the Universal Negro Congress, now in session in New York, will have the earnest indorsement and support of all intelligent Americans. That is the demand framed by the congress to be sent to the President of the United States and Congress in favor of federal legislation designed to make lynching and burning of negroes a federal crime.

For the greater part, the plans devised during the Universal Negro Congress, seem to us impractical. The reclaiming of Africa, for example, and the establishment therein of a negro republic is about as chimerical a dream as could be imagined. The negro, all told, lacks the mental equipment to make him a very effectual instrument in the pioneer work which would be necessary to the formation of a new republic. Not that anybody in America would protest such a republic: could it be accomplished it would probably offer a very satisfactory solution of the race problem.

What is, however, entirely within the realm of actual accomplishment, and what would alleviate a condition of increasing seriousness would be the enactment of the suggested legislation to make the lynching and burning of negroes a federal crime. In this demand, at least, the negroes are only insisting upon a right which civilization should concede to them without hesitation. And not only justice to the negro, but protection of our own country would seem to make some such legislation an immediate necessity. Protests against these crimes against civilization have proven ineffectual. So far the American mob has had its way, and to assume that either state or municipal authorities have been successful in coping with it is to foster a mistaken notion. The lynching crime will never be disposed of in the United States until some federal law is enacted recognizing it as the crime which it is. That there has been no such law is a serious reflection upon our national morale. Continued tolerance of such abuse on the part of the United States government is bound to have serious results in time. What the negroes may decide to adopt as their program for their own economic, political and

cultural advancement is their look-out. In this matter of lynching, however, the white man has full responsibility. The demand sent to Congress and the President by the Universal Negro Congress voices the protest of 400,000,000 negroes living in various parts of the world against the treatment now accorded them by "civilized" races.

LITTLE ROCK ARK GAZETTE
JANUARY 17, 1920

THE SOUTH, THE NATION AND LYNCHING.

It has been said with confidence by Southern Democratic newspapers that if lynchings are not stopped the United States government will finally proceed against this terrible business under the authority of a congressional enactment. A subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, which is charged with investigating race riots and lynchings and recommending remedial measures, can find, if it seeks such information, that the best citizenship of the South is unalterably opposed to lynching and would approve action by the federal government if the states can not or will not put an end to the negation of law and order, of which the country has for so many years been the protesting witness. The South might pledge its hand to the North in solemn agreement that this defiance of the courts and of the institutions of society must stop—if sympathtic understanding between the sections and unity of purpose is not thwarted by bitterness and recrimination. The way to get somewhere in a movement against lynching and race riots is to call into counsel Southern men who are leaders in thought and action, men who were born and have lived and expect to die in the South and who desire nothing else than peace and contentment and prosperity for all the people of the South, white and negro.

It is another case when Northern negroes and representatives of certain racial organizations gather at Washington to egg on the federal government to action in the South and when they are reinforced by U. S. Bratton, who has recently been brought to public attention in Arkansas by the deplorable trouble that occurred in Phillips county.

Washington dispatches say Bratton told the Senate committee that the Phillips county trouble was not caused by radical agitators, but was the result of "the system of peonage in Arkansas."

For the sake of Phillips county and Arkansas and of the whole South the other side of this matter should be gotten before the Senate committee. The impression that this body now sitting at Washington shall gain of Phillips county and incidentally of Arkansas and of the South should not be suffered to be based alone upon the testimony of U. S. Bratton and of representatives of those Northern organizations that continually seek for grievances against the South.

NASHVILLE TENN BANNER
APRIL 16, 1920

LYNCHINGS MUST CEASE.

The Memphis News-Scimitar, commenting on the pamphlet, "Law and Order in Tennessee," recently issued by Dr. Edwin Mims, the secretary of the Law and Order League of Tennessee, says:

No palliation exists for lynchings in the South, beyond a backward state of self-government among the lynchers. Our constituted courts are as capable of punishing as the mob, the leading difference being that the courts limit themselves to punishing the guilty, whereas the mob is less fastidious in its hunt for a victim.

That is the way the Southern press everywhere should speak out. The saying once regarded as a truism that the press moulds public sentiment, may have passed more or less into a class of solemn jokes that no one regards seriously, but earnest, candid views, based on fact and sense, with no ulterior motive, but evident sincerity of purpose, when put into print are bound to be impressive and have effect.

The Southern people need to be told that the lynchings are bringing the South into disrepute with the outside world and at the same time creating strongly antagonistic race relations that make worse the conditions they are intended to cure.

The world at large considers that "a backward state of self-government" exists in the Southern states. When they read about frequent lynchings and men burned alive, they think of us very much as we do of the Turks who massacre Armenians. The Southern people need to be told this disagreeable truth, and told it by their own newspapers, by men of Southern birth and rearing, with no sentiment or feeling that doesn't place the good of the South above that of any other part of the world and that upholds the South's best traditions.

The News Scimitar in the same article further said:

With the Northern missionaries who foment race hatred we would advise the Negroes to have nothing to do, and we think as a matter of fact they carry little weight.

The "Northern missionaries" who meddle in Southern race relations are a pestiferous class, largely responsible for such acrimonious race feeling as may exist in the South, but the lynchings afford them material to work on. They magnify and color such occurrences. Every lynching is grist to their mill, and a man burned at the stake, however atrocious his crime, enables them to proclaim Negro martyrdom to white barbarity. If there were no lynchings there would be no opportunity for the South's enemies to make such malignment.

This is the attitude that the South should assume and rigidly adhere to: The white population of this section is largely Anglo-Saxon, the people who in all history have evinced the best capacity for self-government. We will prove ourselves equal to the highest standards of the race and make the law supreme. We insist on making and administering the laws, and we will also give assurance of their rigid and just enforcement.

That is the rule by which the Southern white people can best meet the conditions with which they are confronted, and under such a rule they can safely defy damaging criticism.

The Southern press should not neglect its important duty to the people of this section in telling them that lynching is morally wrong; that it is demoralizing; that it makes race relation acrid, and thereby defeats the end it aims at; but, worse than all, it is doing great harm and positive injury to the South by advertising the section abroad in the class of the semi-barbarians.

The press should speak out plainly on this subject. There should be more law and order leagues like that we have in Tennessee, and more Southern men like Dr. Mims, whose position and high standing command a hearing and who have the courage and candod to speak the truth on such subjects.

FRANKFORT KY STATE JOURNAL
OCTOBER 10, 1920

FLORIDA OUTRAGES.

The region of the turpentine camps in the pinelands of North Florida always has been rough and tough. Lynchings have been frequent occurrence, but rarely has there been lawlessness upon the sale of the Macclenny race war in which three negroes were hanged by a mob and a fourth shot to death. "It was said the negroes were implicated in the killing of John Harvey a farmer."

Whether the killing of Harvey was murder or manslaughter or self defense, and whether the negroes or any of them were implicated a questions which will remain forever open. Naturally there will be no effective grand jury investigation. Nobody will be punished for the horrible crime the mob has committed.

The worst of lynching always is the probability that the victims were not guilty. If some allowance is to be made for the violence of popular feeling against an assaulter none can be made for brutes who band together to lynch four men on the suspicion that they or some of them or one of them killed a white man.

Lynching The Law

NORFOLK VA VIRGINIAN PILOT
JUNE 17, 1920

Hardened as the world has grown during the past few years to battle, murder and sudden death, its nerves are not yet shock-proof against such tragedies as that just enacted at Duluth, in which three men accused of a revolting crime were lynched by a mob that stormed police headquarters and swept aside the law in the pursuit of its lawless way. It is not the fact that three men were illegally slain that make this eruption of violence so abhorrent, but the fact that a mob of approximately 5,000 men so lost to a sense of decency and so unmindful of the obligations of citizenship as the Duluth lynchers proved themselves to be, could have been raised in an American city.

The details of the Minnesota tragedy are much the same as those of other outbreaks of this kind. Inflamed by the report of an assault upon a girl, the mob assembled under cover of darkness and lashed itself into a vengeful fury. Then followed the attack upon the place of imprisonment and the swift murder of the accused—for murder it was, regardless of the innocense or the guilt of the victims. The only variation of the stock lynching program was the travesty of a trial with which the mob sought to justify its crime. This mockery of justice merely aggravated the offence of the lynchers, for it furnishes incriminating evidence of the mob's dim realization of the enormity of its act.

The Duluth mob did not simply lynch three men. It lynched the law. It sought to avenge a crime with crime, and in so doing sank to that brute level which is the habitat of lynchers the world over. In its mad desire to punish guilt it profaned the shrine of justice. This is the chief measure of its offense against Duluth, against Minnesota, against the nation of which it is a part, and against civilization.

Mob rule is no more a respecter of sections than of law. Neither North nor South nor East nor West is sufficiently without sin to warrant any section in casting the first stone. Because this is so, the lyncher is to be counted a common enemy—and is to be dealt with as such. His offense is against all, and therefore the heel of all should be set against him. The Duluth police undertook to cope with the assaulting mob with streams of water, fearing, it is reported, that the use of firearms would merely make a bad matter worse. That was inexcusable. It was the plain duty of the guardians of the law to protect those in their keeping from violence by utmost force. A stream of lead was what was needed to cool the frenzy of the lynching party, and should have been turned upon it. That is the most effective way of coping with the forces of lawlessness in eruption.

NEW YORK CITY SUN
JUNE 17, 1920

Duluth Shamed by a Mob.

The lynching of three negroes in Duluth, Minnesota, on Tuesday was a shocking crime, a shameful outburst of savagery and a crying disgrace to the city, county and State administrations within whose jurisdictions it occurred.

A police lieutenant of the city police is quoted as saying "We could not stand the mob off." The fact that no member of the law defying throng is reported dead, wounded or in jail is the only commentary necessary on this declaration.

As in all other lynchings, the responsibility for this terrifying breakdown of the law lies on the authorities. The police, the sheriff's posse and the uniformed militia are organized and maintained for the purpose of protecting the public peace. When they fail to stop rioters, when they fail to protect prisoners, when they cannot "stand the mob off" the fault is theirs and the full responsibility must rest on them.

If the authorities plead they did not expect an outbreak, that they were caught unprepared, they do not improve their situation. It is their business to know what is going on, to be prepared. They cannot dodge the facts in this case any more than they can in other cases of a similar nature.

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Lynching - 1920
Discussions.

Sarcastic

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September 9, 1920.

Flippant editorial comments relative to lynching such as the attached.

HIGH POINT N C ENTERPRISE
JANUARY 5. 1920

If the negroes sincerely wish to avoid many more lynchings in the future they will smother their cry for the abolishment of "Jim Crow" cars on the railroads. What has happened to the weaker races in history ought to be a lesson to the negro now to abstain from obtruding himself. He knows, or ought to, that so long as he retains his place in the country he will receive all the benefits of a citizen; but when his presence becomes obnoxious and he makes himself an issue in the stronger race, something is bound to happen, which will be very unpleasant for the negro.

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TAMPA FLA TIMES
JULY 7, 1920

Those impetuous Texans who burned two negroes at the stake the other night, are somewhat chagrined to find they were not the right ones after all. But mistakes will sometimes happen.

Lynchings - 1920 634 July - Dec.

Legal Punisment for Rape

Condemned Man Said To Have Been Cruelly Beaten Before He Was Executed In Effort To Force "Confession"

The Baltimore Sun 8/4/20

Within an hour or two of the time he was marched to the gallows and hanged, Isaiah Fountain, the Negro who was executed ten days ago for criminally assaulting a young white girl was knocked down by an officer of the law and brutally beaten in his cell in the Easton Jail in a typical "third-degree" attempt to wring from him a confession of guilt, according to assertions circulated in the past week by a citizen of Talbot county and by officers of Motor-vehicle Commissioner E. Austin Baughman's department, who formed the death watch and were sent to Easton to preserve order during the hanging.

Following a wave of indignation created by their stories of what went on in Fountain's cell during the few hours just preceding the execution, when newspaper reporters and the summoned witnesses of the hanging were excluded from that part of the jail where Fountain and the officer of the law were, the motor-vehicle officers have qualified their first flat statements made to men of undoubted standing and by these men repeated.

As the matter now stands, an investigation conducted by The Star has developed enough of reported cruelty in connection with the hanging of Fountain to make it imperative, as viewed by many persons, for Governor Ritchie to probe thoroughly the entire connection of Commissioner Baughman's force with the execution. Otherwise this efficient arm of the state government is due to remain under what may or may not be an unjust suspicion in the minds of the people of the state..

First Stories Told

Leaving Easton the morning after the hanging and proceeding at once to their road stations in Western Maryland, Motor Officers Charles W. Smith and E. J. Gaffney first gave publicity to the stories of cruelty when they reached Frederick. There, Officer Smith, in the presence of Gaffney, told Police Magistrate J. Grahame Johnson, Constable E. A. Alexander and Henry Grove that Sheriff C. M. T. Soulsby, of Talbot county, entered the cell of Fountain about an hour and a half before the hanging to attempt to force the Negro to confess. Fountain stuck to his story that he was innocent, said the motor officers, and then, according to what it is reported they told Magistrate Johnson, Soulsby "beat him up." The officers at this time suggested the exhuming of the Negro's body as proof of their story, saying that a long gash in Fountain's head will be found.

Continuing their reports, they said that Fountain screamed pitifully and finally declared a willingness to "say what you want me to, but I did not do it;" crying, "if you want me to say 'yes,' I will; but I am innocent!" Smith is also quoted by the men mentioned as saying, "Why, it actually made me sick."

Smith also told the Fredeick residents, they say, that another Negro prisoner in the cell house, who had yelled to Fountain "not to tell 'em anything and to fight 'em on the scaffold," had been beaten.

At the conclusion of this report of the happenings at the Easton jail made to the three men menioned. Mr. Johnson, in the presence of the motor officers, repeated what they had told him, to A. M. Wood, a well-known citizen of Frederick, and to August T. Brust, a reporter for the Frederick News. Both of these expressed horror at the brutality asserted.

NEGRO PAYS PENALTY OF CRIME ON GALLOWS

Atlanta Constitution

Charlie Jasper, negro, who was convicted less than a month ago, charged with assaulting a white woman near Grant Park, paid the penalty for his crime on the gallows in the Fulton county tower Friday morning.

Jasper made a full confession at his trial which took place several days ago. The screams of the victime attracted City Detective Moseley, who rushed to the scene and shot and wounded the negro as he tried to escape. He was later carried to Grady hospital then to the Tower.

GREEN HUNTER EXECUTED FOR CRIMINAL ASSAULT

Dallas Morning News

Dallas, Texas, July 15.—Last Friday morning at 11.06 Green Hunter, alias James Brawn, was hanged in the County Court house for criminal assault. He had admitted his guilt and also confessed to another assault and the murder of a Mexican near Robstown several years ago.

When Hunter took his place on the center of three gallows he was asked by Sheriff Harston if he had anything to say to the crowd of over 200, who had gathered to witness his execution he paused and answered slowly "yes sir."

"I'm sorry it happened. I'm guilty of the crime. I also caused Ben Perry to be sent to the penitentiary and I killed a Mexican near Robstown.

He thanked the sheriff and jailer for their kind treatment while there and said:

"I'll leave it to you all now. If you are ready Sir, I'm ready to meet my Savior." These were his last words. The black hood was placed ever his face, the rope secured about his neck and at 11.06 a. m. Sheriff Dan Harston sprang the trap. The man fell more than his length through the opening before the rope drew taut and his neck was broken. It was eight minutes before he was pronounced dead by Dr. J. T. Watson and County Physician Hale.

On last Thursday Hunter made a confession of an assault in Brazos County 8 years ago for which Ben Perry, mentioned in his last statement is serving a life sentence. The confession was made in the presence of Dan Harston, Sheriff; Assistant Attorney; Grady Niblo, Brazos County Attorney, J. G. Minkert, J. W. Wilson, newspaper men and the Rev. I. D. Williams, Negro minister. The confession was taken to Bryan by Minkert, who believes that it will procure the freedom of an innocent man.

Hunter's body was taken in charge by Crawford Undertaking Company and shipped to his sister, who lives in Bryan, Texas.

NEGRO WHO ATTACKED WHITE WOMAN HANGED

Atlanta Constitution 7-10-22

Dallas, Texas, July 9.—Green Hunter, negro, was hanged in the county jail here today for attacking a white woman at Hale Station, May 28, last, after admitting that he also was guilty of attacking another young white woman for which crime Ben Perry, a negro was sentenced to life imprisonment. Perry now is serving the eighth year of his prison term.

The criminal courts building was under heavy guard today as a precaution against possible attempts to prevent the execution. Anonymous letters received by court officials recently said such an attempt would be made. No trouble occurred, however.

"Friday always has been my hoodoo," Hunter was quoted as having said. He was born on Friday, the crime for which he was hanged today, Friday, was committed on a Friday and he was convicted on a Friday, June 4.

NEGRO [illegible] HANG, A U. S. [illegible]RY DECLARES

[illegible] 7-18-22

William Turner Will Die For Murder of T. Morgan Moore and

LAW TAKING ITS COURSE IN NEGRO'S CASE

STAUNTON VA. LEADER DECEMBER 9, 1920

Special Juries are Quickly Called to Meet Today in Circuit Court Following Attempted Assault Upon Buttermilk Springs Girl.

HARRY HART ARRESTED RELEASED, RE-ARRESTED

Officer Perry Made Quick Capture Following Call From Girl, Attacked in Early Morning en Route to Work; Said to Have Confessed.

Staunton is showing its determination to let the law take its course in the case of Harry Hart, the negro charged with attempted assault on a young white woman yesterday morning. Hart's apprehension followed his alleged crime quickly, and Judge Henry W. Holt immediately called a special grand jury and a petit jury to consider the case in circuit court today.

Hart's attempted victim was Miss Virginia Garber, 17-year-old daughter of Samuel Garber, of the Buttermilk Springs neighborhood. Miss Garber is an employee of the Staunton steam laundry, and it was when she was enroute to work about six o'clock yesterday morning that she was attacked, about a quarter of a mile from her home, and some distance from any houses. Without warning, she said, something black swooped down over her head, but her assailant was unable to entirely silence her startled cries. Two boys, attracted by her calls, apparently thought some negro and his woman were having a fight, and continued on their way, according to Miss Garber, without coming near enough to discover the real facts. The boys have not been identified.

Appeals Won Release

Miss Garber says she struggled with the negro for some moments, and finally her gasping appeals that "I'm a good Christian girl; please let me go!" had their effect.

"If you hadn't said that, I'd [illegible] killed you!" the girl told the police the negro said as he finally let her go and took to flight.

Exhausted and terrorized by the attack and her struggles, Miss Garber returned home in a state of collapse, and a telephone message to the police was responded to by Officer John D. ("Toney") Perry. The policeman immediately started inquiries in the neighborhood, learned that Hart, a resident of the vicinity, had been seen hurrying down the railroad, and following the negro to the S. M. A. hospital, where he was employed, arrested him. Miss Garber was unable to positively identify Hart as her assailant, owing to the fact that it was not daylight at the time of the attack and because the negro had a cloth of some kind around her head most of the time she was struggling with him. She said, however, that Hart's height, build, and voice were like those of her assailant.

Chief Released Negro

Officer Perry visited the scene of the crime and found the cloth that had been used by the negro. It proved to be an old black, one-piece dress, with a number of calcimine stains on it. When he took the negro and the evidence he had collected to police headquarters, Chief Lipscomb decided that there was no case against Hart, and released him.

Officer Perry continued his investigation. He took the black dress to the home of Hart's father-in-law, John Taylor, at Buttermilk Springs, and confronted Hart's wife with it.

"I won't lie to you; yes, that's my dress," the woman is said to have told the officer. She said that not long ago, she had been calcimining the house, and had stained the dress so badly that she had discarded it, hanging the garment on a clothes line outside. It is assumed by the police that Hart knew Miss Garber went to work about six in the morning, and that he conceived his crime in advance, as he apparently took the dress off the line and waylaid the girl at a spot some distance from his own home.

Said To Have Confessed

On obtaining this additional evidence, Officer Perry re-arrested Hart, and he has been in the county jail since yesterday at noon. The authorities say that the negro has admitted his offense.

Hart is about twenty-two years old, and recently returned here from Pennsylvania, securing employment as a waiter in the S. M. A. hospital.

Witnesses against the negro were heard yesterday morning by Commonwealth's Attorney Hugh H. Kerr, and on his representations to Judge Holt, a special grand jury and a petit jury were called for today to consider the case. Mr. Kerr told a reporter that credit for the quick apprehension of the negro was due entirely to the city police ,and he gave high praise particularly to Officer Perry for his work, Mr. Kerr declaring that the officer's quick and intelligent action had cinched the case for the commonwealth.

Personnel Of Jury

The special grand jury is called to meet this morning at ten o'clock, and is composed of the following:

A. E. Berry, John Kennedy, F. T.

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Dunlap, R. E. L. Hiner, Plinny Fishburne, W. H. Johnson, John P. Cleveland, J. J. Bowman and H. S. Shuey.

Those called for a petty jury that will hear the case today should an indictment result are: W. H. T. Walt, H. A. Rosen, W. B. Dudley, J. D. Glover, J. G. Goode, Oscar H. Swortzel, Robert N. Thompson, J. E. Williams, E. R. Hall, W. E. Hamilton, Jarman Fletwell, W. C. Wampler, P. H. Cline, A. Walker Dudley, J. W. P. Baylor, Andrew B. Booker, John T. Brand, Fred Driver, Alfred Mohler and D. I. Greaver.

Is Recovering

Dr. Frederick E. Hamlin examined Miss Garber yesterday and afterwards stated that she was unhar[illegible] and was quickly recovering from the nervous shock of the attack.

INDICT NEGRO IN 20 MINUTES; NOW ON TRIAL

STAUNTON VA. EVE. LEADER
DECEMBER 9, 1920

Justice Taking Its Course Quickly in Case of Commonwealth vs Colored Man Charged With Attempted Assault; Negro Has Counsel; Court Room Cleared When Alleged Attempted Victim Testified.

Justice is taking its course quickly in the case of the negro, Harry Hart, charged with attempted assault yesterday morning on a young white girl at Buttermilk Springs. This morning a special grand jury met at 10 o'clock, was impanelled, and within half an hour had returned a felony indictment. Within another hour, a jury of twelve had begun to hear the evidence.

Wm. A. Pratt, of the Staunton bar, is, at the request of Judge Henry W. Holt, who is presiding in circuit court, defending Hart. Following the opening statement of Commonwealth's Attorney H. H. Kerr to the effect that the commonwealth would prove attempted assault "beyond the shadow of a doubt," and would ask for the extreme penalty of death, Mr. Pratt stated that it was his duty to see that the negro had a fair and impartial trial. He said that if the jury, after hearing the evidence, rendered its verdict "according to its judgment, conscience, and the instructions of the court," he would feel that his full duty had been done.

The court room was crowded with interested city and county people, but Judge Holt announced that during the testimony of Miss Virginia Garber, the alleged attempted victim of the negro, he would require that the court be cleared. Judge Holt said that he did this, but out of consideration for the young girl and in accordance with the statutes.

Girl First Witness

Miss Garber was the first witness called. She is a petite girl, of innocent countenance and quiet demeanor. Though showing the effects of the ordeal through which she has passed, she was very calm.

In response to questions by Attorney Kerr, Miss Garber said that she lived with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Garber, at Buttermilk Springs, just outside of the city; that the family had moved there last April from Ft. Defiance, and that she had been employed at the overall factory, at the 5 & 10 cent store, and lately at the Staunton Steam laundry. Asked to tell in her own way what happened yesterday morning, she said:

"I left home about 6:15 o'clock. As I came out of the gate, I saw somebody up the road, but didn't pay any attention. A short distance from my house, I felt something black thrown over my head. I had been walking along with my collar turned up and my hands in my pockets. I tore one of my pockets jerking my hand out, and reached up and tore the cloth from my face. I yelled 'Mama,' and then, as I struggled, I called once, 'Help.' I fought hard, but he put his hands up over my face and tried to smother me. Once I was nearly smothered, and was so weak I nearly fainted, but somebody was coming, and he loosened his hold. Two boys passed by, and I tried to call out, but they must not have understood; they must have thought some negro and his wife were fighting, or something, because they didn't pay any attention.

"Then I began to ask the negro to let me go. I said: 'I've been trying to lead a good Christian life. I'm working, and helping my mother, and sisters.' he said: 'Ain't your mother dead?' That's all he said to me then. I said, no, and he turned me loose and made me walk on up the road in front of him, him following along behind.

"Letter" Ruse Worked

"We passed two vacant houses, and then we came to Mrs. Smith's house, and to get away, I said: 'I've got a letter for Mrs. Smith,' and ran in and knocked on the door. Mrs. Smith opened the door, and I said: 'Here's a letter for you, Mrs. Smith,' and went inside. A little after seven, I went back home."

Identifies Hart Positively

Under further examination by Mr. Kerr, Miss Garber said that after letting her go, the negro, while they were walking up the road, asked her to kiss him. Under cross-examination by Mr. Pratt, she said that at first she thought a little boy was accustomed to romp with in the neighborhood was playing a joke on her, but as soon as she realized she was being attacked she began to fight and must have been stronger than the negro had thought, or he would have harmed her. She said that the negro, aside from trying to smother and choke her, made no improper advances, because, she said, the two people came down the road and he got scared, she thought. She said it was too dark to recognize the negro but that after seeing Hart, and summing up everything, she was sure he was the one, though at first she couldn't positively identify him.

Mother on Stand

The girl's mother was then next witness, and told how her little girl, May, had thought she had heard a cry; how she then had a presentiment that something had happened to Virginia, and how she and the younger girl had gone up the road and looked along the wayside, under a culvert, and in an old stable, but had seen nothing and heard nothing. "And to think," said Mrs. Garber, "that I was as close as here to Main street to my girl, and didn't know it!"

Little May told how she had heard a faint cry had called her mother, and had gone out with her on the road.

Eyewitnesses Give Account

E. J. Cressman and Clifford Southards testified that they lived together at 101 Lake avenue, and that they were en route to the Rosen farm, beyond Buttermilk Springs, about 6:30. On rounding the bend about a quarter mile from the Garber home, where the attack occurred, they said that they saw a negro and a woman struggling.

"He had her head smothered down on his breast," they both testified. "Something black was over her face, and so were his hands. We heard her mumbling, but couldn't understand, and thought it was some negro and his woman having a scuffle. We couldn't tell she was white. He let her go when he saw us, and we passed on, within about six feet of 'em."

Under cross-examination, both Cressman and Southards said they hadn't recognized the struggle as anything which should have appealed to their manly instincts, and insisted that while they could recognize the negro, they couldn't see the girl's face. Southards, asked to identify the negro if possible, looked at Hart and said: "Yes I'm positive thata's the man, because he turned his head and watched us ts we passed."

Officers Testify

Chief of Police Lipscomb and Officer J. D. Perry related the police phase of the matter, an account of which has already been printed. Officer Perry had completed direct testimony when Judge Holt recessed court for dinner.

NEGRO RAPIST PAID THE EXTREME PENALTY

Charley Gammon Hanged at Talladega Thursday, 67 Days After Serious Crime

(Special to The Advertiser)

TALLADEGA, ALA., Dec. 23—Charley Gammon, confessed negro rapist, was executed in the county jail at Talladega yesterday with every requirement of the law met to the fullest extent. The execution took place at 11:00 o'clock exactly one month from the day of trial and only two months and one week from the date of the unspeakable crime for which the negro paid the full penalty of the law.

Notwithstanding the steady downpour of rain a big crowd assembled in front of the jail, both white and colored, but there was not the semblance of disorder. Neither was there any disposition on the part of any one to interfere with the course of the law, when a little over a month ago the criminal was brought here to be arraigned and again a few days later, when he was brought to Talladega for trial.

The negro was brought to Talladega from Birmingham, where he had been for safe keeping, by Sheriff Cornett, Tuesday night. He was visited by several negroes, including Gammon's wife, and a negro minister who sang and prayed with him.

When the hour set for the execution had arrived the negro was placed upon the scaffold and again prayers were offered for him. The noose was fixed by a local carpenter who had requested the sheriff to let him do so. Sheriff Cornett, himself, completed the sentence of the law and the negro was pronounced dead in six minutes.

The crime for which Gammon paid with his life was committed on October 15, when he committed an assault on a young widow living near Talladega. He was captured one week later and carried to Birmingham where he was kept until the date set for his arraignment. His trial was held on November 22, when he was found guilty and given the death sentence in one hour and three minutes.

This is the first execution to take place in Talladega county in 11 years, and one of the few legal executions in the whole country for such a crime as the negro committed. The conduct of citizens of the county, both white and colored is to be commended, speaking as it does volumes for their respect for the law. It also bespeaks their absolute confidence in the ability of Sheriff J. C. Cornett as the county's chief peace officer, to enforce the law.

ISAIAH FOUNTAIN CAPTURED

After Eight Days Hunt Condemned Man Caught In A Barn

Easton, Md., June 22.—Isaiah Fountain was captured shortly after 4 o'clock this afternoon at the Calvin Anderson farm, near Queen Annie, about 14 miles above Easton. He was rushed to the Easton jail in a closely guarded automobile before most of the people in the town knew he had been captured.

The news quickly spread, however, and before nightfall a large crowd had gathered in Easton. Contrary to the fears that had been expressed previously, the crowd was not in an ugly temper. Everybody seemed to be glad that Fountain had been caught at last. Even Fountain himself appeared relieved that he was again back in jail.

The first thing he did when he was put in the jail was to ask to see Mrs. Soulsby, wife of the Talbot county Sheriff. He told her he wanted something to eat, and he wanted a lot of it. He had eaten nothing, he said, except cherries and what he could get from gardens since his escape.

Georgia Supreme Court Affirms Death Decree For Negro Assailant

ATLANTA GA EVE JOURNAL
OCTOBER 12, 1920

The supreme court of Georgia on Tuesday affirmed the conviction of Dick Denson, a negro sentenced to hand in Wilkinson county for a criminal attack upon a white woman seventy-two years old.

A nephew of the negro's victim assisted in his arrest and delivery to the jail. A special term of court was convened by Judge Park to try him. Attorneys D. S. Sanford and George S. Carpenter were appointed by the judge to defend him. The testimony of his victim was given to the grand jury in the presence of counsel on both sides, and repeated t othe trial jury by deposition. The negro was sentenced to hang.

John R. Cooper and W. C. Cooper, Jr. ,employed to defend him after his trial, took his case to the supreme court on various grounds, among them being the judge's failure to charge the jury that a conviction for criminal assault cannot be had without corroboration of the victim's testimony, and the claim that the defendant's consent was not obtained to the giving of the victim's testimony by deposition instead of in person.

The court held that neither of these grounds warranted a new trial, and affirmed the judgment.

Lynchings – 1920 635
Legal Punishment for Rape. July–Dec.

Maurice Mays Will Get Another Trial

The Tennessee supreme court in session at Nashville Saturday handed down an opinion in the case of the state vs. Maurice Mayes which was appealed from the Knox county criminal court, the supreme judges ruling in effect that the trial judge erred in failing to charge the jury trying the case that in event they found Mays guilty of murder in the first degree, it would be their duty to fix his punishment. A recent statue statue required this formality, and Judge Nelson charged the jury under the old statue. The defense, composed of Attorneys Reuben L. Cates, W. F. Yardley and L. C. Houk cited this as an error in its bill of exceptions.

The crime with which Maurice Mays, a young colored man who then resided in this city, was the killing of Mrs. Bertie Lindsay, white, on the night of the last Frida yin August, 1919. Mrs. Lindsay was sleping with her cousin, a young woman, at the Lindsay home in the northern part of the city. Near one o'clock at night the younger woman was awakened by the sobbing of Mrs. Lindsay and saw a searchlight playing about the bed and a voice commanded silence under the threat of death. Mrs. Lindsay screamed and was shot by the intruder, dying almost instantly.

The intruder escaped through the rear of the house and when the police were notified, suspicion pointed to Maurice Mayes and he was arrested at home in bed and charged with the murder. Mayes' failure to establish an alibi up to a certain time within the time the crime was committed and the statement of the cousin of Mrs. Lindsay that she recognized Mayes as the man who fired the shot, he was convicted and sentenced to electrocution.

The night following the arrest of Mayes and after he had been rushed to Chattanooga by Sheriff Cate, who feared trouble, a mob formed, at the lower end of the city market and marched on the jail. Not being satisfied with the asurance given them that Mayes was not in the jail, the dynamited the jail, destroyed property and committed depredations in general throughout the city, necessitating the calling of a company of state militia to take charge of affairs. The Negro citizenship did not suffer at the hands of the mob, but the hostile attitude of the soldiers who patrolled the streets was the cause of a storm of protests not only from the Negroes themselves, but many of the white citizens.

Mayes has been confined in a death cell at the state prison since his conviction and has stoutly maintained his innocence of the crime with which he is charged.

DEATH PENALTY FOR NEGRO

JURY FOUND WALKER LEE GUILTY OF ATTACKING WOMAN.

KANSAS CITY MO TIMES
AUGUST 24, 1920

No Emotion Shown by Prisoner When Verdict Is Read—Victim, Still Suffering From Shock, Identifies Man as Her Assailant.

Missouri's capital punishment law was invoked yesterday the second time in three months, when a jury in Judge Ralph S. Latshaw's division of the criminal court sentenced Walker Lee, negro, to death. Lee was tried on a statutory charge brought on complaint of Mrs. Elizabeth Dahm, 54 years old, of Independence.

The first death sentence imposed in Jackson County under the revived hanging law came June 17, when John Moore was given the death decree for killing Ula McMahan, a patrolman, and C. E. Tate, a bartender. Moore would have been hanged yesterday if his case had not been appealed to the supreme court. He is being held in the county jail.

NEGRO SHOWED NO EMOTION.

The case of Walker Lee, found guilty of a vicious attack upon Mrs. Dahm, June 28, is one of many which have been spread upon criminal court records, filled with dread and terror for housewives who are compelled to stay at home alone. Lee, who listened all afternoon to the state's crushing evidence pounded at him from all sizes by Edward J. Curtin, assistant prosecutor, received the death decree in silence. As the words, "we fix his punishment at death," were read, the negro showed no emotion. There was a reflex twitching of muscles in his cheeks and his fingers drummed a chair arm. He did not speak as he was led back to his cell.

Mrs. Dahm, the chief witness for the state, took the stand late in the day. She recently left a hospital where she was under treatment for wounds received on her head and face from the attack in her home. She identified Lee as her assailant for the second time since the attack. The woman told of the negro coming to her home in the afternoon in June and asking for some matches.

"I gave him the matches and then he struck me with some heavy object when my back was turned toward him. He beat me on my head and I was made unconscious. When I regained consciousness, he jerked my spectacles from my face and beat me about the face again. When it was all over I staggered out upon the road. I don't remember where I wandered. I remember identifying Lee at the hospital, however."

Mrs. Dahm was compelled to halt several times during her testimony as she has not fully recovered from the shock.

DAHM HOME IN A LONELY SPOT.

N. A. Harris, chief of police at Independence, testified as to the lonely section of the city in which the Dahm home is situated. There is no neighbor nearer than one-fourth of a mile. Corn fields, tall weeds and high railroad embankments cut off all possibility that Mrs. Dahm's screams could be heard. Harris arrested Lee at Glasgow, Mo., a few days after the attack. The chief testified the negro had made a confession of the crime.

"Lee first asked me if Mrs. Dahm was dead and wanted to know if the crime was punishable by death," Harris told the jury.

The chief said he asked the negro why he committed the terrible crime against Mrs. Dahm. The negro answered, "I don't know why I did it."

NEGRO DENIED A CONFESSION.

Mr. Curtain read the signed confession to the jury. It told of Lee coming to the Dahm home and beating Mrs. Dahm with a heavy stick of fire wood. Lee, who stood alone in his defense, repudiated the confession saying he had been coerced to sign the statement by the police and prosecutors. He did not deny, however, he had visited the Dahm home the day of the attack.

Mrs. C. A. Tudor, who found Mrs. Dahm lying unconscious in the road near her home the day of the attack, told the jury she had summoned a physician for injured woman.

"Mrs. Dahm was lying in the road. Her hair was matted with blood and her clothing was saturated. She was moaning and I gave her immediate attention, and then called Dr. N. P. Wood," Mrs. Tudor testified.

PHYSICIAN TELLS OF WOMAN'S CONDITION.

Dr. Wood, who was summoned next by the state, testified Mrs. Dahm had three deep cuts on her head. Her eyes were bruised and one of them was closed. Marks were on the throat suggestive of impressions such as are made by fingers in choking. The face was fairly black from contusions and bruises, the physician said. The woman's body was torn and bleeding.

Lee's hat, bearing alleged blood stains and a heavy stick of wood, identified as the one used in beating Mrs. Dahm, were introduced by Mr. Curtin to the jury. Each juror examined the objects closely, taking time to scrutinize all stains.

Paul Lewis and Henry Webb, negroes who worked with Lee on the Chicago and Alton tracks near the Dahm home, testified Lee had quit his work about an hour before the time of the attack. He was seen, the negroes said, going toward the Dahm home.

SERVED A TERM IN PRISON.

On cross examination by Curtin, the accused negro admitted he had recently been released from the penitentiary at Jefferson City where he served sentence for manslaughter.

Lee had asked Mr. Curtin before the trial started to be allowed to plead guilty and be given a sentence of life imprisonment. Curtin refused and Judge Latshaw also insisted Lee stand trial.

"I do not feel it is the part of the state to compromise with criminals of this type," Mr. Curtin said.

JURY WAS OUT 50 MINUTES.

The jury began deliberating the evidence at 6:10 o'clock and returned the verdict at 7 o'clock.

Selden G. Spencer, proprietor of the Spencer Printing Co., was foreman of the jury. The evidence amassed by Assistant Prosecutor Curtin against Lee made the jurors of one opinion before the men entered the jury room, Mr. Spencer said after the verdict was given.

"Only two votes were necessary. One was to decide Lee's guilt and the other fix the punishment," Mr. Spencer

ANDREW SPINKS GETS 20 YEAR PENAL TERM FOR CRIMINAL ATTACK

The Montgomery Advertiser 8-27-20

Assailant of Dale County Woman Pleads Guilty At Ozark

OZARK, ALA., Aug. 26—Andrew Spinks, negro, brought here this morning from the Montgomery county jail, for arraignment on a charge of criminal assault upon a white woman of Dale county, entered a plea of guilty to the charge in circuit court this afternoon and was sentenced to 20 years in the State penitentiary by Judge J. S. Williams.

An enormous crowd had gathered at Ozark for the trial of Spinks, who narrowly escaped lynching after the commission of the crime with which he was charged and had been indicted for. By sheer nerve and ingenuity Sheriff Gamble had spirited his prisoner out of the county before it was well known that he had been taken, carrying him first to the Pike county jail and then to Montgomery for safe-keeping.

Over 1,000 people from the Grimes and Midland City sections of the county, where the crime occurred, alone, were present today and had the jail surrounded when the sheriff reached town with his prisoner. No effort to molest the negro or interfere with the due course of the law, was manifest however, and it was apparent that the people would be satisfied with a heavy penalty.

Spinks' conviction bringing to a close a sensational chapter of Dale county's life, which commenced with the attack on the white woman, who resides near Grimes, was followed by a murderous assault upon her by the son of Andrew Spinks, which in turn resulted in the lynching of the son, Sills Spinks and Buster Jennings, the burning of the negro lodge hall near Midland City, the administering of severe whippings to several other negroes and forcible ejection of others from the county.

TRIAL OF NEGRO ABOUT CLOSED

CINCINNATI O TIMES STAR
AUGUST 13, 1920

Jury Expected to Receive Case About the Noon Hour.

Closing arguments were begun Friday morning in Criminal court in the case of John Smith, 48, negro chauffeur, charged with attacking two little girls in Clifton several weeks ago. The father of one of the 11-year-old victims was in court when Assistant Prosecutor Charles Bell presented the opening argument for the State. It is expected that the case will reach the jury by noon.

ROBERTS SENT TO INSANE HOSPITAL

St. Louis Argus 9/10/20

Colored Man Chased Nearly Hundred Miles In Missouri for Alleged Attempt To Attack; Is Sent to Fulton

FULTON, Mo., Sept. 6.—Dave Roberts, the Negro who was chased three days and captured by a posse in Jefferson County after it was claimed he attempted to attack an 18-year-old white girl, has been brought to the Fulton State Hospital, a jury at Hillsboro declaring that he is insane.

Officials of the hospital today confirmed the diagnosis and added that Roberts is of low mentality. A physical examination today revealed that about sixty buckshots are still in his body as the result of being fired on with a shotgun by a member of the posse. Roberts in his chase covered three counties. The commitment for Roberts prescribes that he is to be returned to Jefferson County for trial in the event he becomes sane.

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Good People in Easton Outnumbered by the Bad

The Afro-American

Reporter of Afro-American Visits Easton and Gives First Hand Information of Conditions There During the Hunt for Isaiah Fountain—Mobs Composed of Poor Whites—Colored Residents Not Disturbed or Afraid.

6-25-1920

Easton, Md., June 24.—While armed men searching the county, State and even in Delaware within a radious of fifty miles, illegally entering homes, frightening the inmates, and intimidating every strange person they came upon, Isaiah Fountain, hiding within one and one-half miles of the Court House, was caught Tuesday night.

His death warrant was issued yesterday and the date of execution set for a day or so after Governor Ritchie's return. It is said at the State House in Annapolis, that the Governor expects several delegations to plead that the sentence be commuted to life imprisonment.

Staff Correspondence

Easton, Md., June 24.—Everybody in Easton is talking about Isaiah Fountain. "Any thing new," "have they caught him yet" are the regular forms of greeting among the colored and white people of the town.

Incoming trains are met by crowds who expect some word of the fugitive, who escaped from jail last Tuesday, convicted of rape and the death penalty is hanging over his head.

Solid lines of dust-covered automobiles are parked in the square in front of the City Hall and every once in awhile, fresh rumors start seven or eight of them scurrying down the road toward Trappe, eight miles distance. A representative of the AFRO-AMERICAN saw all this and more when he landed in town this week seeking first hand information for readers of this newspaper.

Just before he arrived it was stated that a demonstration was held in front of the Norris Hotel when a group of men with rifles and ropes marched past, vowing what they would do if they caught Fountain.

Business is going on as usual among the colored population who likewise meet in groups and talk the situation over. Here's the way one of them expressed it, "there wouldn't be any trouble or talk about lynching in Easton if it were not for the fact, that the good white people are out-numbered by the bad white people."

WOULD HELP FOUNTAIN

A story is told of white men, whose names could be given who declared that if they saw Fountain they wouldn't lift a finger to arrest him. One declared he would give Fountain fifty dollars to help him get away. Another ordered the mob out of his wheat field and refused to join in any search of his property. A large number of others can be seen transacting business as usual in the town as if the Fountain case didn't exist. These people are in the minority. The major portion of the population is represented by the crowd that hangs around the Saundersstown road, rolling in the grass or asleep in automobiles, tired of searching an adjacent woods where Fountain was last seen.

As we passed by in the little automobile, driven by Jeff Nixon and containing, also, Nixon's father and Mr. Robert Gibson, this group of men shot angry glances after the passing car and although these men had known the occupants of the car for the past twenty years, neither side spoke.

SAVED BY RAIN

Up in the town friends of Fountain were encouraged every time it rains and it has rained steadily since last Tuesday when the fugitive escaped. Fountain undoubtedly owes his life to the rain which covered up his tracks and washed away the scent so the bloodhounds could not follow him.

He is also said to have had many white friends who in some way aided and abetted his escape and asked odds of nobody. For these reasons he was a good person to accuse of rape.

There are at least five thousand persons in Easton and one-fifth of them are colored. They own property in splendid locations and are fine, practical citizens.

It has never occured to them to petition the Mayor, City Council or the Governor to provide ample police protection and thereby send home the armed mobs now patroling the roads surrounding the city. Easton has enough colored people in one section to elect a representative to the town council, as is done in Annapolis and Cambridge, but lacks effective leadership.

MOB ON RAMPAGE

How true this is no one knows, but it is a rumor.

Persons who know Fountain well, call him, "Bully Fountain." They say that for all their guns and ropes no man of the mob will venture within hitting distance of "Bully Fountain" who carries a knock-out in both hands and feet. Fountain's specialty they say, is kickig people in the stomach. The better part of Easton, white and colored, it is said, believe Fountain innocent. The lower element, however, have a grudge aganst him because of his independence and because he would not take any "sass" off of white people.

OWNS HIS OWN HOME

Fountain owned his two story whitewashed house with some fourteen acres of fertile land on the Trappe road, minded his own business, had money in the bank.

Resentment prevailed among the colored people when they learned that the home of Mrs. Eleanor Williams, and the homes of several other persons were entered by this unauthorized mob without a warrant, inmates disturbed, and cursed, and the premises searched from top to bottom.

Mrs. Fannie Fountain, the fugitive's aged mother, is held in jail with fourteen others on various flimsy charges. If there were a colored lawyer in Easton he would have them out before sunset.

CALLS WITNESSES IN DEFENSE OF NEGRO

BALTIMORE MD. NEWS
MAY 7, 1920

O'Dunne Begins Effort To Clear Fountain Of The Charge Of Criminal Assault.

Immediately upon conclusion of the State's case in the retrial at Towson of Isaiah Fountain (colored), who was convicted a year ago at Easton, Md., of criminally assaulting Bertha Simpson, 13 years old, Eugene O'Dunne, counsel for Fountain, opened his case by calling the State's Attorney of Talbot county to the witness stand.

Mr. Butler was questioned closely regarding the means used in identifying Fountain after his arrest on the charge. William Wallace Spencer, who has been cashier of the Talbot Bank at Easton for the last 25 years, was the next witness called by Mr. O'Dunne.

Spence's Testimony.

Mr. Spence testified that on April 1 Fountain's wife came to the bank and withdrew $10 from the account she and Fountain kept there. At 2.25 the same afternoon Fountain entered the bank and asked Mr. Spence if his wife had been there, and when told that she had withdrawn the remainder of the balance said he would put it where his wife could not get it. He left the bank at 3.30.

Charles Baker, assistant clerk to the County Commissioners of Talbot county, testified that Fountain entered his office shortly after 3.30 on the afternoon of April 1. At that time Mr. Baker said he was talking with his brother and that he kept Fountain waiting for 15 or 20 minutes. He then talked with Fountain for at least 15 minutes and said that he believed "it was considerably after 4 o'clock when Fountain left."

Prosecution Witnesses.

In concluding its case the prosecution called Deputy Sheriff Gannon, Harvey R. Meushaw of Trappe an uncle of Bertha Simpson, and Edward R. Bartlett, a retired farmer, to the stand. Mr. Gannon was the first officer on the scene after the assault. Mr. Meushaw described the topography of the scene of the crime, and Mr. Bartlett testified that he was the first man to search Fountain's house after the crime and that he did not find the gray striped trousers which have been frequently mentioned during the trial.

FOUNTAIN GOES TO GALLOWS DENYING GUILT

The Baltimore Herald 7-28-20

Disgraceful Scenes Attend The Hanging; Many White People Believe Him Innocent

MADE ATTEMPTS AT SUICIDE

Easton, Md., July 23.—Isaiah Fountain, who was found guilty twice on a charge of raping Bertha Simpson, white, of near Trappe, was hanged here at 3.12 this morning. Notwithstanding the Governor's declaration that the hanging was to be private, in some way or other nearly a hundred persons found their way inside the pail yard and about the building. The conduct, in a number of cases, was far from what would be expected in a civilized community on such an occasion. Card playing, boisterous jesting and the like were openly indulged in. The condemned man, although subjected to all kinds of pressure declared his innocence of the crime to the last. There were many white citizens also who believed Fountain innocent, and openly declared that no white man would have been convicted upon such evidence, especially when the alleged crime was committed when the hanged man proved himself some eight miles away. Governor Ritchie is being urged to probe the flagrant use of the "third degree" upon various persons supposed to have knowledge of Fountain's recept escape. Among those said to have been roughly treated was Fountain's aged mother, as well as other relatives of the unfortunate man. The white fellow-prisone is said to have been strung up his thumbs for 21 minutes or in order to compel him to tell his supposed part in aiding Fountain to escape. In addition, a number of colored people were insulted and outraged by the irresponsible mob that prowled about Easton for several days after Fountain escaped from jail. Not a few colored people have left this vicinity because of the lack of protection to them whenever anything hapens in which a colored person is accused, the lawless element of the whites making it an occasion to wreak their spleen on the defenseless colored citizens. Farmers declare it is increasingly difficult to get colored people to work for them, the racial feeling becoming increasingly bitter.

STATE SUPREME COURT SHOWS SIGNS OF BEIN GHUMAN.

The Louisville News 1-28

Spartanburg, S. C.—(A. N. P.)—The State Supreme Court in an order received here sets aside the verdict of guilty in the case of Will Kelly, an aged Colored man of Cowpens, this county, convicted of attempted assault upon a little white girl and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment and orders the old man's release. The Supreme Court says there was no evidence upon which to base a conviction. In its order the court says:

"When a man is charged with evil thought ripened into action, his fellow triers cannot rest judgment on their knowledge of original sin inherent in the prisoner, else none of us would escape judgment. The evil thought, which is the original intent, only becomes unlawful when he who harbors it proceeds to put in into action. The single act of the defendant, testified to by the female child, does not tend to prove that when he put his hand upon her that he had a criminal intent. To so hold would hurt the law more than it would hurt the defendant. The judgment is reversed with direction to enter a verdict of not guilty."

Lynchings - 1920 July - Dec.

Legal Punishment for Rape.

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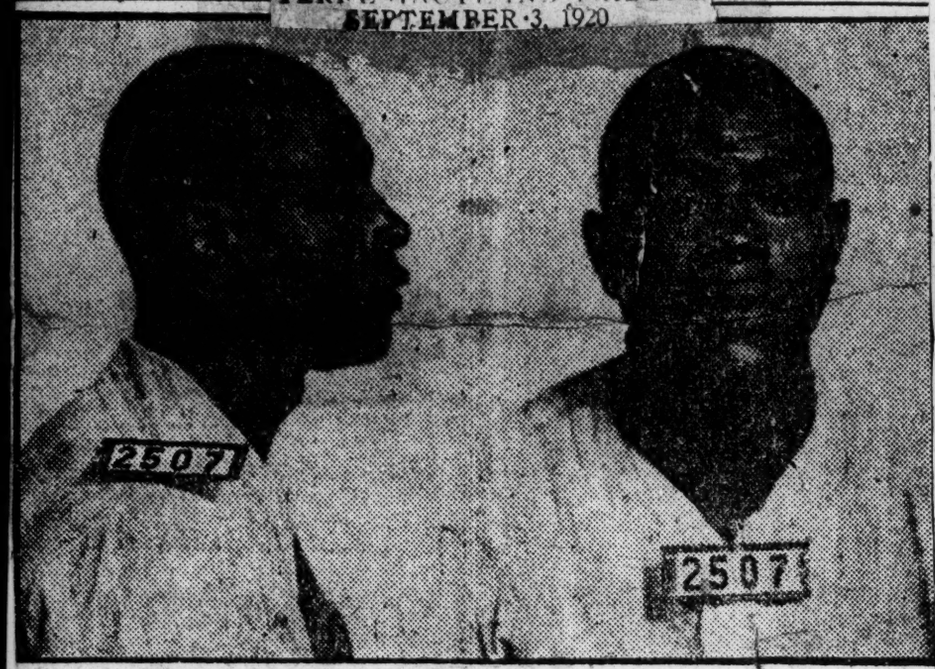
Negro Escapes From Jail While Lock On His Cell Was Being Overhauled

TERRE HAUTE IND TRIBUNE
SEPTEMBER 3, 1920



BERTILLION PICTURES OF JESS JOHNSON.

Jess Johnson is the negro who escaped from jail several days ago and is still at large. He was held in default of $5,000 bond for an attempted assault on Mrs. Maude McNeary, a white woman, of East Hulman street. The negro was found tampering with the lock on his cell and was removed to the holdover. There he tore loose one of the sheet steel squares in the ceiling, climbed through and escaped through the jail kitchen.

Jailer Art Clark says he accepts all blame in the case, but declares he never anticipated anyone could go through the steel ceiling.

NEGRO TO BE HANGED FOR ATTACK ON WOMAN

George H. Terry Condemned For Assaulting Mrs. Sadie Sibley—Governor To Set Date Of Execution.

BALTIMORE MD SUN
NOVEMBER 17, 192

EVIDENCE OF GUILT CLEAR, SAYS SOPER, REVIEWING CASE

Judge, Before Whom Terry Was Tried, Says His Record Does Not Justify Mercy.

George H. Terry, colored, convicted of criminal assault upon Mrs. Sadie Sibley, 52 years old, of Mount Winans, was sentenced today by Chief Judge Soper, in the Criminal Court, to be hanged for the crime. He was sent to jail to await the signing of the warrant by Governor Ritchie, which will fix the time of his execution.

The horrible features of the offense, detailed at his trial last Monday, when he was convicted after a full hearing before Chief Judge Soper, Judges Dobler and Duffy, led those about the Courthouse to predict his fate.

Victim Identified Negro.

Mrs. Sibley, who is the wife of William Sibley, positively identified Terry as the negro who attacked her in the dining room of her home more than a year ago, was not in court today.

Terry stood motionless while the Court apprised him of his fate. He was given an opportunity to make a statement before sentence was imposed, and he said: "I don't know anything about the charge. I am not guilty of that charge whatsoever."

Judge Makes Statement.

In passing sentence Judge Soper said in part:

"George H. Terry:

"You were indicted for the crime of assault and elected to have your case tried by judges—without the intervention of a jury. You were accorded a fair and deliberate trial and were defended by competent counsel; but the evidence against you was so full, so clear, so incontrovertible, that no shadow of doubt as to your guilt lingered in the minds of the three judges.

"The crime which you committeed was deliberate in its contemplation and brutal in its execution. On the 25th day of August, 1919, you burglarized the home of your victim and stole money and property of considerable value. On August 29 you left a note in the garden of the property giving warning that you intended to commit this crime. Subsequently, on the 24th day of September, 1919, you concealed yourself in the dwelling of your innocent and inoffensive victim, seized her unawares when you knew no help was near, and committed the crime.

Dropped Other Letters.

"You made good your escape, and afterward, as if to show that you had not yet reached the limit of human cruelty, you continued to persecute and torture your victim and her family by dropping other letters in the garden, in which you made threats of further violence to the person of your victim and also to the person of her daughter. On at least one occasion thereafter you were seen lingering about the premises, as if to make good your threats.

"It is difficult to imagine a crime more cruel and more wicked or more deserving of the extreme penalty of the law.

"There is nothing in your past record which justifies the extension of mercy, or offers the hope of reformation. You are a menace to the world and a source of danger to everyone with whom you come in contact.

"On March 9, 1904, you were convicted of assault and robbing a woman upon the streets of Baltimore in the night time. You pleaded guilty and were sentenced to 18 months in the Penitentiary.

"On July 8, 1907, you murdered Frances Parker, the woman with whom you had been living, by stabbing her with a knife. You were permitted to plead guilty to murder in the second degree, and were sentenced to 10 years in the Penitentiary."

GOES TO THE GALLOWS PROTESTING INNOCENCE.

Isaiah Fountain Is Executed At 3.13 Yesterday Morning

CRISFIELD MD. TIMES.
JULY 24, 1920

MADE TWO ATTEMPTS TO COMMIT SUICIDE

Went To His Death With Unbroken Nerve. Refused To Add To Statement Made Several Days Ago, When He Declared His Innocence.

While the colored population from all the surrounding territory was in attendance at a dance a few blocks from the jail, Isaiah Fountain, convicted negro rapist, went to his death in Easton at an early hour yesterday (Friday) morning. Fountain was hanged in the corridor of the Easton Jail, Sheriff Soulsby springing the trap at 3.13 o'clock. Twenty minutes later physicians announced that death had been instantaneous.

Fountain went to the gallows without confessing his guilt, and still professing his innocence of the crime of rape on Bertha Simpson, a white girle, at Trappe, some months ago. The last statement on the subject which the negro made was made several days ago, at which time he protested his innocence and declared that he believed the gulity person would come forward and confess before he went to his death. Since that time he had made no statement. After he had taken his place on the gallows, and with the noose around his neck, he was asked by a negro minister if he wished to confess, but he said nothing. Then Sheriff Soulsby asked him if he had any statement to make, but Fountain did not reply. The death cap was then adjusted, the trap sprung, and Fountain went to his death.

An hour before the execution Fountain made two unsuccessful attempts to commit suicide. A blade from a saftey razor had been smuggled into him and he attempted to cut his throat, but was stopped after making two small gashes. A few minutes later officers caught him tearing up a shirt with which to hang himself, but he was again prevented from carrying out his intention. Then a guard was placed in front of the cell door and held the prisoner in plain view until he went to the gallows.

Fountain displayed strong nerve when he went to his death, there being no evidence of a breakdown at any time. He walked steadily to the gallows and faced the ordeal without any sign of emotion. The county officials had believed that he would collapse and confess, but he did neither. However, there is no doubt in the minds of Talbot county officials as to his guilt, and the belief is pretty general that he committed the crime for which he paid the penalty.

Statements in Baltimore papers within the past few days intimating that there would probably be an uprising of the colored people if Fountain were executed proved groundless. While there were a great many people in Easton from various sections of the county and Peninsula there was no evidence of disorder of any kind. It looked more like Saturday night in the Talbot county seat than anything else, and apparently the colored population of the town was very little interested in the execution.

None of Fountain's relatives or friends came forward to claim the body for buiral, and it was found necessary to have the State Road Police, who were present at the execution, take the body down to his old home and place it beneath the sod.

CLOSING CHAPTER FOUNTAIN HISTORY

NOTED CRIMINAL MEETS HIS DOOM IN JAIL LAST FRIDAY MORNING

4025 EASTON, MD., GAZETTE.
JULY 22, 1920

EXECUTION CREDITABLY PERFORMED

Review of the Facts for Benefit Of Historical Record and For Comparison.

Fountain is no more.

Talbot is rid of one who was pronounced desperate and a menace to society.

For more than a year his name and record has been kept before a surfeited public. This article is not to perpetuate the matter but to close the chapter. Would that all memory of the case could be buried, even as he was ignominiously, "unwept, unhonored and unsung."

The people of Talbot acted their parts as only sane and loyal people to the state could do. There was never any demonstration of lawlessness. Neither does it appear that such was thought of save in the minds of sensational writers.

To better satisfy the refined feelings of the community the execution was ordered private. This is the first time in the history of Talbot that a gallows had been erected within the jail walls. The gruesome object was not seen by the passerby, but for a week the inmates of the jail and those held for minor offenses, whether or no, had the sound of hammer and saw, and the words of comment thrust into their ears. The criminal suffered "a hundred deaths" in the preparations that were being made.

Sheriff Soulsby performed the unwelcome task ably and effectively. Death was aid to have been instantaneous. It was shortly after three o'clock in the morning. The town was quiet and but for the comparatively few in and about the jail attracted by some sort of curiosity, the ordinary citizen would not have known that anything unusual was about to take place.

Mischievous reports had gotten loose without any particular author being responsible, and these excited citizens in other parts of the coun-

ty. One report was to the effect that parties from Delaware and Kent, and Queen Anne and Caroline were being quietly gathered to storm the jail that night without regard to police or protest. Another stated that "not a man would be left on Tilghman's Island' as the citizens there were determined to "see" that this execution took place. Not one shadow of truth accompanied these reports.

History of Fountain Case.

The crime for which Fountain paid the death penalty was committed on April 1, 1919. The excitement created in the Talbot county section soon gave way to the greater sensational break for liberty during his trial.

The man hunt that followed, the negro's subsequent capture and the completion of his trial within a court house surrounded by Baltimore police and Maryland militiamen with fixed bayonets and ball cartridges, his conviction and sentence to death; the appeal to Maryland's highest court, that tribunal's decision that the jury must have been so influenced by the voice of the waiting mob that the trial did not give the negro that assurance of cold justice the law contemplates, all tended to make the case a locally famous one.

As if this were not enough, the second break for liberty after the man had been granted another trial, and in a foreign jurisdiction, and once more found guilty, again set the whole state by the ears while blodhounds and posses trailed him through marsh and swamp added fuel to the flames of popular and morbid interest in the case.

Extending over a period of 16 months, here is the chronology of the case:

April 1, 1919, crime committed on a lonely road near Trappe, Md.

April 9, Fountain arrested at West Chester, Pa., whither he said he had gone seeking his wife, who had left him.

April 12, accused identified by victim of his brutality.

April 12, special term of court convened to try the case, although the regular session was to have opened on April 19. Presentment and indictment found by Grand Jury.

April 21, trial began, and at close of day's session, as Fountain was being led back to the jail from the court house, he escaped through a window of the jail, and, avoiding the mob, got away.

April 22, court offered reward of $5,000 for negro's return "unlynched." This was increased by a reward of Eugene O'Dunne, the Baltimore lawyer, who defended Fountain in both his trials and and in the appeal to the Court of Appeals.

April 11, man hunt through two states.

April 23, Fountain captured near Marydel by ex-Sheriff Gannon and others.

April 24, trial resumed. Trial concluded and verdict of "guilty," followed by imposition of death sentence. On the day of his conviction Fountain was taken out of the county under strong guard and carried to Baltimore for safekeeping.

May 3, appeal filed with the Maryland Court of Appeals. Subsequently the Court of Appeals granted an extension of time to the negro's counsel to prepare the appeal and bill of exceptpions.

June 24 the appeal was argued before the Court of Appeals under special assignment.

July 17 Court of Appeals filed an opinion granting a new tiral.

July 23 the Court of Appeals was asked to send the case to Baltimore for trial.

October 29, motion to have case tried in Baltimore denied by Court of Appeals.

January 7, 1920, case removed to Towson, Baltimore county, for the second trial.

May 5, second trial at Towson started.

May 8, second trial concluded, with verdict of "guilty," followed by sentence of death.

June 2, second escape and followed by a week and more of intense excitement in running down of clues. Finally captured near Queen Anne by Frampton and others.

The date for the hanging was fixed by the Governor by wire while the Executive was en route to San Francisco to the Democratic National Convention. The death warrant had been signed in blank before the Governor's departure and was filled in by Secretary of State Perlman.

July 23. Fountain executed.

The case has cost the county many thousands of dollars. The entire cost will never be known.

GIRL REPEATS STORY OF NEGRO'S ASSAULT

Courtroom Cleared Of Spectators When Bertha Simpson Goes On Stand In Fountain Trial.

BALTIMORE AMERICAN
MAY 19, 1920

When 13-year-old Bertha Simpson of Trappe, Talbot county, was put on the witness stand in the Circuit Court at Towson this afternoon to tell how Isaiah Fountain (colored) assaulted her, spectators were ordered from the courtroom.

The girl's story was similar in detal to her testimony at Fountain's first trial at Easton. The State questioned her in regard to her movements on the day the alleged assault occurred and she answered all questions in a straightforward manner.

The first exhibit offered when the trial opened at 10.25 o'clock was a special map of Talbot county showing the scene of the alleged crime and the path taken by the negro when he attempted to escape from justice. After Eugene O'Dunne, attorney for the defense, had made his opening statement, court adjourned for luncheon.

Never in the history of Towson has such a large crowd made an effort to attend a criminal trial, but it is an orderly crowd and no trouble such as that which led up to Fountain's escape is expected. It will be remembered, that it was while a crowd was trying to storm the building and the guards were fighting the would-be lynchers that Fountain escaped from the rear of the building.

All the witnesses from Talbot county were on hand when the court opened at 10 o'clock, and as Fountain, through Eugene O'Dunne and Colonel Stevenson of Talbot county, his attorneys, elected trial by the court instead of jury the preliminaries did not take up much time. State's Attorney Butler of Talbot county and State's Attorney Jenifer of Baltimore county are prosecuting the case.

All three judges of the Third Judicial district are sitting.

Negro Is Convicted Of Assault on Woman In Just Eight Minutes

Greenville, S. C., August 27.—James Washington, a negro, was convicted in eight minutes by a jury in general sessions court here today for criminal assault against a young white woman of Pelzer, a few weeks ago. He was sentenced to be electrocuted September 24.

IS SURE "UNSEEN MAN" WAS HER ASSAILANT

Georgia Jury Has Strange Method of Dealing Justice Where Evidence Is One-Sided

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 6.—According to the information made public through the writings of Hon. J. T. Boifeuillet (white), a member of the Railroad Commission, James Henson, found guilty in Wilkinson county recently of assaulting an aged white woman, will meet his death without even knowing the woman whom he was accused of attacking.

Henson is to be hanged for the crime he says he did not commit, and the woman upon whom the outrage was committed has never identified him, it is said. The aged woman was neither questioned nor cross-examined by an attorney, and gave her testimony behind closed doors. She has never seen Henson, but says she is sure he committed the crime." Boifeuillet admits in public print that Henson did not have a fair trial.

DENSON CLAIMS ANOTHER NEGRO ASSAULTED WOMAN

ATLANTA GA. TELEGRAPH
JAN. 17, 1920

Negro Held in Jail Here Declares Tom Carswell, of Wilkes County, Admitted Crime to Sam Denson, His Brother.

Jim Denson, young negro held in Bibb county jail on charge of criminal assault upon an aged Wilkes county white woman, yesterday charged Tom Carswell another Wilkes county negro, living near Toomsboro, had committed the crime.

Denson stated Tom Carswell had told Sam Denson, Jim's brother, he had committed the crime. Carswell disappeared shortly after and is being sough by Wilkes county authorities. Carswell was formerly a laborer on the farm of Jack Bailey.

"Me and Carswell wears the same size shoes," said Denson in explanation that his tracks were identical with those of the negro who made the assault and whose foot prints were traced for some distance from the scene.

"Lots of time when we went washin' he would swap shoes with me. He was bigger than me but he's got the same size foot. I don't know for sure, but he might have had a pair of my shoes on when he did it. We used to be good friends and he borrowed my shoes sometimes.

"All I got to say," concluded the accused, "is that I'm glad I'm safe in here right now because I know they are going to turn me loose when they catch Tom Carswell. He did it."

Officers do not place much credence in the story of Denson. They say that he was indifferent to the charge until the seriousness of it was impressed upon him.

CHANCE FOR LIFE GIVEN JIM DENSON BY SUPREME COURT

Macon attorneys were advised Wednesday afternoon that the supreme court of Georgia has granted a writ of error in the case of Jim Deson, negro convicted of attempted criminal assault on a white woman in Wilkinson county several months ago and given a death sentence. The case now goes to the supreme court of the United States.

Attorney for Denson contended that the negro was not confronted in court by his accuser, and that the conviction was based on a deposition from the woman. It also was contended that there is no law in Georgia which authorizes the state to take a deposition in a criminal case.

Denson is in jail at Macon.

GRAND JURY CALLED TO PROBE LYNCHING

White Man, Accused of Policeman's Murder, Victim of Texas Mob.

Fort Worth, Texas, December 23. A special session of the grand jury was called to convene Friday to investigate the lynching last night of Thomas W. Vickery, who was in jail charged with the killing of Policeman Jeff Couch. Reports that members of the police department made up a party who removed Pickery from the jail will be investigated by the grand jury, it was understood.

The lynching was quietly and quickly accomplished. The mob rode up to the jail in five automobiles. A number carrying drawn revolvers entered the basement and after threatening the night jailer and guards, procured the keys and went direct to Vickery's cell. The prisoner was placed in the front automobile, the other four falling in line. They went down Samuels avenue, a prominent residence street, thence to a bridge that spans the Trinity river at the end of this avenue. Halting there, Vickery was removed from the automobile and hanged to a nearby hackberry tree.

Guilty Not Found.

No one who witnessed the lynching has been found. The last seen of Vickery alive was when he was hustled from the jail door into the automobile.

Sheriff Smith and Chief of Police Porter received anonymous telephone messages telling them of the lynching. Neither could ascertain who their informant was. When they and other officers reached the scene Vickery was dead and the mob had disappeared.

Victim 30 Years Old.

Vickery was 30 years old and had been employed as a service car driver. Couch was shot and killed while responding to a call from a garage for an officer to take charge of a drunken man.

Vickery, at a preliminary hearing on a charge of murder Wednesday, was remanded to jail without bail. Application for a writ of habeas corpus was filed by his attorneys yesterday. The hearing of the application was scheduled for 9 o'clock today.

LEGALLY EXECUTED

COLORED MAN HAS TRIAL AND LEGAL PUNISHMENT THOUGH DRASTIC, FOR ATTEMPTED RAPE IN NO. CAROLINA.

Raleigh, N. C. November 5, 1920—Andrew Jackson, negro, was electrocuted at the North Carolina state prison here at 10.30 o'clock this morning. Jackson was tried at a special term of Lincoln county superior court early last month and was convicted on the charge of having attacked a white women.

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Lynchings – 1920 July – Dec.

Legal Punishment for Rape

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FEARED LYNCHING PARTY WAS NEAR

BALTIMORE MD AMERICAN
NOVEMBER 30, 1920

Lights in Towson Courtroom Extinguished During Trial.

NEGRO DORSEY PROTECTED

A FUSE ON ELECTRIC POLE HAD BURNED OUT.

While the Negro Was Being Tried on the Charge of Criminally Assaulting Miss Delsie Tweedale, of Catonsville, the Courtroom Was Suddenly Enveloped in Darkness. There Was a Rush of Officers to the Prisoner's Side—Fears Were Soon Allayed.

Visions of a lynching flashed through the minds of at least 200 spectators assembled in the courtroom at Towson last night about 9:30 o'clock when, during the trial of Charles H. Dorsey, colored who is charged with criminally assaulting Miss Delsie Tweedale, of Catonsville, on November 5, all the lights were suddenly extinguished.

Officers immediately rushed to the side of the prisoner, and groping about in the dark, got hold of the prisoner and escorted him safely to the lockup in the courthouse. Many persons in the courtroom began to light matches, while Judges Duncan and Offutt prevailed upon the spectators to remain quiet until a lamp could be obtained. Finally John T. Cockey appeared with an auto lamp. The trial had to be discontinued for the night, and the prisoner taken back to the jail.

IT WAS ONLY A FUSE.

It was later discovered that a fuse on an electric light pole in front of the courthouse had burned out, thus throwing the courtroom in darkness.

An electrician hastened from the plant of the Mount Washington Electric Light and Power Company and made an examination of the wires on the pole, and said that they had not been tampered with, and, of course, it was not unusual for a fuse to burn out. A new fuse was at once installed.

Detective Edward J. Dunn was describing the arrest of Dorsey, at Riderwood, when the lights went went out. He said that when Dorsey was arrested he said:

"You want me for that Catonsville matter. I went to bed at my home at 5 o'clock that afternoon."

"You must retire very early," the Detective said to him.

Detective Carey described the first identification of the prisoner by Miss Tweedale.

William Davis, colored, testified that he saw Dorsey not far from the scene of the crime the morning of November 5.

MISS TWEEDALE TESTIFIES.

The trial started yesterday morning. The entire session was consumed in selecting a jury, and David H. Starr, of White Hall, was made the foreman.

The prosecution was conducted by State's Attorney H. Courtenay Jenifer, and the prisoner defended by counsel appointed by the court—C. Gus Grason and Elmer R Haile.

State's Attorney Jenifer, in his opening statement, said that the evidence would establish beyond all doubt that the prisoner was the culprit who laid violent hands on the young girl, and had assaulted her.

Miss Tweedale was taken to a chair directly in front of the jury, and in a low voice and with much emotion told the story of the assault. She said that she had left Edmondson avenue and was walking towards her home at Ten Hills, when she was met by a negro who stared at her. She said she tried to run away. The negro, she stated, grabbed her and dragged her to a wood, saying: "I have been watching for you for three nights, but someone was with you. I have got you now."

Miss Tweedale related how she had been gagged and then assaulted twice and brutally kicked by her assailant. She was then directed to look at the prisoner, and she positively identified Dorsey as her assailant.

Miss Tweedale was cross-examined by Mr. Grason, counsel for the defense, but she persisted in her declaration that there could be no possibility of doubt in her identification. She said while struggling with her assailant she had felt what appeared to be a scar on his forehead. Dorsey has a deep wrinkle on his forehead.

Dr. Marshall B. West testified to having attended Miss Tweedale after the assault, and described the brutal treatment which she had received.

Blacks Who Attacked Woman of Americus Convicted of Murder

Constitution

Chattanooga, Tenn., September 22. The jury hearing the case of Taylor Neal and C. J. Jackson, negroes, held for killing Abe Baron, of this city, and attacking his companion, a young woman living in Americus, Ga., this afternoon, returned a verdict of murder in the first degree against both defendants. Counsel for defense gave notice of a motion for a new trial. The crime was committed in a suburb on the night of August 21. The negroes confessed killing Baron, but later repudiated the confession.

MISS TWEEDEL FACES NEGRO ASSAILANT

BALTIMORE MD NEWS
NOVEMBER 10, 1920

Victim Identifies Charles Dorsey, Whose Tongue Betrayed Him To Police.

CAPTURED AT RIDERWOOD

"He's the man. I knew him the moment I first saw him!"

Standing in front of the platform in Detective Headquarters where suspects are "spotted" under intense electric lights, Miss Elsa Tweedel, 16-year-old girl, who was brutally beaten and criminally assaulted by a negro last Friday night, this afternoon identified Charles Henry Dorsey, a negro, 1014 McCulloh street, as her assailant.

Her identification was made in a low voice that shook with emotion, but it carried to the negro standing about 12 feet away. Then the girl was led, shaking and trembling, and on the verge of hysterics, into the office of Captain of Detectives McGovern.

Arrested On Farm.

The negro Dorsey was arrested this morning by Detectives Carey and Dunn and Marshal Stansbury of the Baltimore County Police Department at the farm of W. A. Fowke at Riderwood. As the trio approached the negro, who was on top of a hay wagon, he met them with the question: "What do you want me for—that assault in Catonsville?"

When Miss Tweedel reached Detective Headquarters she was accompanied by an elder sister, Miss Mazie Tweedel, a nurse at the Memorial Hospital at Richmond. The negro was brought around from the lockup in the Bertillon Bureau and was placed beneath the spotlights. Then the victim of the assault, her sister and police officials filed into the room.

For a moment the girl stood gazing at the negro. To have her hear Dorsey's voice, Detective Carey started questioning the negro.

Made To Don Coat.

The detectives found a yellow raincoat and a light coat at the home of Dorsey. They made him don the light garment and discarded the other when the girl said her assailant did not wear a raincoat.

"I never had this coat on since I had it," said Dorsey. He was ordered to put the garment on, which he did reluctantly. Again he stood before the girl with the lights going and subdued.

"That is the man," said Elsa Tweedel and as she showed signs of being overcome by the ordeal she was taken into Captain McGovern's office.

"It is a serious thing to say he is the man if he is not" Detective Carey told her. "Are you positive he is the man?"

"I knew he was the man—I recognized him the very moment I first saw him," she answered, "I am positive—positive—I would know him anywhere."

After the Tweedel girl had somewhat recovered her composure she was taken to her home in Catonsville Manor by Round Sergeant Dorsey, of the Baltimore County Police Department. The negro Dorsey was again locked up and a charge of rape will be filed against him.

Assault A Brutal One.

The assault was one of the most brutal that has occurred in this section of Maryland for a long time. The girl, employed in a department store in Baltimore, was on her way home shortly after 6 o'clock. She had alighted from a car at Ten Hills station and was continuing the rest of her journey on foot when, on arriving at Mann's woods, on the Old Frederick road, near Merridale Little Farms, a negro pounced upon her and pulled her into the dense shrubbery.

The better to protect himself from being identified the negro had thrown a flour bag over the head of his victim. But in her struggle to save herself Miss Tweedel succeeded in pulling the covering from her face.

As she lay upon the ground the girl cried out:

"You had better look out! Mr. Eitemiller will come along here and catch you."

"To hell with 'Will' Eitemiller!" was the response of the negro. "Who's afraid of him?"

It was the remark of the negro who had assaulted the girl that led to the arrest of Dorsey this morning. William Eitemiller, to whom the girl referred, is a neighbor of the Tweedel family. He keeps a grocery store at Hollins street and Arlington avenue and is accustomed to return to his home near Catonsville shortly after 6 o'clock at night.

On His Trail.

When Detectives Carey and Dunn heard how the negro referred to Eitemiller, they believed that it was some one who knew the grocer quite well. Armed also with a description of the negro, they called upon Eitemiller.

"Why, sure, that description is just like 'Charlie' Dorsey," said Eitemiller. "He is a negro who used to work for me and he always called me 'Will'."

Search was then taken up for "Charlie" Dorsey. One negro by that name was arrested yesterday by Sergeant Rusk and Patrolmen Bender and Carroll of the Central district at Light and Pratt street, but Miss Tweedel failed to identify him. It was learned that the other "Charlie" Dorsey was out near Riderwood and the search for him was taken up there and he was found.

"I was not out in Catonsville the night that girl was assaulted," Dorsey said when arrested. "I haven't been out there in a long while and the night of the assault I was home in bed."

"What, at 6 o'clock?" inquired Detective Carey.

"Well, around that hour," was the rejoinder—then the negro refused to answer any more questions. He was taken to Detective Headquarters and later locked up in the Bertillon Bureau.

Formerly Lived At Catonsville.

The detectives say Dorsey formerly lived in a shack at Ingleside avenue and Old Frederick road, and while there could have learned the habits of Miss Tweedel. While Dorsey protested that he had not been in Catonsville for a long time, the detectives say they have evidence that he was seen there on the morning of the assault.

When arrested Dorsey had on a corduroy cap such as the girl said her assailant wore. He also had a stubby growth of beard, a second mark of identification upon which the Tweedel girl laid particular stress.

SURE THEY HAVE GIRL'S ASSAILANT

BALTIMORE MD STAR
NOVEMBER 10, 1920

Charles Henry Dorsey, Colored, Arrestde in Connection With Tweedel Assault.

DESCRIPTION TALLIES

Will Be Confronted By Victim of Brutal Attack; Denies Charge.

In the arrest of Charles Henry Dorsey, a negro, on the farm of W. A. Fowke, at Riderwood, early today, police authorities believe they have the man who last Friday night criminally assaulted Delsa Tweedel, 16, of Catonsville.

Dorsey is now held at detective headquarters.

When Detectives Carey and Dunn and Marshal Stansbury, of Baltimore county, arrived at the Fowke farm, they saw Dorsey, they said, sitting on a hay wagon. He was wearing a corduroy cap with a peaked visor, and every article of his clothing corresponded to the description as given by Miss Tweedel of her assailant.

"Before we had a chance to say anything to him," said Detective Carey, "Dorsey exclaimed: 'You fellows want me for that assault at Catonsville, don't you?'

"You're right," replied the detective in unison; "come off the wagon, and be quick about it."

Dorsey complied with the command and submitted to being handcuffed.

Denies He Was There.

Later, while on the way to Detective Headquarters, Dorsey, the police say, denied that he was in the vicinity of Catonsville last Friday night. When questioned as to why he thought the police wanted him for assaulting Miss Tweedel, he hung his head and refused to answer.

A chance remark made by the negro while in the act of attacking the young girl led to Dorsey's arrest. Miss Tweedel stated that when the negro had felled her to the roadside, she exclaimed, "You better not hurt me, Mr. Eitemiller will get you."

The Eitemiller place is only a few hundred feet away from the scene of the assault and the negro Miss Tweedel told the police answered her by saying: "The he's with (Will) Eitemiller; he can't get me."

Her face was bruised, her neck purple where she had been choked. Her hat was missing, her shoes gone and her clothing torn into shreds. Miss Tweedel stated that she was on her way home from the city, where she had been working in a department store, when attacked. She said she got off the street car at the Ten Hills Station and had gotten beyond the bend of the Old Frederick road at Mann's Wood, when a negro passed her. "He then turned suddenly," she said, "and grabbed me." The assault on Miss Tweedel followed a series of robberies in the same locality.

"He was the only negro I ever let call me "Will," said Mr. Eitemiller. "He worked for me for quite a while."

Miss Tweedel will be taken to the Bertillon Bureau this afternoon. The police are anxious t osee what attitude Dorsey assumes when confronted by the victim.

Police Feared Violence.

Fearing that residents of Riderwood and Catonsville might attempt violence against the negro, the detectives hurried him to the city before the news of his capture spread.

The assault occurred at 6:30 o'clock in the evening, as the girl was passing Mann's Wood, between Ten Hills trolley station and her home. Miss Tweedel was discovered by Henry Seidlich and Harry Bowen, neighbors, as she was crawling into the roadway from the woods into which she had been dragged by her assailant.

NEGRO ASSAULTS GIRL AT CATONSVILLE MANOR

BALTIMORE AMERICAN MORNING SUN
NOVEMBER 6, 1920

Delsa Tweedel, 16, Is Atacked In Woods Near Home Of C. T. Kemp—Man Escapes.

POSSES ARE SCOURING COUNTY

Victim Found At Side Of Roadway By Florist—She Loses Consciousness After Giving Vague Description Of Man.

An assault committed last night on Miss Delsa Tweedel, 16 years old, of Catonsville Manor, by a negro, threw the community of Catonsville and vicinity into intense excitement and started a manhunt.

Miss Tweedel was returning to her home from her place of employment in the city and had alighted from an Ellicott City car at Ten Hills at 6 o'clock. She was walking along the Old Frederick road and was passing through a strip of woodland opposite the property of Charles T. Kemp when attacked.

The negro, according to the statement made by Miss Tweedel, leaped toward her from the side of the roadway, grabbed her by the throat and gagged her by placing a handkerchief into her mouth. Shortly afterward Miss Tweedel lapsed into unconsciousness.

Harry Seidlich, florist, of Catonsville, happened along at the time and hearing groans coming from the side of the roadway, made an investigation. Miss Tweedel was then in a semiconscious condition. She told Mr. Seidlich thatthe negro was unchaven and wore a heavy overcoat. She then became unconscious again.

Mr. Seidlich took Miss Tweedel to her home and summoned Dr. Marshall B. West and notified the Catonsville police. Dr. West made an examination and said that the assault had been committed. Sergeant Poehlmann and Patrolman Moxley, of Catonsville, and a half-dozen residents of Catonsville hurried to Catonsvile Manor, wher ethey were met by a posse of about 25 residents of that community and the man hunt started.

Miss Tweedel's condition improved to such an extent later that she was able to give further details of the assault. She said she alighted from the car at Ten Hills Station and was walking along the Old Frederick road toward her home, a mile distant. When halfway to Catonsville Manor, she said, the negro grabbed her and dragged her into the strip of wooland about 20 feet from the roadway.

CONVICT NEGRO IN QUICK TRIAL

ELIZABETH N. J. JOURNAL
JULY 16, 1920

Green Theater Porter, Attempted Assault on Young Mother.

Charged with overpowering Mrs. Mildred Lomba, 17 years old, in the women's rest room of the Capitol Theater, at which she was employed as an usher and he as a porter, James Green, colored, of this city, was tried without a jury before Judge Pierce in Special Sessions Court this afternoon. The attempted assault took place at about 5.45 P. M. on May 26.

The entire proceedings occupied less than an hour, the verdict being announced at 1.15 o'clock. Sentence will be pronounced next Friday. The maximum period under the law is thirty years.

In his opening statement to the court, Prosecutor Hetfield said he would show that Green entered the retiring room, where Mrs. Lomba, mother of an 8-months' old child, was arranging her hair in expectation of going on duty at 6 o'clock as an usher.

Attacking the young woman, Green is alleged to have subdued her efforts at resistance and had her at his mercy when the door of the room was broken down by the theater manager and Mrs. Lomba was rescued.

The Prosecutor said that Green had boasted to another employe of the theater of his intention to assault Mrs. Lomba and this circumstance led to her rescue.

Attempt to Ravish Girl

(Associated Press.)

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 26.—William Turner, negro, was found guilty today in Federal court here of first degree murder for the killing several weeks ago of T. Morgan Moore, of Alexandria. Moore was killed on government property a few hundred feet from the end of the bridge crossing the Potomac river into the District of Columbia.

The negro will be sentenced next Friday. Judge Waddill allowed the defense thirty days in which to file a bill of exceptions and Turner's counsel announced an appeal would be taken.

The principal witness against the negro was Miss Pearl Clarke, Secretary to Representative Brittain, of Illinois, fiancee of Moore, and in his company at the time he was killed. The couple was in an automobile going from Alexandria to Washington when the negro stopped the car to ask for money. A pistol battle between Moore and the negro resulted in the instant death of the former.

Negro to Die for Assault

Lexington, N. C., August 5.—Jim McDonald, negro, today was sentenced to die in the electric chair on October 8, having been convicted of attacking a white woman at Linwood, near here, several months ago.

20 YEARS FOR ASSAULT UPON WHITE WOMAN

Ozark, Ala., August 26.—Andrew Spinks, brought here today from the Montgomery county jail to which place he was rushed following a criminal assault upon a white woman of Dale county several weeks ago, pleaded guilty to the offense in circuit court this afternoon and was sentenced to 20 years in the state penitentiary by Judge J. S. Williams.

A tremendous crowd was in the city today, over 1,000 people coming from Grimes and Midland City, the section in which the criminal assault occurred, and had congregated around the jail when Sheriff Gamble arrived with his prisoner, but no trouble occurred.

Spinks' trial and conviction climaxed a series of events that have rocked Dale county for weeks, culminating in the lynching of Spinks' son, Sills, who had murderously attacked the victim of his father's attack to keep her from testifying against his father, and another negro, Buster Jennings, the whipping of several others and destruction by fire of a negro lodge hall near Grimes.

NEGRO SENT TO ELECTRIC CHAIR

HIGH POINT N. C. ENTERPRISE
JUNE 18, 1920

Black Accused of Criminal Assault Sentenced to Be Electrocuted August 20.

Tom Johnson, young negro of Greensboro, on trial in Superior court for criminal assault on a young white married woman, was convicted of the charge yesterday, and sentenced to die in the electric chair on August 20.

It required but 15 minutes for the jury, picked from a special venire of 50 men, to make a decision. When the verdict of guilty was handed to the judge, and he in turn gave out the death sentence, the negro retained his indifferent attitude that he had maintained all through the trial.

Attorney H. L. Koontz, counsel for the defense, went through all the customary motions to quash evidence and set aside the verdict and take the arrest of judgment, paving the way for an appeal to the higher courts. The court allowed the defense 40 days time to prepare the case for a higher tribunal, and unless the appeal is abandoned, the negro will not go out to death on the date set, since it will hardly be possible for the supreme court to review the case before October.

The state's evidence was heard Wednesday, and when the court adjourned Wednesday afternoon, Solicitor Bower considered the state's case complete, and allowed it to rest. Evidence for the defense was introduced yesterday, and an attempt was made to prove an alibi for Johnson, but the defendant himself killed the evidence when he took the stand and admitted visiting the house on the date of the crime. He denied committing the crime, but admission that he was on the place on the date and at the hour the crime took place, was decidedly against him.

NEGRO AGAIN SLATED TO HANG IN CHATHAM

The Courier
7-4-20

Savannah, Ga., July 4.—(Special.) Following a second trial and conviction, "Shorty" Ford, the negro charged with the killing of Hampton Smith and the assaulting of a white woman in Brooks county two years ago, is now under sentence again, to hang August 13, which falls on Friday. His case attracted much attention as wild excitement followed the crime and troops were called to quell the trouble, other negroe being implicated in the affair.

Transfer of trial to Chatham county was effected and Ford, alias Julius Brown, alias Lemon Wright, was tried twice here and will be hanged in the county prison here. He made a hard fight for life with evidence he hoped would provide an alibi for him. Mistaken identity was the general plan of his defense.

MAY BE ELECTROCUTED

JULY 10, 1920
COLUMBIA S. C. STATE

Four Negroes Scheduled to Pay Death Penalty.

Four negroes are now under death sentence and are scheduled to be electrocuted at the state penitentiary within a short time, unless contrary action is taken by those in authority.

Albert Wilson, who killed Bryan Butler, a white man on a street car in Columbia, is under death sentence, but his case has been stayed pending action upon an appeal to the supreme court. The original date for this execution was July 8.

Mac Thompson of Lexington county has a similar fate hanging over his head. He was convicted of attempted criminal assault on a young white girl near Batesburg and was sentenced to die on June 25. Governor Cooper granted a reprieve of 30 days and as the case now stands the death penalty is scheduled to be inflicted on July 23.

Jesse Murphy, who killed a negro woman here in 1916, is under sentence to be electrocuted July 31. Efforts are being made to get the sentence commuted to life imprisonment or less.

John Maxwell, who has been convicted of murder in Charleston has been sentenced to die in the electric chair on July 23. This makes two scheduled for July 23.

NEGRO RECAPTURED AFTER CHASE OF WEEK

The Courier
6-25-1920

Baltimore, June 22.—Isaiah Fountain, negro fugitive, who twice escaped from the Easton, Md., jail after being sentenced to death, was recaptured this afternoon on the farm of John Anderson, 4 miles north of Easton, by the authorities of Maryland, Baltimore police and detectives had been hunting for Fountain over virtually the entire eastern shore of Maryland.

Fountain was discovered in a barn by Mrs. Hyde Frampton, who rode a horse into the structure. She saw the negro attempting to hide in the hay and notified men in the neighborhood.

Arming themselves, neighbors seized the negro and telephoned the Talbot county authorities. Under heavy guard Fountain was rushed to the Easton jail. It is expected he will be brought to Baltimore jail for safekeeping. A guard has been thrown around Easton jail to prevent disorder.

Lynchings-1920
Legal Punisnment for Rape.

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NEGRO PREACHES BEFORE HE PAYS DEATH PENALTY

DALLAS TEX JOURNAL
JULY 9, 1920

Green Hunter Hanged for Assault on Aged White Woman

"If you are ready, suh, I am ready." These were the final words delivered with an air of a negro preacher by Green Hunter, alias James Brown, negro, just before the trap was sprung and he was plunged to his doom at 11:06 o'clock Friday morning from the scaffold of the county jail.

Sheriff Harston, as soon as the negro ended his speech, pulled the trigger which released the footing and the negro plunged through the gap, paying the supreme penalty for assaulting an aged white woman.

After the fall he never moved, his neck being broken, and he was pronounced dead in eight minutes by Dr. Watson, who held a stethoscope to his heart.

"Come on out now and let another bunch see this man," a jail attendant ordered in the death cell shortly before the hanging. Several white women were among the crowds which swarmed around the negro's cell to hear him offer his last prayers. Only about thirty could crowd around the cell at one time, and the jail attendant would take them in in relays so "that everyone could get a chance to see," as he explained.

Preceding the hanging Hunter was asked if he wanted to make a speech and responded with a talk which would rival the style and delivery of a negro parson. Speaking calmly and in a clear voice, he said:

"I am sorry it happened. I am guilty of the crime. I also caused Ben Perry to be sent to the penitentiary. I am guilty of killing a Mexican, near Robstown."

He then paused for several minutes. "I am jest thinkin', Sheriff," he said. He then resumed.

"I have been treated good in jail. There is one great thing I am proud of, I am so glad that I stopped in time, and I am going to meet my Jesus. I care less to talk about my crimes than my Jesus."

Then raising his voice so as to be heard throughout the hall and with a singsong chant familiar to negro mammies, he continued: "I am ready to meet my Jesus. If you will make one step to him he will make two to you. I have been a Christian before and am one now."

Women in Crowd.

A nervous, yet slightly noisy, crowd, recounting other hangings and speculating on the composure or the lack of it in the negro, clustered around the scaffold before the execution. There were more than 200. Among the persons were four women, who displayed not the least nervousness and who crowded forward to see the body when it stretched limp at the end of the noose. One woman laughed. The crowd which descended the stairs to the elevator was not the same which witnessed the scene. They went down quietly and a bit grim, although remarks on the calm demeanor of the negro were freely expressed.

The Criminal Courts Building had the appearance of a booth at the Fair Grounds during the morning. Men, women, children and even small girls curious to see the event hovered around anxious to procure some method of getting in. The corridors were noisy and stuffy and the courthouse lawn was a scene of a continuous reception. Excepting the half dozen negro ministers, undertakers, etc., who witnessed the hanging, not a negro was to be seen around the square.

Negro Maintains Calm.

Preceding the hanging, the negro maintained the same calm in his cell before a large crowd and apparently enjoyed being prominent before white folks at least once more. The parade and show always evident in the negro's mind seemed to overcome his more sinister thoughts of the last moment, and he walked the length of his cell time after time in perfect composure, with a cigarette jauntily fixed between his fingers. He was "spruced up," as he expressed it, being dressed in a new suit of blue-black material, with a pair of shoes of good taste; a standing collar and a black tie, as well as a pair of shiny cuff buttons. From his hip pocket hung a black handkerchief, which he removed at times more for display than to brush the perspiration from his face. During the night Hunter said that he slept well and did not dream of the happenings of Friday. For the benefit of the crowd which thronged his cell he sang an old plantation melody, a favorite of the negro race, "I Hear My Jesus Calling." He sang it in true negro campmeeting style, with a droning chant at times, as his ancestors undoubtedly sang before a fire in the war dance. Prisoners down beneath his cell several floors sang with an ironical humor only found in a prison, "In the Morning You Shall Be Free."

The hanging is the fourth which has taken place on the present scaffold, and for some strange reason the coincidence is that the entire four were executed for the same offense. Dodd and Stevenson, white men, hanged for the same offense as Hunter, and Will Jones, negro, of Garland, who ravished a woman, then cut off her head, paid the same penalty. At 10 o'clock the negro was given a chicken dinner, as it was to be his last, and ate with relish, allowing no thought for the next hour.

ATROCIOUS ASSAULT ON MARYLAND GIRL GETS HEARING SOON

July-Dec

WILMINGTON DEL STAR
APR 11, 1920

Isaiah Fountain on Trial May 4 For Attack on Bertha Simpson

ALL EASTERN SHORE MADDENED BY CRIME

One of the most atrocious crimes ever committed on the Eastern Shore of Maryland is due to be recalled to the public mind during the trial of Isaiah Fountain, colored, for criminal assault of Bertha Simpson, a young girl of Trappe, Md. The trial is set for Tuesday, April 4.

While returning from school on the afternoon of Tuesday, April 1, 1919, Bertha Simpson, 13-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Simpson, of Trappe, was assaulted by a young colored man. The assault occurred on the public road between Trappe and Trappe station.

The girl was returning from school shortly after 4 o'clock, to the home of her grandparents Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dieffenderfer, with whom she lived, when a young negro overtook her driving a horse and carraige. He accosted her and asked her to ride with him. She refused but he was so insistent that through fear she finally accepted.

Reaching a point on the road where there was a piece of woods the negro turned from the road and drove into the woods where he stopped and tied the horse to a tree. The girl jumped from the carriage and ran but was soon overtaken by the negro who smothered her screams and quickly overcame her by his superior brute strength.

Girl Found Unconscious in Woods.

She was left in the woods, unconscious by her assailant. Recovering she made her way to the public road where she was found in a dazed and confused condition by a negro woman. Harriet Freeman who was passing in a carriage and conveyed the girl to the home of her grandparents, where it was found necessary to secure medical assistance for her.

From the description of the negro man given by the Simpson girl after her recovery, suspicion pointed to Isaiah Fountain, who had that afternoon been seen in that locality driving a horse and carraige. Investigation of his movements revealed the fact that he had bought a railroad ticket late that day at Llandoff station for Philadelphia but had left the train at Easton and started on a bicycle in the direction of St. Michaels.

Fountain Arrested.

On Monday, April 7, Fountain was arrested at West Chester, Pa., and brought back to Easton. Judge Adkins ordered a special session for his immediate trial. Indicted by the Grand Jury the trial was set for Monday, April 21, at which time Fountain was arraigned before Judges Adkins, Hopper and Wickes. The girl positively identified Fountain and the trial was in progress when adjournment was taken for the night and the prisoner removed to the jail.

Much feeling had been aroused during the afternoon and upon the removal of Fountain to the jail a large crowd assembled and there were fears that the prisoner would be lynched. While attempting to appease the mob the sheriff allowed the prisoner to be taken in charge by his wife and as she was conducting him to his cell he leaped through a rear window, scaled a high board fence and disappeared.

Prisoner Makes Get-a-Way.

Although more than a thousand people were in front of and near the jail the prisoner made a clean get-a-way, apparently only seen after his leap from the window by one person who hurled a brick and injured his knee. This injury, it later developed was helpful in his capture. For nearly forty-eight hours Talbot county was scoured by hunting parties in a vain search for the fugitive. It was a manhunt that will be long remembered on the Eastern Shore.

Fountain was finally captured at Hartley, just over the Delaware line. His story of his escape and flight revealed the fact that his injured knee had prevented his movements. He said to his questioner, "Deed boss I was scared stiff and I ran till my knee gave out but if that fellow hadn't got me with that brick I'd a been running yet."

Sentenced to be Hanged.

Trial was resumed and concluded April 29 and Fountain was sentenced to be hanged. He was removed to Baltimore on April 30 after a tiresome trip by auto, the weather being so severe that the Baltimore steamer could not touch at Easton point.

In May Fountain's counsel presented a petition to the Court of Appeals. This petition for appeal was opposed by Judge Rose and much feeling developed against Fountain's counsel during the controversy which followed. Finally on June 24 the order for a new trial was approved and then began a fight by his counsel for a change of venue which was also denied for a considerable time but finally granted on December 2, the order being for the removal of the case from Talbot county to Towson, Baltimore county for trial.

Many Postponements.

There have been delays and postponements of the date set for Fountain's second trial and as the case now stands it is docketed to come up on Tuesday, April 4.

The case has been one of the most sensational in the annals of the Eastern Shore. While the identification of his victim was so absolute and positive that there can be little doubt of his identity as her assailant, Fountain's counsel Eugene O. Dunn charged that the trial in Talbot county was not a trial by court but by the populace and that the court and jury were so influenced by the temper of the mob that law and justice had little place in the trial.

This attitude of Fountain's attorney caused a feeling of deep resentment against him which was only tempered by his strenuous personal effort to bring the negro to trial after his sensational escape from the sheriff. It was Fountain's attorney who made a most stirring appeal to the citizens of Talbot county to let nothing interefre with the recapture of the prisoner and his return to Easton for a legal trial and he emphasized his sincerity by increasing the reward for Fountain's capture by the addition of two hundred and fifty dollars of his own personal funds.

"I Am Guilty" Plea Leads Man to Gallows

Dallas, Tex., June 11.—"I am guilty. I hope you will do the best you can for me. Please, sir." This was the instruction given the jury in Judge C. A. Pippen's court last Saturday. The words came from James Brown, aged 26, who had been convicted of criminally assaulting a 56-year-old woman. Brown's words had but little weight; he was sentenced to hang Friday, July 9. A motion for a new trial, filed by William McCraw and Thomas Kelly, attorneys for Brown, appointed by the court, was overruled by Judge Pippen.

The crime was committed on May 28 at the woman's home in the Five-Mile neighborhood, about four miles southwest of Oak Cliff. Brown said he was sorry he committed the crime, claiming that something had snapped in his brain just before he assaulted the aged woman. When taken to jail he wrote two letters in which he signed his name as "Green Hunter." One was to his wife, who lives in Waco.

NEGRO YOUTHS WILL BE ELECTROCUTED

(Associated Press)

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Sept. 25—C. J. Jackson and Taylor Neal, negro youths convicted of the murder of Abe Baron, well known young white man, and attempted assault on his girl companion, were senteced to electrocution in criminal court here this morning.

9-24-20

The men are to be put to death in the state penitentiary at Nashville. The prisoners, along with H. Martindale, white man charged with the murder of his wife in an office building here Thursday, were taken to the capital for safe keeping, threats of mob violence having been freely made since the crimes were committed.

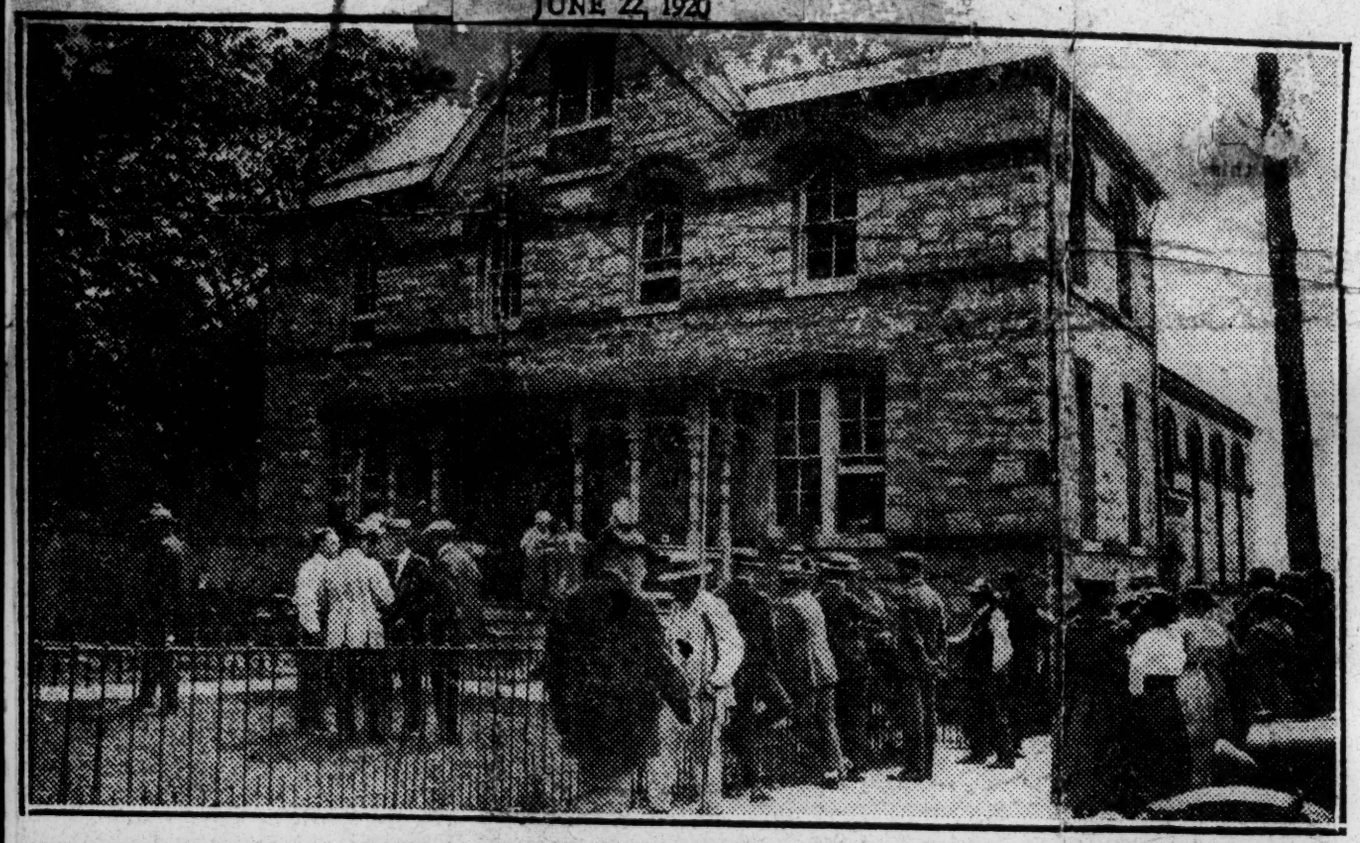
DORSEY CHAMBLISS SENT TO THE PEN

(Associated Negro Press.)

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Dorsey Chambliss, the policeman who, after a sensational trial, was convicted of having lured Bertha Wiebeck (white) into a life of immorality, was taken to the penitentiary yesterday to begin a five-year term. Citizens were much interested in Chambliss' case because the daily newspapers made a race fight out of it, and strenuous efforts were made to aid Chambliss. Mrs. Emma Ross, at whose house the Wiebeck girl lived before the illness which resulted in her death, also went to prison.

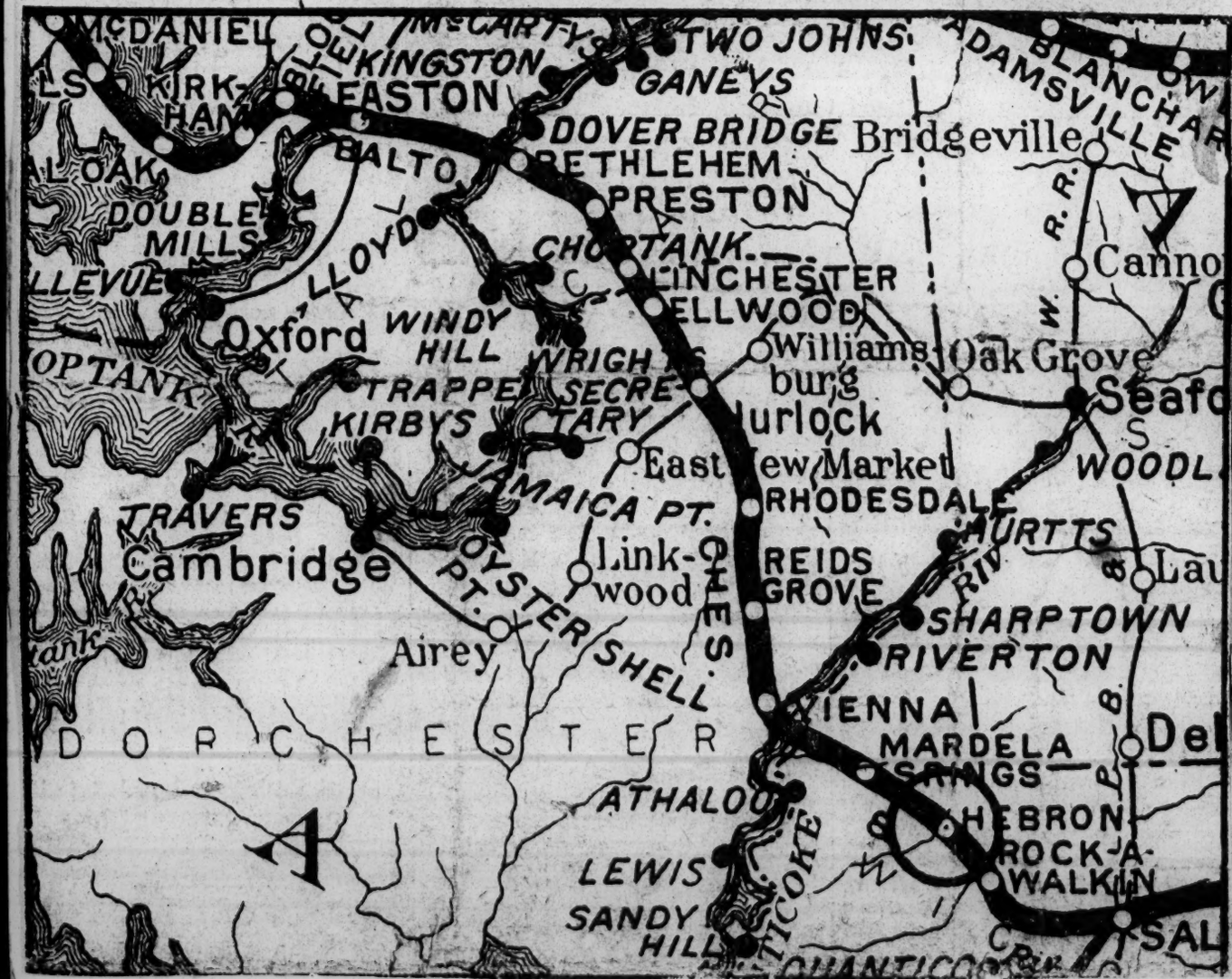
EASTON CROWDS SEEK NEWS OF FOUNTAIN AS SENSATIONAL MANHUNT GOES ON

BALTIMORE MD STAR
JUNE 22, 1920



Photographs show the crowds outside the Easton jail, from which the convicted negro made his second sensational escape last week, awaiting word of his recapture. They indicate that interest in the chase has not abated.

Fountain is now believed to be hiding in the woods near Hebron. In the territory included in the circle drawn about that town, the most sensational manhunt in the annals of the Eastern Shore is now in progress.



DISCHARGED SOLDIER FOUND GUILTY

George H. Terry Served Overseas And Was Given A Good Character

Entitled to wear one gold service chevron for service in the 333rd Service Battalion overseas during the war, George H. Terry was found guilty in criminal court, part two this week before three judges of assaulting Mrs. Sadie Sibley of Mount Winans last September.

Terry's attack upon Mrs. Sibley was in revenge for the part played by her husband in sending him, a married man, and his brother into the army. Terry declared that Sibley was on the draft board and treated him unfairly.

Terry's discharged papers show that he enlisted July 19, 1918, served to June 28, 1919. He went overseas with the 333rd as a teamster, and his character during his long service was rated by Major Brumley as "excellent." Three judges presided over the trial.

NEGRO TO BE HANGED FOR ATTACK ON WOMAN

Talladega, Ala., November 22.—Charlie Campbell, negro, was sentenced to be hanged December 22, in circuit court here today, after pleading guilty to attacking the wife of a white farmer here October 18.

Negro to Die for Assault.

Dallas, Texas, June 5.—James Brown, negro, convicted, here yesterday for assault upon an aged white woman near Dallas on May 26, was today sentenced to be hanged on July [illegible]

KANSAS CITY MO JOURNAL
SEPTEMBER 1, 1920

Negro Under Sentence of Death Denied New Trial

Judge Ralph Latshaw yesterday overruled the motion for a new trial for Walker Lee, negro sentenced recently in Judge Latshaw's court to a death penalty on a charge of attacking Mrs. Elizabeth Dahm in her home at Independence on June 17. Judge Latshaw sentenced Lee to hang on September 30. Amas Knox and J. L. Gibbs, negro attorneys for Lee, announced that they would appeal the case. Attorieys for Lee allege that the evidence submitted to the jury by E. J. Curtin, assistant prosecutor, was prejudicial.

When Lee's attorneys asked the negro to sign an affidvit and application for appeal, Lee refused to sign the paper, believing it to be his death warrant. After Judge Latshaw explained to the negro that he was signing papers through which to obtain a new trial, Lee affixed his name to the papers.

Harry Tylor, alias Henry Kuhn, sentenced to fifty years in the penitentiary by a jury in Judge E. E. Porterfield's division of the criminal court in connection with the robbery of $3,100 from the payroll messenger of the Frankel Frank & Company recently, was denied a new trial yesterday by Judge Porterfield. Attorneys for Taylor announced that they would appeal the case to the supreme court. Robert J. Murphy, also sentenced to fifty years in the penitentiary for the same crime, was denied a new trial on Monday by Judge Porterfield. His attorneys probably will appeal the case to the supreme court, it was said.

ASSAULT CHARGE

By Associated Negro Press

Greensboro, N. C., June 28—Tom Johnson, a 19-year-old Negro, was sentenced to die in the electric chair by Judge McElroy last Tuesday for criminal assault on a young white woman on the 13th day of last May. Johnson was unaffected by the verdict.

Lynchings – 1920
Legal Punishment for Rape.

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Camp Grant Yanks Escape Death Penalty After They Are Found Guilty

The Chicago Defender. 5-1-20.

Camp Grant, Ill., April 30.—Eight Camp Grant soldiers convicted of assault upon a young white woman at the camp in May, 1918, were sent to the federal penitenitary at Atlanta, Ga., Friday, April 23, to serve life sentences.

The majority of the men, it is said, were given the death penalty by the general court-martial. The sentence was commuted by President Wilson. The transfer of the prisoners was made with secrecy.

Under Heavy Guard

Under a heavy guard they were sent to Rockford and placed on a special car attached to an Illinois Central train. Announcement of their departure was not made until Saturday, April 24. The convicted men are:

Ray Smith, Co. D, 363d Infantry.
Garfield Walker, headquarters, 365th Infantry.
Eugene Emerick, Co. D, 365th Infantry.
Carr Dancy, Supply Co., 365th Infantry.
Wm. S. Robbins, Supply Co., 365th Infantry.
Jesse Nero, Machine Gun Co., 365th Infantry.
Ed Burrell, 113th Co., 161st Depot Brigade.
Noah Smith, Co. M, 365th Infantry.

The case of these soldiers received nation-wide attention shortly after their arrest. There were originally 21 defendants. They were first tried in August, 1918, on the eve of the Blackhawk Division's departure for France. Because of the necessary hurry in the proceedings, President Wilson ordered a second trial of the 13 convicted, for most of whom the death penalty had been decreed.

The trial of Eddie Camp, the twenty-second soldier to face charges in the assault case, was begun last Saturday. Al Kemp, another soldier, was detained in the stockade in connection with the case, but no action has been directed.

Woman Makes Statement

The twenty-one soldiers were taken into custody upon complaint of Mrs. Louise Schneider, a white woman, of Bloomington, Ill., who declared she had been attacked by the soldiers and violated. According to the woman's statement, she was seized while talking with a soldier whom she was visiting at the cantonment. Evidence at the trial indicated that Mrs. Schneider, although a married woman, was at the camp to see her sweetheart, a single man.

Eleven Released

Attorney Adam Patterson, a Chicagoan, formerly a major in the 365th Infantry, along with other lawyers, was retained to defend the soldiers. As the result of his interest in the case the innocence of eleven of the soldiers was established. They were recently released and sent home at the expense of the government.

TE[illegible]W IS FASTER THAN MOB COULD WORK

The New York Age. 2-[illegible]

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

San Augustine, Tex.—Arrested on Monday at 4:30 p. m., indicted, tried by jury, convicted of murder, sentenced to death and hung at 11:30 o'clock on Tuesday morning was the justice (?) meted out to John Hood Price, a Negro accused of killing John Kennedy, a white farmer.

The speed developed by legal process was urged as a means of defeating lynch law, but it is declared by some of the thinking people that the mob might have been more bunglesome but hardly less speedy.

Two thousand interested spectators were present at the execution.

In speaking of the execution the New Orleans, La., Daily Item in an article headed "Hanging While You Wait" said that "of course, any sort of legal execution is better than lynch law, but we fear that the San Augustine plan will not be received as indicating much progress in civilization."

WHITE MAN EXECUTED FOR ASSAULT ON CHILD

Constitution

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 16.—Churchill Godley, a white man, was electrocuted in the penitentiary here today for assaulting a nine-year-old child near Smithfield last summer. As Godley entered the death chair he mumbled that he was guilty of partial assault but declared he was innocent of the major offense, officers said.

Southern Executive Refuses To Grant Clemency to White Rapist of Child

The New York Age 1-14-20.

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

Raleigh, N. C.—Declaring that "Justice has no color line" and declining to draw it, Governor Bickett refused to stay the execution of Churchill Godley, white, found guilty of criminal assault on a nine-year-old girl at Smithfield, N. C., last summer. The condemned man went to the electric chair despite the numerous petitions asking clemency.

In answering those who sought to save Godley, Governor Bickett put this question: "Would they have presented their appeals for clemency if the prisoner had been a Negro?"

Continuing, the Governor stated: "Of course, everybody knows the Negro would have no such chance."

This is not the only recent act of Governor Bickett's that has been applauded by the white and colored people of the State who believe in law and order. He has issued a statement declaring that the whole power of the State would be exerted to apprehend the lynchers of Powell Green.

The Negro was lynched in the Governor's home county. A coroner's jury did the usual thing—failed to implicate any one after six witnesses had been called. It later developed, however, that the chief of police was holding Green, who shot R. M. Brown, the write man whose slaying led to the lynching.

Southern Chivalry a Reproach

Governor Bickett has expressed himself as follows on the lynching:

"The whole State is shocked and humiliated by this horrible outrage on our law. Such deeds put to shame our boasted white civilization and make the name of Southern chivalry a by-word and a reproach. It is true the crime committed was an atrocious one, for he shot down without cause and without provocation one of the best citizens of Franklinton. This naturally aroused great indignation, but it affords no semblance of excuse for a mob taking the law into its own hands.

"The Negro, above all others, is entitled to the protection of the law. He has no voice in the making of the law; he has no hand in its execution. All the power and all the processes of the law are in the hands of white men. And yet this mob savagely denied to a helpless Negro prisoner the right to go before a white judge and a white jury and receive a white man's justice. The sad truth is that the men who did this Negro to death gave way to the same barbarous and brutish passion that made the Negro shoot down his victim without cause.

"The members of that mob crucified the elementary principles of justice for which men have fought and bled and died through a thousand years. They have assaulted the very citadel of our civilization, and all the power of the State will be exerted to apprehend them and make them suffer the full penalty of the law."

Why Green shot Brown is not generally known. However, it is inconceivable that the colored man killed the white man without the least provocation.

NEGRO SENTENCED TO DIE FOR ATTACK ON WHITE WOMAN

LOUIS MO POST DISPAT
APRIL 16, 1920

Woodville Thurston First to Receive Penalty in St. Louis Since Restoration by Legislature.

ALIBI HE OFFERS NOT POSITIVE ONE

Miss Marcia E. Herbold, Stenographer, Identifies Defendant as Assailant on Night of Jan. 14.

A sentence of death, the first imposed in St. Louis since the restoration of capital punishment in Missouri last October, yesterday was returned by a jury in Judge Garesche's court upon Woodville Thurston, 1309 Barron avenue, a negro.

The charge was criminal assault upon Miss Marcia E. Harbold, 1140 Lawn avenue, on a vacant lot about one and one-half blocks west of King's highway on Manchester avenue about 6:30 p. m. on last Jan. 14. Miss Herbold is 20 years old, but appears younger. She was at the time a stenographer for the Board of Education.

She testified that on the night of the assault she had inadvertently ridden past King's highway, where she usually alighted from the street car, and had ridden almost two blocks beyond. She alighted and began to walk back to King's highway.

Wore an Army Overcoat.

She declared that a man wearing an army overcoat, whom she afterward found to be a negro, jumped from behind a telephone pole, ordered her to keep quiet, brandished a knife and clapped his hand over her mouth. She struggled, she said, but was not strong enough to successfully resist.

Thurston was arrested from her description. Tony Columba, 5107 Manchester avenue, testified that Thurston was the negro who had been in his soft drink establishment near the scene of the crime just previous to its commission. Miss Herbold identified Thurston as her assailant.

Thurston's only defense was an alibi, which the State showed was not a positive one.

Thurston and his brother, Thomas, 23 years old, were arrested Oct. 15, 1917, upon the statement of Miss Clara Trimberger, 17 years old, 5429 Bischoff avenue, that they had attempted to criminally assaul' her at Macklind and Daggett avenues and, failing, had robbed her.

Also Sentenced for Robbery.

They were placed on trial on a charge of robbery in the first degree in Circuit Judge Davis court and on Dec. 18, 1917, found guilty and were sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

When the police obtained the report of the assault upon Miss Herbold, she identified Woodville Thurston as resembling her assailant. The police wrote to the Warden of the State Penitentiary to determine Thurston still was in custody. [illegible] reply was that he had never b[illegible] received at the penitentiary.

The records of the Circuit Co[illegible] in the case show a motion for new trial on the ground that [illegible] prosecutor of the case was p[illegible]mitted to refer, in his address to [illegible] jury, to an effort of the defenda[illegible] to criminally assault the g[illegible] whereas the information char[illegible] only robbery. Other errors of [illegible] court also were alleged. Ju[illegible] Davis granted the motion and s[illegible]sequently the negroes were p[illegible]mitted to appear before him and [illegible]cept a sentence of six months in [illegible] workhouse upon their plea of gu[illegible] to a charge of common assault.

Were Paroled by Davis.

Assistant Circuit Attorney La[illegible] said today that his recollection w[illegible] that it was desired to permit t[illegible] negroes to enter the army, that th[illegible] would not be acceptable to the arr[illegible]

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if convicted of a felony and that t was the reason for the reduction the charge. The negroes we paroled by Judge Davis on the d of the second sentence.

Judge Davis said to the Post-D patch that the only evidence for c viction of the negroes in their t before him was the identification o the girl, which he considered doubtful, while the defense offered a strong alibi and character witness. He said that he did not believe that the jury would convict upon the evidence and that when it did, he disliked the idea of being compelled to pass sentence of five years upon such evidence. Consequently, he said, he granted a motion for a new trial. Later, he said, attorneys for both sides appeared and proposed the plea of guilty to common assault and he acquiesced. He said that the parole was in keeping with a custom at that time of paroling many defendants to enter the army. He pointed out that the only charge on which the case was tried was robbery.

'GUILTY,' NEGRO ADMITS ON EVE OF EXECUTION

NASHVILLE, TENN. AMERICAN
JANUARY 7, 1920

Thursday morning at sunrise the death chair at the Tennessee state penitentiary will claim another victim when Winfred Walker, negro, from Jefferson County will pay the death penalty for his crime of criminal assault upon 11-year-old Frances Rankin, in July, 1919.

Having denied his guilt from the first, Walker has finally admitted that the little girl told the truth, and that he is guilty, according to Warden J. T. Lynn Thursday. He continues to hope for either a respite or a commutation from the hands of Governor Roberts.

Governor Roberts left the city Wednesday morning without taking any action on the matter, although he has carefully reviewed the case.

The crime for which Walker will pay the death penalty occurred at the negro's home, near Jefferson City, in Jefferson County, in July, 1919. Frances Rankin went to play with some friends some distance from her home. Returning, she passed the home of Walker, and the negro enticed her into the yard under pretense of giving her some flowers. He had known the child for several years. He then persuaded her to go into the house and play the organ for him, and as she entered he locked the door and accomplished his purpose.

The little child went home and told the story. Walker was arrested and placed in jail at Jefferson City and later moved to Knoxville for safe keeping. While awaiting at the depot to be taken away he admitted to a deputy sheriff that he knew he was taking his own life when he perpetrated the crime, and then, seeming to realize what he had said, denied his guilt, sticking to his denial until Tuesday. He is said to have written a letter to Governor Roberts, admitting his guilt and begging for mercy.

Doomed to Death For Assault on Girl Who Weds Brother

Constitution

Sentence of McNamara Affirmed by Tennessee Court—Alleged Victim Subsequently Wedded McNamara's Brother.

Nashville, Tenn., June 26.—The Tennessee supreme court today affirmed the death sentence of A. J. McNamara, convicted at Memphis of criminal assault, and fixed August 10 as the date for his execution. The alleged victim subsequently became the wife of the defandant's brother.

Memphis, June 26.—Judge J. E. Richards, who sentenced Allen J. McNamara to death after his conviction in criminal court here on a charge of criminal assault which was affirmed today by the Tennessee supreme court, announced later that he would intercede with Governor Roberts to have the penalty commuted to life imprisonment.

Judge Richards said he had decided to ask clemency for the youth because of conflicting statements made by the young woman, now the wife of McNamara's brother, who appeared as prosecuting witness.

McNamara was found guilty after a trial last October which continued seventeen days and aroused more intense public interest than any similar court hearing in years. A few days after his conviction the young woman he was alleged to have attacked was married to his brother. When a motion for a new trial was heard, an affidavit was presented quoting her as denying statements she made on the witness stand in her story of the alleged mistreatment. The motion was overruled and the case was taken to the supreme court. The young woman shortly afterwards was indicted on a charge of perjury. This case has not been tried. She is living at the McNamara home.

The alleged attack was the culmination of an automobile ride in the outskirts of Memphis on which McNamara was accompanied by two other youths and three young women. All of the youths were indicted on charges similar to that on which McNamara was convicted. One escaped and the other is at liberty under bond pending trial.

8 NEGRO SOLDIERS TO SERVE LIFE TERMS

The Montgomery Advertiser

(Associated Press.)

CAMP GRANT, ILL., April 24.—Eight Camp Grant negro soldiers, convicted of criminal assault upon a young white woman at the camp, in May, 1918, were transferred today under heavy guard to the federal penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., to serve life sentences.

A majority of the men, it is understood, were given the death penalty by the general court martial which tried them. The sentence was commuted by President Wilson.

Slayer Captured, Tried, Hanged, in 24 Hours

San Augustine, Tex., March 26.—Threats to lynch John Hood Price, age 43, who had spent the best part of his life laboring for small wages on farms owned by white men, spurred him to the gallows which had been erected in the public square. Price shot and killed John Kennedy, when the latter refused to pay him wages. He was captured, sentenced and executed within less time than 24 hours. A crowd of about 2,000 people "railroaded" the decision of the jury. Price claimed self-defense, but no one testified for him.

CAUGHT, TRIED AND HANGED IN 24 HOURS

The St. Louis Argus.

SAN AUGUSTINE, Tex., March 23.—John Hood Price, Colored, is to be publicly executed here late today for the murder of John D. Kennedy, a white farmer, found shot to death in his home last week.

He was captured late yesterday. Price was tried at a special court session at 9 o'clock last night, the grand jury having convened specially in the evening to return an indictment. Price maintains he did not commit the murder.

Caught, Indicted, Tried, Hanged Within 18 Hours

Montgomery Advertiser

SAN ANTONIO.—Texas justice has made a new record for speed. John Hood Price, a negro who murdered John Kennedy, a farmer, was captured late in the afternoon. The Grand Jury was immediately called into session and the accused man was indicted. A special court session was then called for 9 o'clock and the negro was tried, convicted and at 11 o'clock the next morning he was publicly hanged.

OMAHA NEB. EVE. HERALD
MAY 6, 1920

NEGRO INDICTED UPON A STATUTORY CHARGE

Lawton Strothers, a negro 45 years old, indicted by the grand jury in Council Bluffs yesterday on a charge of a statutory offense against Mrs. Elva Tompsett, a white woman, now in the insane asylum at Lincoln. The woman was in a deranged mental condition at the time of the alleged offense. She has a husband and two children living in Omaha.

FORTY YEARS IN PRISON FOR ASSAULT ON GIRL

Constitution

Nashville, Tenn., May 21.—E. C. Martin, who has been on trial at Jackson, Tenn., charged with attacking a young Maury county girl, today was given a sentence of forty years in prison, the verdict concluding one of the most sensational trials that Jackson has witnessed in years.

JACKSONV'E FLA METROPOLIS
MAY 26, 1920

COUNSEL APPOINTED TO DEFEND ALLEGED RAPIST

Dave McKinnon, colored, recently indicted by the grand jury on a charge of criminal assault, has been declared a bankrupt by a jury in the circuit court, on his plea that he was without funds to secure a lawyer to defend him. The court has appointed Attorney B. B. Shields to conduct his defense. The case has been set for trial early in June.

Lynchings-1920

Legal Punishment for Rape.

640 July-Dec.

640

DELAWARE NEGRO TO DIE FOR ATTACK ON WOMAN

His Hanging Will Be the First in State For Three Years

PHILADELPHIA PRESS
SEPTEMBER 28, 1920

Wilmington, Del., Sept. 27 (Special).—Convicted of assault upon Mrs. Emma Talley, a fifty-eight-year-old white woman, Ernest Thomas, negro, was sentenced in court here this afternoon to be hung at the New Castle Workhouse, October 29. The assault occurred at Dexters Corner, Blackbird Hundred, on July 22. According to the testimony, the negro asked for food and when the aged woman turned to get it for him, attacked her. He grasped her by the throat, and shortly afterward Mrs. Talley lost consciousness.

When she recovered she was lying in the roadside, some distance from the house, her hands tied with the strings of her apron, her clothing stripped from her body and her mouth gagged with a piece of underclothing. Thomas' alleged confession was read to the jury. He made no defense, but entered a plea for mercy. It is three years since a man has been hung in Delaware.

Supreme Court Rebukes Jurors for Convicting Negro of Attack on Girl

Spartanburg, S. C., July 12.—The state supreme court, in an order received here today, sets aside the verdict of guilty and orders the release of Will Kelly, an aged negro, of Cowpens, this county, convicted of attempted attack on a little white girl, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. The supreme court says there was no evidence upon which to base a conviction. In its order the court says:

"When a man is charged with evil thoughts ripened into action, his fellow triers cannot rest judgment on their knowledge of original sin inherent in the prisoner, else none of us would escape judgment. The evil thought, which is the original intent, only becomes unlawful when he who harbors it proceeds to put it into action. The single act of the defendant, testified to by the female child, does not tend to prove that when he put his hand upon her he had a criminal intent. To so hold would hurt the law more than it would hurt the defendant. The judgment is reversed, with direction to enter a verdict of not guilty."

ALLEGED ASSAILANT OF WOMAN INDICTED

The Constitution

Charlie Jasper, a negro, who was charged with an attack on a white woman Thursday, was indicted by the Fulton county grand jury Friday. The negro was removed from Grady hospital Thursday and is now confined at the Fulton county tower.

Jasper is said to have just completed a sentence at the city stockade when he entered the woman's home. The woman's screams attracted City Detective J. C. Moseley who gave chase to the negro as the latter was trying to make his escape. He was wounded and at first it was thought that he was mortally injured.

NEGRO MAN FOUND GUILTY AND GIVEN PENALTY OF DEATH

ATLANTA GA CONSTITUTION
JULY 31, 1920

A verdict of guilty was returned by a jury in the Fulton superior court Friday morning in the case of Charley Jasper, 22 years old, a negro, accused of assault, and Judge John T. Humphries sentenced him to be hanged Friday, August 20.

Jasper, whose real name, it is declared is Jackson, is from Bishopville, S. C. He was released from the city stockade July 22, entered a home near Grant park, attacked the mother of two children, who were silenced by threats to kill them with a knife.

The woman's scream attracted Detective J. C. Moseley, who chased the negro finally wounding him and capturing him. Detective Moseley appeared as a witness against the negro.

TOWN IS AROUSED BY NEGRO'S ATTACK ON GIRL

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 6.—An assault committed last night on Miss Delsa Tweedel, sixteen, of Catonsville Manor, by a Negro threw the community of Catonsville and vicinity into intense excitement and started a man hunt. N. Y. Globe

Miss Tweedel was returning to her home from her place of employment in the city and had alighted from a street car at Ten Hills. She was passing through a strip of woodland when attacked. 11-6-20

The Negro, according to the statement made by Miss Tweedel, leaped toward her from the side of the roadway, grabbed her by the throat and gagged her by forcing a handkerchief into her mouth.

NEGRO TO HANG FOR AN ATTACK

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 14.—The death penalty was imposed upon Walker Lee, a Negro, by a jury in the Criminal Court last night, which found him guilty of a statutory charge.

The Negro was charged with having attacked Mrs. Elizabeth Dahm, 54 years old, a white woman. Mrs. Dahm was attacked in the kitchen of her home in Independence, Mo., near here, June 28, when she gave a handful of matches to a Negro who appeared at the door asking for them. Mrs. Dahm was the principal witness at the trial of Lee.

2 NEGROES INDICTED

BALTIMORE NO[illegible] ATTACK
NOVEMBER 19, 1920

Indictments against two negroes for felonious assaults on white women were returned today by the Baltimore county grand jury at Towson. The jury was

MOB HANDS OFF NEGRO SENTENCED TO DEATH

Constitution

Macon, Ga., January 21.—Deputies from the Wilkinson county sheriff's office arriving here today with Jim Denson, 18-year-old negro, under death sentence for an attack upon a white woman near Toomsboro, on January 8, told how Judge J. H. Park, of the Ocmulgee circuit superior court, prevented lynching of the negro. 1-22-20

Judge Park convened a special term of court at Irwinton to try the negro, but before allowing the sheriff to take the prison er to that town for trial, from the jail in this city, he exacted a promise from the citizens that they would permit the law to take its course. It is said they had threatened to lynch the negro.

Two witnesses were heard, a jury convicted Denson yesterday in a few minutes and the court sentenced him to hang on Friday, February 13.

MAURICE MAYS CASE REVERSED BY COURT

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 3.—Maurice Mays, charged with the murder of Mrs. Bertie Lindsay (white), in Knoxville in August, 1919, will be given another opportunity to prove his innocence. Mays was convicted of murder in the first degree, but the lower court failed to fix his punishment.

The supreme court held that the lower court was in error in having failed to designate a punishment for the defendant, and therefore reversed the decision and sent the case back to the Knox county criminal court for rehearing. Mays, who is very intelligent, denies his guilt. He is now confined in the state prison here. Following the information that Mrs. Lindsay had been killed, a riot started in Knoxville, but was quelled by the timely arrival of state troops.

HANGING POSTPONED; MEN'S GUILT QUESTIONED

Washington, D. C., July 9.—Louis Randall, convicted last winter of assault upon Mrs. Bessie Gleason, and who was sentenced to be hanged at the District jail on June 28, has been granted another stay. Justice Gould set July 28 as the date for Randall to die. The reprieve was granted at the request of officials of the Department of Justice who are conducting an investigation of the facts upon which Randall was convicted.

COURTS NO BETTER THAN MOBS

Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 13.—Andrew Jackson was electrocuted at the North Carolina State prison here last week. Jackson was tried at a special term of Lincoln county superior court early last month and was convicted on the charge of having attacked a white woman.

NEW TRIAL DENIED FOR NEGRO RAPIST

The Constitution

Savannah, Ga., August 14.—Shorty Ford, a negro, twice convicted and sentenced to hang for attacking a white woman, in Brooks county, Georgia, was today denied a new trial by Judge Meldrim. The negro was to have been hanged here yesterday but the motion acted as a supersedeas.

MACON, GA., Nov. 17.—Attorneys were advised tonight that the supreme court of Georgia has granted a write of error in the case of Jim Denson, negro, convicted of attempted criminal assault on a white woman in Wilkinson county several months ago and given a death sentence. The case now goes to the supreme court of the United States.

Alibi Fails To Save Doresy

Local Man Convicted In Towson Of Rape Before An All White Jury

THIRD VICTIM

John Snowden And Isaiah Fountain Also Condemned To Death There

Following a three-day trial for alleged rape on Delsie Tweedale, a sixteen-year old white girl of Catonsville, John Dorsey, of Mcculloh street, was convicted by a jury in the Circuit Court at Towson late Wednesday night.

The jury was out only 55 minutes after argument lasting over seven hours by the attorneys for the defense and State's Attorney H. Courtenay Jenifer.

Dorsey denied committing the crime, asserting that he was in the city at the time the alleged assault is alleged to have taken place. Three witnesses also testified that he was in town. Dorsey, in a cool calm manner asserted that he had never seen the girl before she identified him as her assailant.

C. Gus Grason and Elmer L. Halle, both white, who defended Dorsey made impassioned pleas to the jury in support of the alibi, asserting that Dorsey is innocent. State's Attorney Jenifer asked the jury to discard the alibi, asserting that Miss Tweedale's identification was positive. He asked for a verdict carrying the extreme penalty.

The defense asked that sentence be suspended pending a motion for a new trial.

Dorsey was arrested following the statement by members of the girl's family that they could positively identify her assailant. Several men were arrested, but released when they could not be identified.

The courtroom was crowded each day of the trial. Both John Snowden and Isaiah Fountain were tried at Towson for alleged crimes, each b[illegible]ed and receiving

Incomplete

...ishment of Lynchers. 631

631

...LYNCHER

...hitehead Convicted of First Degree Murder For Part Played in Windham Killing

The Montgomery Advertiser

(Special to The Advertiser)

GENEVA, Dec. 14—Indicted with seven others for complicity in the lynching of Alto Windham which occurred near this city early in September after he was said to have insulted a white woman, Dan Whitehead was convicted of first degree murder by a Geneva petit jury late tihs evening and sentenced to life imprisonment in the state penitentianry.

Whitehead was the second man to be tried for participating in Windham's killing. Joseph Gissendanner having been sentenced to the penitentiary for 10 years Monday after a jury had found him guilty Sunday morning. Neither of the two men have given notice of appeals as yet.

The trial of Whitehead was started Monday in circuit court, going to a jury at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon and less than 3 hours later a verdict had been reached. The State was represented by Solicitor Ernest Hill of Dothan, while B. G. Farmer, Sr., of the same city, represented Whitehead.

THIRD MAN SENT TO PEN FROM GENEVA

The Montgomery Advertiser 12-18-20

'Babe'' Whitehead Gets 25 Years For Complicity in Murder of Alto Windham

(Special to The Advertiser)

GENEVA, Dec. 17—Babe Whitehead, one of the nine white men indicted for the mobbing and killing of Alto Windham, which occurred near here early in September, was found guilty of murder by a Geneva petit jury at 4 o'clock this afternoon and was sentenced to the State penitentiary for 25 years.

The trial of Whitehead cousumed three days, the case going to the jury at 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon. The defendant plead not guilty and similar evidence as was produced by the State against Joseph Gissendanner and Dave Whitehead, previously tried, was used. Whitehead was represented by Carmichael and Sons of Geneva while the State was represented by Solicitor Ernest Hill of Dothan, and Attorney J. M. Mullins of Hartford.

After the jury's verdict had been rendered and Whitehead had been sentenced the circuit court term was adjourned, cases against six others indicted in connection with Windham's death going over.

NEGRO SUSPECTS MUST FACE TRIAL; COURT SAYS; LYNCHERS TO BE TRIED

The National

Duluth, Aug. 23—Seven negroes indicted on a statutory charge, must stand trial. Judge W. A. Cant in district court Saturday denied a motion to quash the indictments against them.

8-25-20

The negroes will not be brought into court for trial until after 40 indictments against Duluth men, charging murder, rioting and inciting to riot—sequels to the lynching of three negroes here—have been disposed of.

Six of the white men will be called for trial next Monday. The others will face the court in November, according to the present schedule.

F. L. Barrett, Chicago, and R. C. McCullough, negro attorneys, appeared in district court July 31 and asked that indictments against the alleged assailants of the white girl be quashed on the ground that their clients had been denied constitutional rights when forced to testify before the grand jury.

The trial prosecuting the law breakers who mobbed 3 colored citizens on Tuesday June 15th, which will begin on Monday August 30th, will be watched by the citizens all over the country. Our Governor is behind this movement and will see that these law breakers are punished.

NO VERDICT

Jury in Lynching Case Out 24 Hours Without Report

The Montgomery Advertiser 12-22-20

(Special to The Advertiser)

GENEVA, ALA., Dec. 17.—The jury in the case of Joseph Gissendanner, charged with having participated in the lynching of Alto Windham last fall, failed to return a verdict at six o'clock this evening. The case went to the jury shortly after six o'clock yesterday.

Seven other defendants, Dan Whitehead, Babe Whitehead, Sam Whitehead, Lige Durden, Ruben Durden, Aaron Windham and Walker Meindlein are now in the county jail awaiting trial for having participated in the lynching. Monroe Byrd who was also implicated has been allowed bail.

The case of Dan Whitehead is set to come up Monday.

TEN MEN TO BE TRIED ON LYNCHING CHARGE

Samson, Ala., October 22.—A special term of the Geneva county circuit court has been called to meet next Monday, to try ten alleged lynchers of Alto Windham, white man. All the men to go on trial are white. Windham was captured and shot to death by a posse some weeks ago, when it was alleged he made insulting remarks to a highly respected white woman of this county. The ten men to go on trial, and against whom indictments charging murder have been returned by the grand jury, are: Dan and "Sam" Whitehead, Lige and Reuben Durden, Aaron Windham, Walter Windham, Monroe Byrd, Tullis McLaney and Joseph Gissendaner.

Court of Appeals Turns Down Petition and Condemns His Conduct.

Montgomery, Ala., June 8.—Sim Andrews, Deputy Sheriff of Galdwin County, who was convicted of complicity in the lynching of Frank Foural, a prisoner in the Baldwin County jail, received no mercy from the court of appeals in its decision Tuesday afternoon, affirming a sentence of 10 years imposed by the trial court. In addition to sustaining the judgment of the lower court, the appelate court in the opinion of Judge William H. Sanford, condemned Andrews for his complicity in the lynching at a time when he was charged by law with the protection of the prisoner even at the sacrifice of his own life. Andrews attempted to obtain a new trial because the trial court among other things did not give the jury a charge which would have explained his motive for being a part of the mob. Referring to the charge and Andrew's part in the crime, Judge Sanford said:

"Every act testified to in this case connecting the defendant with the commission of the crime showed that he was a part of the mob, which in defiance of law and constituted authority, entered the jail in Baldwin County and murdered one of the inmates, whom he as deputy sheriff of the County was under official duty to protect with his life; that notwithstanding his high duty he made no protest nor offered no physical resistance, but his every act was in line with the mob, who in disregard of the laws of God and the State, moved in the night time behind masks to murder its helpless and defenceless victim. His secret and undisclosed motives for being in the mob and a part of it cannot on his trial for murder be made the basis of his acquittal."

JAILED

Is Leader of Mob Who Seeks Prisoner

(Clarion Special)

LYNCHBURG, Va., Aug. 20. — After an early morning attack on the jail by a mob of 500, Robert Williams charged with criminal assault on Miss Annie Ross, was spirited to Roanoake. The mob was met at the jail gate by Jailer Tyree and a few Policemen. "We want Williams," yelled the leader who had a handkerchief around his face to conceal getting him", retorted one of the officers who, with a quick jerk pulled the handkerchief away, revealing a prominent white citizen of this city The officers then shoved the man through the jail gate and he was lodged in the same cell from which the Negro had been removed a few minutes before. Another member of the mob was arrested a few minutes later.

This unexpected procedure broke of the mob, which hastily disbanded.

BALTIMORE MD AMERICAN
AUGUST 19, 1920

MOB TRIES TO GET NEGRO

Automobiles Held Up and Searched at Lynchburg.

[Special to The American.]

Lynchburg, Va., August 18.—O. H. Morris and Aubrey Foster, who were arrested early Sunday morning when a mob undertook to get Robert Williams, negro, from the jail for a lynching, were convicted in the Police Court today on a charge of unlawful assembly and riot and were fined $25 and given 10 days each in jail. Appeal was noted. Squire Martin agreed to suspend the jail sentence upon good behavior of the defendants, but Volney E. Howard, counsel for the men, said the sentence was distasteful to his clients, and the appeal was noted. They were bailed in $200 for the September court.

A mob, said to have numbered 25 or more men, formed about 1 o'clock this morning on Fort Hill, three miles from the jail, the belief being that Williams was being brought by automobile from Roanoke. Several passing automobiles were stopped and searched, and one which refused to stop was fired upon with revolvers. Almost universal belief here is that Williams is still in the jail here, but this afternoon Mayor Jester issued a statement assuring the people that the negro is in Roanoke and urging them to allow the authorities to proceed with the case without further demonstration. Mayor Jester gave out for publication today for the first time that, in addition to the negro making a confession, he stated that he would plead guilty when called for trial.

Pitiless Flaying Of Timid Officers By Judge Lovett

Springfield, Ga., October 18.—Judge A. B. Lovett, of the superior court of Effingham county, today delivered a charge to the grand jury that virtually instructed that body to see that some one is indicted and punished for the lynching of Phillip Gathers, negro, several months ago. Gathers was lynched in broad daylight for the murder of Anza Jaudon, a young girl.

Touching upon this crime and the need for the punishment of those who committed it, Judge Lovett said in concluding his charge:

"Officers of the law, representing the sovereignty of the state, flee from the mob. What a pitiable spectacle. The state, created by the people, in fright, pursued by its own creators. Lawlessness reigns supreme, the security of the law becomes a by-word to be scoffed at; constitutional guarantees are by force made vain and empty things. To justify such conduct, some will say that the law is technical and too slow; that justice may miscarry, and punishment be not measurably imposed. Our civil laws are administered by our own people, and we but indict ourselves. What assurance have any of you that with public passion sufficiently inflamed you may not be made a victim and your life the forfeit, though you be stainless of crime.

"Let us not make a farce of this court."

After the charge of the court the grand jury retired. No indictments are expected for several days.

TOPEKA KAN JOURNAL
JUNE 29, 1920

$500 REWARD FOR LYNCHERS

Governor Proclaims Attempt to Find Negro Killers.

Gov. Henry J. Allen today issued a proclamation that a reward of $500 would be paid by the state to anyone furnishing information that would lead to the conviction of any person or persons involved in the lynching of Albert Evans, a negro, at Mulberry, Crawford county, April 19.

The governor's offer of a reward followed the receipt of a letter from T. W. Bell, negro attorney at Leavenworth and state representative of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in which Bell stated that he had made a week's investigation of the lynching and felt that money was the only inducement that would make anyone turn state's evidence.

In his letter Bell stated that no matter how dreadful the crime was he as a representative of the national society felt that the persons guilty of taking a human life should be made to pay for their disregard of the law of the land.

The lynching grew out of an attack on a white girl by Evans and a white boy. The negro was lynched by a mob. The white boy was sent to state prison.

CONVICTION MADE IN LYNCHING AT DULUTH

N Y C GLOBE
SEPTEMBER 3, 1920

Truck Driver Found Guilty of Taking Part in Riot Which Cost Three Negroes Their Lives.

(By the Associated Press.)

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 3.—Henry Stephenson, a truck driver, was convicted by a jury yesterday on a charge of rioting in connection with the lynching of three Negroes the night of June 15. The jury was out fifty-five minutes.

The maximum penalty is five years in prison. Sentence was deferred.

A charge of murder in the first degree is contained in another indictment against Stephenson.

Stephenson was the first to be tried of twenty men indicted in connection with the lynchings.

The three Negroes, employees of a circus, were hanged by a mob which stormed the Duluth police station on June 15, following reports that the Negroes had attacked a white girl.

Convict Leader in Duluth Lynchings

Duluth, Minn., Sept. 10.—After deliberating only 55 minutes a jury in the district court convicted Henry Stephenson (white), a truck driver, on a charge of rioting in connection with the lynching of three circus employes here on June 15. He was one of the leaders of the mob which stormed the jail and seized the men, taking them to the public square, where they were strung up. The Minnesota law carries a maximum penalty of five years in prison for this crime.

Stephenson attempted to establish an alibi, but witnesses to the affair identified him. He is one of the 19 men indicted on a similar charge and this is the first conviction. The record in this case will also be used against other members of the mob who were identified with Stephenson.

Every effort was put forth by the state to convict Stephenson on the ground that his case would set a precedent and to demonstrate that northern states will not tolerate the existence of a purely southern institution, that of lynching American citizens. The South, it is declared, has never convicted a man on the charge of lynching, in face of the thousands that have occurred there.

Duluth Lynching Inquiry to Be Finished Monday

MINNEAPOLIS MORN TRIB
JULY 18, 1920

Duluth, July 17.—The special grand jury's investigation of the lynching of June 15 probably will be completed Monday. This was indicated today by Warren E. Greene, county attorney, who pointed out that the jury has practically completed its investigation of the police department and of individuals connected with the riot and the triple lynching. The investigation of the negroes now held is all that remains, he said. Most of those indicted on riot charges are said to be out of the city. Four of them are also under indictments of murder in the first degree.

TEN MEN INDICTED FOR THE LYNCHING OF ALTO WINDHAM

Hartford, Ala., September 25.—Ten white men have been indicted for first degree murder by a Geneva grand jury as the result of the lynching of Alto Windham, white, on September 13, after he was alleged to have made insulting remarks to a well known white woman of the county.

Windham was apprehended at the home of a white resident shortly after the offense with which he had been charged, and his custody demanded by persons representing themselves as officers. Accompanying the party, he was carried into a swamp about three miles from Hartford, where he was shot to death. The men indicted in connection with his death are:

Buster Gissendaner, Walker Meindham, Lige Durden, Aaron Windham, Dan Whitehead, Monroe Byrd, Rube Durden, Sone and Rube Whitehead.

Governor Stephens Urges Punishment of Lynching Band

N. Y. C. TELEGRAM
DECEMBER 11, 1920

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Saturday.—Mob rule and defiance of the law, which resulted in the lynching yesterday of three gangsters at Santa Rosa, was bitterly condemned and decried in a statement issued by Governor William D. Stephens.

The Governor declared that the example set by the citizens who participated in the lynching "undermined respect for law and weakens the administration of justice," and he declared it is the duty of the Sonoma county authorities to deal adequately with the members of the lynching band.

FRESNO (CAL.) REPUBLICAN
JUNE 24, 1920

Indict Three for Share in Lynching

DULUTH, Minn., April 22.—Indictments charging murder were returned late today against three men for alleged participation in the lynching of three negroes here June 15. The trio—Leonard Hedman, John Burr and Nate Natelson—are held without bail.

NEW YORK CITY AMER'CAN
JULY 15, 1920

$400 ON LYNCHER'S HEAD.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 14.—Governor Bickett to-day offered a reward of $400 each for the apprehension of members of the mob which lynched Ed Roach, a negro, near Roxboro last week.

Alleged Lynchers Arrested.

Duluth, Minn., June 22.—Two white men, charged with being members of the mob "court" that tried the six negroes in the city jail before the lynching of three of them here last week, were arrested today. Thirty witnesses of the lynching have been subpoenaed by the special grand jury now sitting in the case.

Judge Warns Against Lynching

(Continued on Page Eight)

ed by respect for law. Whenever a people come to treat lightly their own fundamental law, they have arrived at the most dangerous point that is possible short of entire destruction.

"Under our theory of constitutional government, a man standing upon the rights guaranteed him by that document is more powerful than an army, and can defy a multitude, and therein lies the glory and the splendor of the American idea of free government. And yet in practical application of these great and fundamental theories, where do we find ourselves?

"An indescribable crime is committed, the minds of men revolt at the horrors of it, passion dethrones reason, a victim is demanded and one is found—often guilty, sometimes innocent—and vengeance is wreaked upon him. Officers of the law, representing the sovereignty of the state, flee from the mob. What a pitiable spectacle! The state, created by people, in flight, pursued by its own creators. Lawlessness reigns supreme; the security of the law becomes a by-word to be scoffed at; constitutional guarantees are by force made vain and empty things. The very purpose for which courts were established—to ascertain truth—has been defeated, and the victim denied. To justify such conduct, some will say that the law is technical and too slow, that justice may miscarry, and that punishment is not measurably imposed. Our civil laws are administered by our own people, and we but indict ourselves. Of necessity, laws are adminstered by human instrumentalities, and nothing human is perfect, but to attack the majesty of the law which protects you and yours, without which you could not live in security, is as foolish as it is wicked; it is but to tear down the temple for the imperfection of the priests.

"Those most often dealt with by the mob belong to the lower race, but it cannot be truthfully said that they are the favorites of our courts or of our juries. When a negro commits that unmentionable crime, as it is sometimes called, his conviction and punishment under the forms of law, where the law is invoked, can be depended upon with complete certainty in this section of our country. Punishment by law deters from crime, because shown to be right by reason; punishment by mob incites to crime, is crime itself, because reason cannot assert itself, being overcome by passion. Laying aside the criminality of the act, trial by mob is fill with dangers. What assurance ha any of you that, with public passi sufficiently inflamed, you may n be made a victim, and your life t forfeit, though you be stainless crime?

"The remedy lies in your hand When those who seek to take t law into their own hands know th fearless grand jurors will indict, th vigorous prosecutions will follow, a that the supremacy of the law will be maintained in fact as well as in name, then, and not until then, will this thing cease. Loyalty to our state, in peace as well as in war, is a lesson that must be learned. Obedience to law is the essence of loyalty."

MOBBISTS APPEAL FROM VERDICT

Birmingham, Ala., July—William H. Alexander, Earl Davis, and Oscar V. Hunt, three alleged members of the mob a few days ago, are preparing to fight their cases in circuit court, having lost in police court when Recorder Henry J. Martin gave Alexander and Davis the limit of the law in police court, $100 and 180 days, and fined Hunt $50. All three apepaled their cases and gave bond.

Ernest Cawthorn and Walter Honeycutt also were found guilty in lesser degrees and fined $25 each. The case against L. M. Wagonner was nolle prossed. Cawthorn and Honeycutt paid their fines.

Recorder Martin in announcing his decision said that it was very evident that Alexander had acted unlawfully in assuming in any sense to be leader or spokesman of the crowd that visited the hotels demanding the release of bellboys, and that it was a time of great danger when citizens desiring to allay the trouble should have offered their services to the police. Earl Davis, according to the court, was the right hand man of Alexander, and both were worthy of the limit of the law.

Ephraim Hardy, who was the object of the mob's anger when he is said to have brushed against a white woman on Second Avenue, is recovering slowly at the Hillman Hospital. Before officers could get him away from the mob, he was shot through the body and received a number of knife wounds in addition to being trampled upon. For a time Hardy's life was despaired of. A. W. Smith, who was stabbed by Hardy as the latter was trying to escape has recovered, as also

Father of Mob Victim Wants Pay for Boy's Untimely Death

Duluth, Minn., July 16.—Attorney Elisha Scott of Topeka, Kan., representing Clifford Jackson, father of Elmer Jackson, one of the victims of the Duluth mob of June 15, has filed suit against the city of Duluth, asking damages to the amount of $7,500. The suit is brought under a section of the Minnesota law called "wrongful death statutes."

Knew of Lynch Plot

If death is caused by negligence or acts of omission on the part of city officials, the city is liable for damages. The city police department of Duluth is not only branded in the attorney's petition as negligent, but cowardly. The complaint, as filed, states that the chief of police, his agents, servants, and employes were wholly negligent, notwithstanding the fact that the chief of police had due and timely notice of several hours of the movement and the organization of the mob.

Failed to Act

It is also declared in the petition that it was generally known by the police, and throughout the city, that the lynching was to take place on Tuesday night, June 15, and that some of the police officials had first-hand information, but failed to act promptly.

Father Makes Statement

The father of the lynched boy says the police department is guilty of omission in not dispersing the mob and that Commissioner W. P. Murnian was negligent in that he had an opportunity to order the police to fire or otherwise to stop the mob from breaking and entering the jail, and upon this claim and others charged the city of Duluth with accomplishing the death of his only son. The three men who were lynched in the public square have been proved innocent. The white girl was never criminally assaulted, according to her own statement.

Lynchings – 1920
Legal Punishment of Lynchers 632

632

ASK TRIAL OF FIVE OTHERS AT ONCE

Convict One of Crime For Which Three Were Lynched Last Summer

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 8.—Echoes from last summer's orgy of shame in Duluth were heard in Judge Nelson's division of the District Court here last week when Max Mason was found guilty of an offense for which three men were lynched by a mob which took possession of this city on June 15.

W. J. Miller

Max Mason, an employee of an itinerant circus was found guilty of criminal assault on Irene Tusken, a 19-year-old white girl. The jury was out five hours.

Miller Acquitted

Two days later William Miller was tried for the same offense. The same witnesses made the same testimony as in the Mason trial, but Miller was found not guilty.

Counsel for the defense contend that evidences of Miller's innocence, which resulted in his acquittal, are applicable alike to Max Mason, who was found guilty, and on these grounds are preparing to ask for a new trial.

Mason was convicted on the word of Irene Tusken and her escort, James Sullivan, who swore that they were set upon by a party of circus employees, seven of whom were on trial, and three of whom were lynched, that Sullivan was held off at pistol point, while the Nelson girl was criminally assaulted When Sulivan and the girl went home, she went to bed without giving an alarm and without notifying her parents. Neither did Sullivan give any alarm other than to mention the alleged affair to his father. The next morning Sullivan's father telephoned to ask the Nelson girl's father about the assault. This was his first knowledge of the supposed outrage.

Physicians Find No Evidence

Upon examination by a Dr. Graham, the Tusken family physician, the doctor said he could find no evidences of rape, no tears, bruises, wounds or inflammation.

When called upon to identify their assailants, neither the boy nor the girl was able to charge the crime to any of the employees, all of whom were lined up for inspection.

Mob Lynches Three

A mob of 5000 men then took possession of Duluth and lynched three men, one of whom, Isaac McGhie, has since been absolved from any connection with the crime, if any crime at all was committed.

Five More to Be Tried

In view of Miller's acquittal, and the evidence being the same in all cases, counsel for the defense is endeavoring to obtain a trial for all defendants at once, and to obtain a reversal of the verdict in Mason's case.

Atty. F. L. Barnett, of Chicago, is in charge of the defense.

GENEVA LYNCHING CASES POSTPONED

Trial of Men Charged With Being Members of Mob Is Postponed

(Special to the Advertiser)

GENEVA, ALA., Oct. 28—The case of the State against Dan Whitehead, Bobe Whitehead, Son Whitehead, Lige Durden, Ruben Durden, Aaron Windham, Joseph Gassendanner, Walker Windham, Monroe Byrd and Tillis McLaney, charged with lynching Alto Windham, and who were indicted by the Grand Jury at a special term of the Circuit Court has been continued until the December term. The indictment was returned by the Grand Jury which was drawn for the June term of the court. This jury was reconvened for the special purpose of investigating the lynching of Windham.

The cases were continued on account of apparent conflict in the statutes with reference to the empanelling of grand juries and the same jury holding over until the next term of the court.

RIOTER IS CONVICTED IN DULUTH NEGRO LYNCHING

Louisville News 9/4/20

Duluth, Minn, Sept. 3.—(Associated Press.)—Henry Stephenson was convicted today by a jury of rioting in connection with the lynching of three Negroes the night of [illegible] 15. The jury was out fifty-[illegible] minutes.

The maximum penalty is five years in prison. Sentence was deferred.

A charge of murder in the first degree is contained in another indictment against Stephenson.

TEXAS JUDGE GIVES SAMPLE OF JUSTICE IN SOUTHERN COURTS

The Negro

Suspends Sentence of Three Mob Leaders Who Plead Guilty to Lynching.

Dallas, Texas.—After Charley Lansdale, William Long and Tom Lacey, three white men, charged with having led the mob that lynched Clifton Jennings, a Negro, on July 24, 1919, had entered pleas of guilty to charges of manslaughter, the trial judge sentenced them to two years each and immediately suspended the sentences, turning the murderers loose. The first trial of the cases resulted in the jury failing to agree on a verdict.

Negro Lynched Was Innocent.

When the men were brought to trial the second time the prosecution produced evidence showing that Clifton Jennings, the Negro lynched, was not even implicated in the charge made by a white woman that she had been attacked. Several days after this woman had made the charge a mob formed under the leadership of Lansdale, Long and Lacy, and without the slightest evidence took Jennings, who was attending to his affairs about the town in which he lived, and lynched him. They made no effort to conceal their identity.

Bootlegger Given He[illegible] Sentence

During the trial the trio boldly announced to the court that they led the mob that lynched Jennings. Upon pleading guilty to the manslaughter charge the Judge sentenced them to two years each and boldly suspended the sentences.

James Hazelwood, white, was tried in the same court on a charge of selling liquor. The Judge's charge to the jury in this case consumed more than an hour. The jury returned a verdict of guilty and the "bootlegger" was given a sentence of from three to ten years in the penitentiary.

ST PAUL MIN[illegible]
JULY 8, 19[illegible]

JURY LYNCHING REPORT

DULUTH, July 8.—The grand jury investigating lynching of three negroes for an alleged assault on a girl will make its report tomorrow morning.

Four negroes alleged to have participated in the assault are before the jurors this afternoon.

ARREST NEGRO AS ASSAILANT OF MISS ROSS

LYNCHBURG VA. ADVANCE
AUGUST 7, 1920

Bloodhounds Trailed To House In Chambersville Where Robert Williams Lives Alone And He Is Arrested On Suspicion By Police.

Victim Of Assault Still In Serious Condition And Until Able To Identify Assailant Whether Right Man Is Held Will Not Be Known.

Robert Williams, negro, known as "Alabama Red" among negro acquaintances, was arrested early this morning after Fortune's bloodhounds had followed a trail leading from the spot on Princeton street, where Miss Annie Ross was criminally assaulted last night to the house in Chambersville, where the negro lives alone. The victim of the assault is still in an hysterical condition and until she is able to see Williams and identify him, or otherwise, it will not be positively known whether the man under arrest is the guilty party. Another negro, it is understood, was arrested in Amherst county, but proved his innocence to the satisfaction of the authorities and was released.

The attack on Miss Ross occurred last night about 11:30 o'clock on north Princeton street as she was returning from the moving pictures to the home of Mr. E. F. Haley, where she is employed as a governess. The negro stopped here and inquired as to some medicine supposed to be taken to Dr. Hamaker, a professor at the Randolph-Macon Woman's College, who at one time roomed at the Haley home. Immediately after making this inquiry the negro grabbed his victim by the throat, dragging her across the road at a point about two hundred yards from Rivermont avenue. Miss Ross, who is a professional maseuse from Stockholm, Sweden, put up a desperate struggle. When she managed to break loose from her assailant and staggered to the Haley home to tell the attack on her, her clothes were torn and muddy and her body scratched and bruised.

Immediately after Miss Ross' story was told, a posse of neighbors was formed to hunt for her assailant, and the police notified. La[illegible] Fortune bloodhounds [illegible] secured, and these, accompanied by Mr. Fortune, Motorcycle Policeman Monoghan and a posse of citizens, trailed to Williams' house. Officer Monoghan called to the negro to open the door, which he did immediately. Today it was stated by a member of the party that the negro did not appear in the least excited, and calmly asked what had happened, declaring he had not left the house at all during the night.

According to Mr. Fortune, owner of the bloodhounds used, the dogs did splendid work, and he is convinced that they trailed the guilty negro. To a reporter this morning he stated that the trail of the negro from the spot where the crime occurred was for several yards quite plain, the foot-prints showing the negro to have worn a shoe with a hole in it; that the dogs were given the scent from these foot-prints and went without hesitation to the house where the arrest was made; that the dogs were given the scent three times and each time took the same trail; that the shoes of the arrested negro coresponded to the foot-prints as to having a hole in the sole; that the clothing of the arrested negro was wet and gave other indications of the owner having been in a struggle on the ground, although he had had time to somewhat remove tell-tale evidences from his clothing; and that soap found in the house was wet as though having been just used for washing.

Two witnesses are reported to have said that they saw Williams in the vicinity of the college last night about 7 o'clock. Furthermore, Miss Ross is said to have stated that her assailant carried a wrench and wore a felt hat. A muddy wrench was found among Williams' effects, and his hat is a felt one.

The police, however, will not be content that they have the right negro until the victim of the assault is able to identify her assailont, and, until they are positive that Williams is the right man, they will continue to keep looking for any suspicious negroes answering the description Miss Ross gave of her assailant.

In the event that Williams proves to be innocent, Mayor Jester will offer a reward for the guilty party. This reward, if offered, will probably be supplemented by the state authorities.

LYNCHER DECLARED GUILTY OF MURDER

Geneva, Ala., December 17.—Babe Whitehead, the third man to face trial in circuit court here in connection with the lynching of Alto Windham last September, was found guilty of murder by a jury after it had deliberated 25 hours this afternoon and sentenced to the state penitentiary for 25 years.

JUDGE LOVETT GIVES CHARGE IN LYNCHING CASE THAT STIRS GA.

EXPLAINS THE PURPOSE OF THE LAW, THE DUTY OF A JURY MAN AND THE POWER OF THE REPUBLIC; CRIME INDESCRIBABLE, STATES THE COURT.

(By Associated Negro Press)

Springfield, Ga., Nov. 11.—No charge to a grand jury has created as much interest in Effingham County in the memory of the oldest inhabitant than did that of Judge A. B. Lovett. Judge Lovett, before a crowded court room, delivered his charge after the grand jury for the term had been empaneled. He virtually told the grand jurors it was their duty to indict the members of the mob who lynched Phillip Gathers, a Negro who killed Miss Anza Jaudon several months ago. The Judge was emphatic in declaring against mob law and mob rule and insisted that the grand jurors live up to their oaths by making diligent inquiry into all things that should come before them.

The court's charge, in part, was as follows:

"Mr. Foreman and Gentlemen of the Grand Jury:

"The oath which each of you has just taken makes you an integral and important part of this court. Your sovereign state government is divided into three great departments, and this court represents the judicial branch. You are now truly a part of the government. You are to be called upon this week to exercise governmental powers and you will be required to discharge serious obligations imposed by law. Your sworn promise to do your duty as a governmental agency cannot be lightly worn or put off like an old coat at the door when you enter your grand jury room. It is, therefore, proper that I review with you briefly what our government is, and what your duties are as related to it, you now being a part of it.

"Governments, like everything human, tend to decay, and this is especially true of free governments, which are the most difficult of all to maintain. Republics, above all other kinds of government, are maintained by respect for law. Whenever a people come to treat lightly their own fundamental law, they have arrived at the most dangerous point that is possible short of entire destruction.

"Under our theory of constitutional government, a man standing upon the rights guaranteed to him by that document is more powerful than an army, and can defy a multitude, and therein lies the glory and the splendor of the American idea of free government. And yet in practical application of these great and fundamental theories, where do we find ourselves.

"An indescribable crime is committed, the minds of men revolt at the horrors of it, passion dethrones reason, a victim is demanded and one is found—often guilty, sometimes innocent—and vengeance is wreaked upon him. Officers of the law, representing the sovereignty of the state, flee from the mob. What a pitiable spectacle! The state, created by the people, in flight, pursued by its own creators. Lawlessness reigns supreme; the security of the law becomes a byword to be scoffed at; constitutional guarantees are by force made vain and empty things. The very purpose for which courts were established—to ascertain truth—has been defeated, and to the victim denied. To justify such conduct, some will say that the law is technical and too slow, that justice may miscarry, and that punishment is not measurably imposed. Our civil laws are administered by our own people, and we but indict ourselves. Of necessity, laws are administered by human nstrumentalities, and nothing human is perfect, but to attack the majesty of the law which protects you and yours, without which you could not live in security, is as foolish as it is wicked; it is but to tear down the temple for the imperfection of the priests

RESPECT F[illegible] AW AND ORDER

In his cha[illegible] the grand jury of Effingham co[illegible] a few weeks ago, Judge Lovett [illegible]ed as strongly as he could the vio[illegible]rs of the law, and called upon the [illegible] and jury to do its full duty in this [illegible]rection. He directed attention to the recent lynching near Rincon and demanded indictment of the participants. Even though the newspapers were able to give the minutest details of this most brutal crime, yet it has not been seen that any of the men who took part have been indicted. In various parts of the state crimes of a similar nature have been committed under the very nose of the officers of the law and nothing whatever has been done to prevent a recurrence by bringing to justice the guilty ones. Despite these facts, our white friends are constantly charging us with harboring our criminals. It behooves them to first clear their skirts. White law breakers are very reckless and with impunity they have lynched and otherwise mistreated colored people without being molested. This has given them license to become bolder and resulting in a growing disrepect for all laws. This is becoming so flagrant that judges of the various courts are emphasizing it to their respective juries, especially as has been done by the judge above named and by Judge Meldrim of the superior court, and this week by Judge Evans of the United States Court.

GEORGIA JUDGE HOT OVER LYNCHING CASE

Tells Grand Jury of Effingham County to Make Thorough Investigation of Affair

(Associated Press)

SPRINGFIELD, GA., Oct. 18.—Judge A. B. Lovett of the superior court of Effingham county, today delivered a charge to the grand jury that virtually instructed that body to see that some one is indicted and punished for the lynching of Phillip Gathers, a negro, several months ago. Gathers was lynched in broad day light for the murder of Anza Jauden, a young girl.

Touching upon this crime and the need for the punishment of those who committed it, Judge Lovett said in concluding his charge:

Officers of the law, representing the sovereignty of the state, flee from the mob. What a pitiable spectacle. The state, created by the people, in flight, pursued by its own creators. Lawlessness reigns supreme, the security of the law becomes a by-word to be scoffed at, constitutional guarantees are by force made vain and empty things. To justify such conduct, some will say that the law is technical and too slow; that justice may miscarry and punishment not be measurably imposed. Our civil laws are administered by our own people and we but indict ourselves. What assurance have any of you that with public passion sufficiently inflamed you may not be made a victim, and your life the forfeit, though you be stainless of crime.

"Let us not make a farce of this court."

After the charge of the court the grand jury retired. No indictments are expected for several days.

NEW YORK CITY MAIL
JULY 15, 1920

More Lynching Indictments.

Duluth, Minn., To-day.—A special St. Louis county grand jury returned ten more indictments late last night in the fifth partial report of the investigation of the lynching of three negroes here June 15. Five of the indictments returned last night were secret.

CASE OF ALLEGED LYNCHER IS TRIED

Joseph Gissendanner, Charged With Complicity in Windham Death, Waits Verdict

(Special to The Advertiser)

GENEVA, ALA., Dec. 10.—Charged with participating in the lynching of Alto Windham, which occurred here in September as a result of the latter's alleged insult offered to a white woman, Joseph Gissendanner's fate tonight rested in the hands of twelve men of the county who have been hearing the testimony introduced in his trial for murder.

Gissendanner was one of nine men indicted in connection with the killing of Windham. The circumstances in the case, as brought out here, were that persons secured the custody of Windham, who was at the home of a white farmer after the alleged offense occurred, ostensibly to take him to the county jail. Later Windham's body was found at the edge of a swamp with half a dozen bullet wounds in it.

The trial of Gissendanner was the first called in connection with the case, continuing through the day and at six o'clock the case was given to a jury. The state introduced witnesses who asserted that they saw the small mob which killed Windham, and witnessed his killing.

MOB TRIES TO GET NEGRO

Automobiles Held Up and Searched at Lynchburg

BALTIMORE, MD. AMERICAN
AUGUST 19, 1920

Lynchburg, Va., August 18.—O. H. Morris and Aubrey Foster, who were arrested early Sunday morning when a mob undertook to get Robert Williams, negro, from the jail for a lynching, were convicted in the Police Court today on a charge of unlawful assembly and riot and were fined $25 and given 10 days each in jail. Appeal was noted. Squire Martin agreed to suspend the jail sentence upon good behavior of the defendants, but Volney E. Howard, counsel for the men, said the sentence was distasteful to his clients, and the appeal was noted. They were bailed in $200 for the September court.

A mob, said to have numbered 25 or more men, formed about 1 o'clock this morning on Fort Hill, three miles from the jail, the belief being that Williams was being brought by automobile from Roanoke. Several passing automobiles were stopped and searched, and one which refused to stop was fired upon with revolvers. Almost universal belief here is that Williams is still in the jail here, but this afternoon Mayor Jester issued a statement assuring the people that the negro is in Roanoke and urging them to allow the authorities to proceed with the case without further demonstration. Mayor Jester gave out for publication today for the first time that, in addition to the negro making a confession, he stated that he would plead guilty when called for trial.

GOVERNOR GOES AFTER LYNCHERS

CHARLOTTE N. C. OBSERVER
JULY 15, 1920

Offers Reward of $400 for Each Member of Mob Convicted

Wires Solicitor Gratification at Steps to Aprrehend Person Lynchers.

Special to The Observer.

Raleigh, July 14.—The governor today wired Solicitor S. M. Gattis an expression of gratification at the steps he has already taken to apprehend the members of the Roxboro lynching party which took the life of Ed Roach, negro, later said by his employer, a Durham contractors, to have been innocent of the crime of criminal assault on a young white girl he was alleged to have attacked.

Through the governor, the state offers a reward of $400 for each member of the lynching party arrested and convicted.

Roxboro, N. C., July 14.—Rumors that negroes were coming from Reidsville, near here, to "blow up" Roxboro because of the lynching of Ed Roach, negro, last week, caused town authorities to place armed guards about Roxboro last night. The night passed quietly, however, and the authorities do not now believe there will be any trouble.

The negroes, according to the rumors, were said to have become infuriated after Nello Tear, a white contractor, issued a signed statement declaring Roach was at work on his road gang at the time he was said to have attacked a white girl. Sheriff Thompson, of Person county, said today that Roach was positively identified by the victim and that a sister of the young woman also declared he was the right man.

WOULD-BE LYNCHERS ARE FINED BY COURT

Knoxville, Tenn., Jan. 23.—Eight defendants, out of 27 charged with taking part in the storming of the Knox county jail on the night of Aug. 30, 1919, intent upon lynching Maurice Mayes, pleaded guilty and were fined $50 and costs. Two cases were continued until the next term of court, while the remainder were released without punishment.

Mayes, who is charged with the murder of Mrs. Bertha Lindsay (white), was recently sentenced to electrocution by the Knoxville court, but appealed his case to the Supreme court. He is now in the Nashville penitentiary. Mayes declares he is the victim of a "political frame-up."

Lynchings - 1920

~~Legal Punishment~~ of Lynchers.

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NEW YORK CITY TELEGRAM
JUNE 18, 1920

Lynching Inquiry Is Begun; Police Testify

DULUTH, Minn., Friday. — Three Duluth policemen were the first witnesss called before a special Grand Jury just empanelled to fix responsibility for the lynching of three negroes here Tuesday.

It is planned to call a score of other officers who were on duty at the police station which a mob of five thousand persons practically wrecked to obtain the negroes from the cells. Many civilians are expectel to be called.

Adjutant General W. F. Rhinow will be here from St. Paul today to conduct a separate investigation for the State.

That the lynching plan was hatched in a West Duluth pool hall was the statement of one man who volunteered to testify before the Grand Jury, the County Attorney said.

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A Legislative Lynching

PITTSBURGH, PA. LEADER
JANUARY 8, 1920

PERHAPS the next time the favorite southern pastime of lynching negroes is condemned, the advocates of lynch law may ask northern critics to give consideration to the mob tactics of the New York legislature yesterday in depriving five members of that body of their seats and legal rights. If the southerners ask for fair comparison between the degree of lawlessness in their acts—often in the heat of anger and in the presence of an atrocious crime—and that of the New York lawmakers, they will impose a severe contrast upon us.

The five members unseated so far as mob action can effect the purpose are Socialists, and that is offered as the only reason and the insufficient excuse for the lynching. The politics of the victims of lawlessness make no difference in such a case. No man's politics is justification for lynching by his opponents. When the mob is composed of a popularly representative body and of law makers at that, the offense rises to its greatest heights.

This is an exact parallel to some of the political tactics pursued in Mexico at times and in those spasmodic republics of the southern continent of the western hemisphere which furnished so much fanciful material for writers of fiction. When representatives of a dominant political party—or any other party—may without hindrance execute a program of lynching such as that at Albany yesterday, popular government and the principle of political liberty are being turned into a farce.

When men legally elected to a public office by popular ballot may be so easily deprived of their rights and the political privileges of the citizens who elected them thrown upon the civic junk pile, the rule of the people has become a mere relic of past generations, not an active principle. This was a lynching as thoroughly as any ever presented by a southern mob. In its principles and in its effects it is worse.

The southern mob strikes at the civic rights of an individual. The New York legislature in reckless defiance of all law and order and in sheer disregard of political privileges and guarantees, strikes at the foundation and principles of American self-government. If the New York legislature has not set up an autocracy, a dictatorship, the rule of might, it would be interesting to have another definition.

More harm has been inflicted upon the principles of political freedom and popular self-government, the American ideals, by the New York legislature than all the blatant mouthings of the reddest of Reds. The New York legislature has provided the concrete evidence that so far as its members are concerned there is no principle of political rights. The mob at Albany has supplied the evidence that when the Reds charge lack of political fairness and practice of principles they have grounds for the indictment.

It is worth repeating that one deliberately lawless act by representatives of established law and government do more harm than 1,000 acts by the admittedly lawless. It is a striking down of law and order and cherished principles in the house of their professed friends. When those friends have voluntarily and recklessly convicted themselves of enmity to the principles they are selected to protect and defend, there is an end to the thing itself. Law and order might well begin to pray to be delivered from fool friends.

DOES THE ANTI-MOB LAW MEAN ANYTHING?

The Louisville News 3-28-20

A few weeks ago the lower house of the Kentucky Legislature passed what is called an anti-mob bill. Last week the Senate passed an anti-mob bill.

The Courier-Journal, which has long fought for a law that would remove automatically any officer who allowed his prisoner to be lynched, denounces the Senate bill and declares such a law to be worthless.

The argument the Courier-Journal makes is convincing. The Senate bill stands a sheriff or jailer from whom a prisoner is taken and lynched may appeal to the Governor and thereby retain his office. Especially is the possibility this if the sheriff be of the same political party as the Governor to which might be added the weight of personal friendship and personal popularity or political influence.

It would be very easy to convince a weak or an ambitious Executive that one had done his best to protect a prisoner if one were a personal friend of that Governor or if one could control a certain number of votes for that official. Automatic removal is the only solution. Officers of the law must know that in case of the lynching of a prisoner in their custody they automatically lose their jobs and there is no appeal. Otherwise the law will be a farce and will mean nothing.

Governor Morrow has proven to the world that he is against lynching. Now he can convince Kentuckians more thoroughly by vetoing this law as passed by the Senate and demanding that they pass an anti-mob law "with teeth in it."

ANTI-LYNCHING BILLS

Senator Curtis and Representative Dyer have introduced a Federal anti-lynching bill as follows.

1. For a $10,000 fine to be paid by any county in which a lynching occurs.
2. For prosecution of negligent state or county officers in the United States Court.
3. For trial on charges of murder in a United States Court of all participants in lynching.

N Y C CALL
DECEMBER 1, 1920

AN OPPORTUNITY TO STOP LYNCHING.

Editor of The Call: Two days before Thanksgiving day a Mississippi mob battered down the doors of a court room, seized a prisoner who was being tried at a special term of the court, dragged him at the end of a rope tied to the rear axle of an automobile, and finally hung the lifeless body and riddled it with bullets.

On Thanksgiving day a New York newspaper published the following headline:

"LYNCH NEGRO BY MISTAKE
Georgia Posse Shoots Brother of Man Who Killed White."

In Mississippi the sanctity of a court room was violated. In Georgia an innocent man was brutally murdered. No one will be punished for participation in these or the 50 other atrocities which have disgraced the United States before the world in 1920.

The American people are now given an opportunity to end this disgrace. Senator Curtis and Representative Dyer have introduced a federal anti-lynching bill, which provides:

1. For a $10,000 fine to be paid by any county in which a lynching occurs;
2. For prosecution of negligent state and county officers in United States courts;
3. For trial on charges of murder in a United States court of all participants in lynchings.

May we, through The New York Call, ask those citizens who want lynching in the United States stopped, to write their Senators or Representatives urging enactment of federal anti-lynching legislation?

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE.

James W. Johnson, Sec.

Lynching—1920
Legislation Relating to 628

Ohio's Anti-Lynching Law

The Cleveland Gazette
11-19-1920

Leads the Country in Legislation

Against The Mob and Lynch-Murder—The Work of a Member of The Race —Also Ohio's Civil Rights Law.

Our mob-violence or anti-lynching bill was introduced in the Ohio legislature in 1894 and re-introduced in 1896. It took Hon. Harry C. Smith, the editor of The Gazette, just three years to secure its enactment into law. The Ohio Supreme Court has several times upheld the law which has been very effective. Only one other state (Illinois) in this country has such a law and it is largely a copy of our Ohio law. Here it is—(in the statutes) under the heading

Mobs

Section
6278. "Mob" and "lynching" defined.
6279. "Serious injury" defined.
6280. Damages in case of assault.
6281. Damages in case of lynching.
6282. Damages recoverable by legal representative of victim of lynching.
6283. Person suffering death or injury by mob trying to lynch another.
6284. Limitations of action.
6285. Order to include recovery and costs in tax levy.
6286. Guardian's custody, etc., fees.
6287. County's right of action against member of mob.
6288. County's right of action against another county.
6289. Non-relief from prosecution.

Section 6278. A collection of people assembled for an unlawful purpose and intending to do damage or injury to any one, or pretending to exercise correctional power over other persons by violence and without authority of law, shall be deemed a "mob" for the purpose of this chapter. An act of violence by a mob upon the body of any person shall constitute a "lynching" within the meaning of this chapter. (93 v. 161 2.)

Section 6279. The term "serious injury," for the purpose of this chapter, shall include such injury as permanently or temporarily disables the person receiving it from earning a livelihood by manual labor. (93 v. 161 3.)

Section 6280. A person taken from officers of justice by a mob, and assaulted with whips, clubs, missiles or in any other manner, may recover, as hereafter provided, a sum not to exceed one thousand dollars as damages from the county in which the assault is made. (93 v. 161 4.)

Section 6281. A person assaulted and lynched by a mob may recover, from the county in which such assault is made, a sum not to exceed five hundred dollars; or, if the injury received therefrom is serious, a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars; or, if such injury result in permanent disability to earn a livelihood by manual labor, a sum not to exceed five thousand dollars. (93 v. 162 5.)

enacted while a member of the 71st General Assembly, in 1894:

Section 6282. The legal representative of a person dying from injuries received from lynching by a mob, may recover of the county in which such injury occured, a sum not to exceed five thousand dollars damages for such unlawful killing. Such sum shall be applied to the maintenance of the family and education of the minor children of such person so lynched, if any survive him, until such children are of legal age, and then be distributed to the survivors, share and share alike, the widow receiving an amount equal to a child's share. If there be no widow or minor children surviving such decedent, such sum shall be distributed among the next of kin according to the laws of the distribution of the personality of an intestate. Such sum so recovered shall not be a part of the estate of such person so lynched, nor be subject to any of his liabilities. (93 v 162 6.)

Section 6283. A person suffering death or injury from a mob attempting to lynch another person shall come within the provisions of this chapter. He or his legal representatives shall have a like right of action as one purposely injured or killed by such a mob. (93 v 162 6.)

Section 6284. Action for the recoveries provided for in this chapter must be commenced, within two years from the date of such lynching, in any court having original jurisdiction of an action for damages for malicious assault. (93 v. 162 7)

Section 6285. An order to the commissioners of a county, against which such recovery is had, to include it with the costs of action, in the next succeeding tax levy for such county, shall be a part of the judgment in every such case. (93 v. 162 8.)

Section 6286. If the decedent so lynched has minor children surviving him, the fund shall be turned over to a regularly appointed guardian. Such guardian shall administer such fund under the direction of the probate judge, allowing not more than five hundred dollars for counsel fees in the action for such recovery. (93 v. 162 9.)

Section 6287. The county, in which a lynching occurs, may recover the amount of a judgment and costs against it in favor of the legal representatives of a person killed or seriously injured by a mob from any of the persons composing such mob. A person present, with hostile intent, at such lynching shall be deemed a member of the mob and be liable to such action. (93 v. 162 10.)

Section 6288. If a mob carries a prisoner into another county, or comes from another county to commit violence on a prisoner brought from such county for safekeeping, the county in which the lynching is committed may recover the amount of the judgment and costs from the county from which the mob came, unless there was contributory negligence on the part of officials of such county in failing to protect such prisoner or dispurse such mob. (93 v 163 11.)

Section 6289. This chapter shall not relieve a person concerned in such lynching from prosecution for homicide or assault for engaging therein. (93 v 163 12.)

The General Code of Ohio:

Sec. 12940. Whoever, being the proprietor or his employee, keeper or manager of an inn, restaurant, eating house, barber-shop, public conveyance by land or water, theater or other place of public accommodation and amusement, denies to a citizen, except for reasons applicable alike to all citizens and regardless of race or color, the full enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities or privileges thereof, shall be fined not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or imprisoned not less than thirty days nor more than ninety days, or both.

Sec. 12941. Whoever violates the next preceding section shall also pay not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby to be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction in the county where such offense was committed.

This law has repeatedly been held constitutional and good law by the Ohio Supreme court. The trouble is our people will not use it as often as they should, but expect it to do for them what they should and must do for themselves, under it, in the courts.

ACCOMMODATIONS TO BE DEMANDED

The Savannah Tribune
11-13-20

Want Federal Law On Lynching

To Demand Right of Suffrage Be Extended To Everyone

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 10th—What is the next move on the political checker board? That is the question being asked by the laymen everywhere. Naturally the "faithful" are looking to the East, and the capitol, and the White House for the proverbial "political plums" which forms the menu that makes the game worth while.

Immediately following the election when Col. Henry Lincoln Johnson, Robert R Church and Charles A. Cottrill who have been in charge of the Chicago Bureau were asked by the Associated Negro Press for a statemen for the public, and the following was given:

"The overwhelming vote for the Republican Party is a victory for unqualified Americanism and means death to mob law and disfranchisement."

Therefore, a definite program will be mapped out, in which the co-operation of all organizations throughout the country will be asked, looking to establishing a federal law on lynching, mob violence, and bombing. Then, a definite way will be worked out through which the citizens througout the country will be guaranteed the right of suffrage.

It is stated on high authority that a majority of the United States senators and a large number of members of the house have pledged their support in behalf of measure of the kind mentioned. With reference to "jim crow" cars, it is definitely known that equal accommodations will be demanded, and that the railroad will be compelled to provide Pullman accommodations for inter-state passengers.

In the matter of appointments there is absolutely nothing definite yet. "Four years ago," said one of the national leaders, "a number of us got together and talked over the positions we expected to go after, as soon as Hughes was elected. Our premature efforts proved to be bad luck, and during this campaign nothing was said."

This much is known, however, whatever openings are made will be truly representative, and will not necessarily follow along the established lines of former days. The Register of the Treasury, and Recorder of Deeds have gone to the race for many years back, with Assistant Attorney General, Auditor for the Navy in the Treasury Department, a few ministers and collectors of Internal Revenue thrown in. These will merely be a beginning this time, according to expert opinion.

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Ky. Legislates Against Lynching

Bill Effective 90 Days After Legislature

Savannah Tribune
4-10-20

Governor Morrow Signs Document in Presence of Negroes

New York, April 1st, 1920—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 70 Fifth Avenue, today made public the following statement regarding the signing by Governor of Kentucky of a bill to punish mob violence. In view of the lynching on March 29 of Grant Smith, a Negro, at Millersburg, Kentucky, by a mob which overpowered the sheriff and the police chief as they were taking their prisoner to jail, it is interesting to note that only one week prior to this occurence Governor Edwin P. Morrow of Kentucky signed a bill providing for the punishment of lynchers and for the removal of peace officers who surrender their prisoner. The bill was signed in the presence of a committee of colored citiens headed by Dr. E. E. Underwood, President of the Frankfort Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, to whom the gold pen used by the Governor was presented.

The bill makes the penality for lynching death or life imprisoment, and that for attempted lynching confinement in the penitentiary for not less than two years and nor more than twenty-one years.

The fight to secure a lynching law in Kentucky began with the legislature of two years ago, when a bill was passed submitting to the people a constitutional amendment to make it possible to effect the automatic removal of any peace officer who premitted a mob to secure a prisoner in his custody. The bill submitting the amendment was championed by a committee of colored citizens, who succeeded in securing its pasage without a single dissenting vote in either branch of the legislature.

As to whether or not thic law will be enforced will be shown by action taken by Kentucky authorities to bring to trial the lynchers of Smith.

The Association has learned, just as this statement was being prepared, that the anti-lynching statute does not become effective, untill 90 days after the adjournment of the legislature, due to its failure to include an emergency clause.

RACE INTEREST FIRST

The politicians of our race are now planning to make a race for some lucrative positions from the incoming national administration. In this mad

rush for themselves, they may easily forget things that are of vital importance to the race as a whole. In the platform, the Republicans placed themselves on record against lynching, and lawlessness. During the recent campaign segregation and Jim-crowism were excoriated, along with the curtailment of the ballot in certain sections. The politicians andthose leaders who have the ears of the powers that be, should first see that those promises are fulfilled in order to benefit the entire race before making a scramble for themselves. Unless this be done, it may be a case of a mess of porridge for a birthright.

The Republicans will have full control of the next Congress. It is in their power to enact such laws as will be of benefit to us as a race. In fact, we are not seeking for any special legislation, but simply enactments that will enforce existing laws. Segregation, Jim-crowism, lynching and free enjoyment of the ballot are the main things that need to be remedied.

We Hope It Will Pass

A Mr. Buckingham, member of the South Carolina General Assembly, seeks to secure the repeal of an article of the constitution of the State which provides for the payment of $2,000 to the relatives of the victim of a lynching mob.

For our part we shall welcome the repeal of this provision in South Carolina's constitution which has proved as difficult of enforcement as the 14th and 15th Amendments of the U. S. Constitution.

It is a dead letter and it's remarkable that the Hon. Buckingham playing with a buzz saw and doesn't know it. His solicitude for its repeal can be accounted for only on the theory that he is playing to the gallery preparatory to running for some higher office and wants to make friends with the lynching crowds and their sympathizers which are exceedingly numerous in South Carolina.

We shall be glad for his resolution submitting the repeal to the voters to pass in order to attack the legality of the repeal. If submitted to the voters only a certain class of voters will be permitted to exercise the right to vote and the repeal will not represent the will of the people but the will of a minority of white people who are sympathizers with lynchers, or who have themselves hitherto participated or hereafter intend to participate in lynchings.

The failure to make the law operative and serve to put a check upon lynching in the state is a disgrace to the state and its attempted repeal can do no harm but may be productive of great good through the agitation resulting from the attempt by opening the way to a direct test of the suffrage rights of the Negro in South Carolina.

WANTS LAWS PASSED TO STOP LYNCHINGS

The Montgomery Advertiser

Initial Hearing of Senate Judiciary Sub-Committee Investigating Riots Held

(Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Enactment of Federal legislation to prevent lynching and race warring, was urged at the initial hearing today of a senate judiciary subcommittee conducted under the resolution providing for investigation into recent riots and submission of a report to the senate suggetsing means of preventing recurrence of the disorders. Today's session was devoted entirely to the question of Federal jurisdiction. 1-15-20.

Senator Curtis, Republican, Kansas, author of the resolution, presented to the sub-committee a copy of a report of the department of justice showing the activity of radical agitators among the negroes in various cities where rioting has occurred in the last six years and describing the manner in which these agitators have conducted a propaganda among negroes for the purpose of arousing unrest.

The report outlined an article by Frederick A. Blossom, secretary of the I. W. W. local at Paterson, N. J., textile workers designed to arouse negroes. This article, the report said, was printed in the office of the Gary (Indiana) Post at the expense of Linn A. E. Gale, of Mexico City, who the report said, was believed to be a German agent.

"It seems to me," said Senator Curtis in presenting the report, "that there is a very strong reason why the general government should take hold of this question and make a thorough investigation of it and into the activity of the radical element in this country in working up race riots."

U. S. Bratton, a white attorney of Little Rock, Ark., who said his son narrowly escaped lynching during the recent race riots in that state, argued in favor of Federal legislation, declaring the Federal constitution guarantees all citizens an impartial trial which mob rule denies.

He declared, however, that the recent troubles in Arkansas was not due to radical agitators but to the system of peonage which he alleged prevailed in Arkansas.

"The conditions that exist there are such as to demand the attention of the Federal government," Bratton said.

James Weldon Johnson, a former United States consul in Nicaragua, but now field secretary of the National Association for the advancement of colored people, told the committee that there recently had been suggestions that the United States intervene in Mexico because about six Americans had been killed while during the same period 36 negroes had been lynched in this country.

Legislation to prevent race riots and lynchings clearly comes within the constitutional powers of congress, said Mr. Johnson, who added that it has taken no radical activity to make the negroes feel they were being oppressed.

The Rev. J. G. Robinson, negro, Philadelphia, national organizer for the Equal Rights League of America, told the sub-committee that he had been driven from his home because of his work on behalf of the negro. Other witnesses were John R. Shillady, secretary of the National Association for the advancement of the colored people, and Archibald H. Grimke, president of the Washington branch of that organization.

SENATE SUB-COMMITTEE WILL HOLD HEARING ON LYNCHING JANUARY 14

N. A. A. C. P. Notified By Senator Curtis Of Date Of Hearing

The Daily Herald

New York, January 8, 1920.

1-10-20.

The National Association for the Advancement fo Colored People, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York, today announced that a preliminary hearing on the resolution for a federal investigation on lynching and race riots in the United States would be held in Washington on Wednesday, January 14. Information to this effect has been sent to the Association by Senator Charles Curtis of Kansas.

The members of the Senatorial sub-committee which will conduct the hearings are Senators Dillingham of Vermont, Walsh of Montana, and Kellogg of Minnesota.

Among those who will urge federal nation-wide investigation of lynching and race riots are John R. Shillady, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; James Weldon Johnson, field secretary; Archibald H. Grimke winner of the Spingarn medal in 1919; and James A. Cobb, former special assistant United States attorney for the District of Columbia.

CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGE TO END LYNCHINGS URGED

NEW YORK CITY HERALD
JANUARY 30, 1920

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday.—Arthur B. Spingarn, of New York, representing the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in a statement to the House Judiciary Committee today urged that in [illegible] the Dyer bill making lynchings a [illegible] offence was held unconstitutional the constitution be amended. The government must find some means of stamping out lynchings, he said, and declared that if it is not possible under that constitution then the constitution should be amended.

The committee is investigating the question of lynchings throughout the country and has before it a bill offered by Representative Dyer, of Missouri, to make lynchings a crime punishable by federal laws.

ANTI-LYNCHING BILLS INTRODUCED IN HOUSE

NEW YORK CITY CALL
JANUARY 16, 1920

Judiciary Committee Considering Measure Aimed at Mob Murder of Negroes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Federal anti-lynching legislation was being considered by the House Judiciary Committee today.

Two bills have been introduced, one providing for drastic Federal action against those responsible for lynching and the other for a Congressional investigation of the underlying causes of racial antagonism.

Representative Mason, Illinois, would have a commission of nine appointed jointly by the President and Congress to investigate the Negro situation.

The anti-lynching bill as introduced by Representative Dyer, Missouri, provides that the county in which a lynching occurs shall be fined not less than $5,000 or more than $10,000 for the use of the dependents of the man whose life has been taken.

NEW YORK CITY SUN
MAY 4, 1920

A Commission on Lynching?

Senator McCormick has introduced a bill for the creation of a Commission on Lynching to be composed of five members to be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The only salaried Commissioner would be the one designated by the President as secretary of the Commission, he to draw $5,000 a year; but the bill appropriates $100,000 for travelling and other expenses.

The duties of the proposed Commission are to "conduct a general inquiry into the subject of lynchings in the United States, including the number of lynchings which have taken place within the past twenty years and the causes thereof." The investigators are also directed to report their conclusions "with respect to the adequacy of the means now employed for the prevention of lynchings and the remedies available for their avoidance."

What would come of such a study of disgrace? We would have, to be sure, an interesting and horrifying history of this particular kind of crime; but the result of the investigation, in the way of helping to end lynchings, probably would be nil. Everybody knows the common causes of lynching. Everybody knows why lawless executions of persons, guilty and innocent, go unpunished.

Would the report of a Federal commission and its recommendations have any weight in Mississippi, for instance, where only a year or two ago the Governor refused to lift his hand to stop a lynching on the ground that "it was inevitable"? For years the newspapers of this country have made war on lynchings and lynchers, even in the States where the crime is most popular. Can the report of a commission succeed where the newspapers have had small success?

If it is worth $100,000 to collect for the information of historians and the cynical inspection of other countries the story of the defiance of the law by the white savages of America, let Senator McCormick have his commission. But civilization does not arrive that way, and only civilization will cure the evil.

Lynchings-1920
Legislation Relating to. 629

LYNCHING EPIDEMIC CAUSES ALARM AND INDIGNATION AMONG SOUTHERN WHITES

The Norfolk Journal & Guide 1-24-1920

North Carolina Editor Suggests that Federal Government Should Extend Its Protection of Citizens to Those at Home. Anonymous Writer Says It Is "Supreme Horror of Hypocricy."

The truth about lynching is frankly told by white Southerns in the newspaper editorials and letter printed below, inspired by concern over the recent epidemic of lynching throughout the South and especially in North Carolina.

It is seldom that a white newspaper speaks as plainly and as truthfully about lynching as the editor of the Elizabeth City (N. C.) Independent does in the editorial that follows:

MOB "JUSTICE"

"A mob in North Carolina has played hell again. A young white girl complained that a criminal assault had been attempted upon her. A young Negro named Ed Roach was suspected of the crime. He was arrested and jailed. A mob of two hundred masked white men took him from the jail, carried him to a Negro church near the town, hanged him in front of the church, riddled his body with bullets, took another round of corn liquor and dispersed. After it was all over a contractor for whom the lynched Negro had worked made an affidavit that the Negro was at work under him all of the afternoon on which the assault on the girl was alleged to have been committed. The assault was committed between two and three o'clock in the afternoon. The contractor swears that Ed Roach didn't quit work until half past five o'clock that afternoon. All this happened at Roxboro in Person country, North Carolina, last week.

"There was a very epidemic of lynchings throughout the South last week. The unholy lynching of the innocent Negro at Roxboro in this State probably was the worst and shows just how capable a mob is of administering justice. And the mob will, in all probabilitiy, go unpunished. It was only a nigger and niggers have no rights that white men may not violate.

"Our State Department bites its fingers and Wall Street tears its hair when an American citizen prowling around in Mexico gets hit by a bandit's bullet. No one throws any fits when American citizens right here at home are deprived of the right of trial by jury and lynched by hellish mobs, even though the victim of the lynching may be innocent. Where are all of Attorney General Palmer's sneaks, spies and hell-hounds that some of them are not up in Person county today to find out who lynched that innocent citizen?

"This mob spirit must be put down. It sounds very chivalric and Cavalier like to say that our wives, sisters and sweethearts must be protected. But what do mobs care about the sanctity of womanhood? There are millions of half white Negroes in the United States today whose fathers were white men. There is a class in the South whose favorite pastimes are debauching colored girls and lynching Negro men. You will find the average mob made up largley of men who don't scrupple about cohabiting with Negro women. And these lousy lechers are the loudest in talking about the sanctity of womanhood. They pretend to think a helluva lot of their wives and daughters; and the poor wife can't keep a cook on account of her old man and the boys.

"We are told that lynching is an example, deterrant; and that lynching a Negro anon puts fear into the hearts of potential rape fiends. Lynching doesn't do anything of the kind. The type of Negro who commits that sort of crime is a brute. He isn't capable of thought or reason. He is abnormal. Nothing restrains him when his primitive passions are aroused. It is deplorable that we have such a class among us. But we are responsible for his existence here. White men snatched that brute black man frmo African jungles, bound him in irons, cast him into the foul hole of a slave ship and brought him here to do the white man's work. We are paying the penalty for our crime against God and his black children. We have got to take the Negro as he is and make the most of him until we have made good citizens of all of them. I wonder what the members of that Person county mob; I wonder what the members of any mob ever did to help lift the Negroes of their community out of the slought of dirt, poverty and illiteracy and try to make good citizens of them? I wonder?"—The Independent.

Only Way With Lynchers

The Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch had the following editorial captioned "Only Way With Lynchers":

"Most State officials are outspiken enough in their condemnation of lynchings—after the victims of mobs are dead. Governor Bickett is the sort of official who is outspiken and vigorous in action—before lynchings occur. When he sent a machine-gun company to Graham, Nroth Carolina, with orders to "shoot straight if an attempt on the life of the prisoners is made,' he did a thing that merits the cordial approval of every straight-thinking man and woman in America.

"We in the South write bitter paragraphs and jibes of all sorts when lynch law is invoked in the North, but we know well enuogh that the number of lynchings in the South greatly exceeds the number in the North. It is, therefore, peculiarly our duty to jerk back the lynchers before they reach their victim. That is what Governor Bickett has done. The men the Graham mob was after may be guilty. They may not be guilty, too, for it has been only a week or so since it was established that a Negro who had been lynched was no more guilty of the crime for which he was murdered than was any one of the mob that lynched him.

"But in either case, there is no excuse for a lynching in these days—if there ever was any. Under the laws of our States, the victim of the suspected man is protested in many ways from the trials to which she was formerly subjected in court, and so the old excuse is no longer available—even in cases of 'the unusual crime.' For all other crimes there is even less semblance of an excuse.

"A lynching party is a savage mob, which should be dealt with in the only way that civilized people can deal with savages. Governor Bickett called out fighting men to deal with them and gave them orders to 'shoot straight.' All honor to him for it!"—Ledger-Dispatch.

Commends Governor For Order To Shoot

The Norfolk Virginia-Pilot warmly commended Governor Bickett of North Carolina for his now famous order to the militia to "shoot straight" if the mob attempted to take the prisoners from the Graham jail:

"'Shoot straight, if an attempt on the life of the prisoners is made,' was the order sisued by Governor Bickett of North Carolina to a machine gun company protecting three men lodged in Alamance county jail from violence at the hands of a threatening mob. This expresses the attitude that those charged with upholding law and order should always take when forces of lawlessness are rising. Order must be maintained, no matter what the cost. Slack enforcement of the law or over-lenience in dealing with lawlessness tends to breed violence. Realization that the authorities are determined to go the limit in defence of order has a dampening effect on the violently disposed.

"'Shoot straight'—any mob would disperse on the execution of such an order. Let the conviction that the guardians of order will always shoot straight, when it is necessary, once become general and no mobs will form."

Says Nation Is Inconsistent

An anonymous correspondent who says he is a white man takes the country to task for sending prohibition emissaries to foreign countries while practicing inhuman atrocities upon citizens at home. The writer copied an article appearing in a recent issue of The Journal and Guide describing a lynching that occurred in Texas, and sent it to six newspapers in Great Britain, France and Spain. His letter follows:

"Editor Journal and Guide.

Sir:—The writer is sending six copies of the story from your paper describing the lynching of two Negroes at Paris, Texas, to newspapers in Great Britain, France and Spain.

"What we want to do is to get these atrocities known throughout the world so as to try and shame this government into a sense of humanity. It is the supreme horror of hypocrocy and the ultimate insolence of fanaticism that we are sending our prohibition emissaries to civilized lands to induce their peoples to give up their liberties and privileges. As a white man I am not only ashamed but soul-disgusted at the white race on this side of the ocean.

"Send a marked copy of your paper containing the above account some days ago to "The Times, The Globe, John Bull, The Spectator, The Chronicle, all of London, England, and to Le Matin, Le Petit, Parision, Paris, France, and particularly to any Spanish newspapers whose names you can secure. There are some Americans now in Spain preaching a crusade against the "brutality" of the Spanish Bull-Fight.

"Yours truly,

U. MANITY."

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KY. LOWER HOUSE PASSES ANTI-LYNCHING BILL.

Independent Glasgow 2-14-20

Louisville Man Introduces Measure-Bitter Opposition Made by Democrats.

IN HOUSE REGULAR SESSION 1920

HOUSE BILL NO. 252

MONDAY, JANUARY 26, 1920

Mr. Lazarus introduced the following bill, which was ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Kentucky Statutes, viz:

AN ACT to suppress mob violence and prevent lynching; providing for punishment of persons violating the provisions of the Act, and for the removal of officers permitting a prisoner to be injured or lynched by a mob.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

1. Mob Defined—Punishment of [illegible]bers. Any number of persons [illegible] than three, assembled for the [illegible] of doing violence, injury to, [illegible]g any person in the custo- [illegible] peace officer or jailer in [illegible]onwealth, shall be regard- [illegible]. Any person who takes [illegible] with any such mob with [illegible]t the person in custody [illegible]t the hands of any mob [illegible]ed guilty of lynching, [illegible] be that the person [illegible]eath, any person who [illegible] with the mob shall [illegible]empted lynching. [illegible] lynching shall be [illegible]ment. [illegible]empted lynch- [illegible] in the pen- [illegible]n two years [illegible]e years. [illegible]erson not [illegible]ip of hus- [illegible]

[illegible] with the intent th[illegible] or such mob shall escape arrest or punishment, shall be deemed accessory after the fact, and may be indicted, tried and convicted and punished, and on conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than two nor more than twenty-one years.

3. Officers. If any person, being a prisoner, or lawfully in custody, shall be taken from the hands of any sheriff, deputy sheriff, constable or any other peace officer, or from the hands or custody of any jailer, and shall be lynched, killed, maimed or injured, it shall be prima facie evidence of failure of the officer to perform his duty, and shall be prima facie evidence of neglect of duty on the part of such officer, and when such failure in or neglect of duty, or such lynching or injury, is made to appear to the Governor, he shall at once publish a proclamation declaring the office or officers of the officer or officers vacant, at the same time mailing copy of the proclamation to such officer or officers, whereupon the office shall be immediately vacated.

4. When a vacancy in any office arises from the causes above set out, the sureties on the bond of any officer affected by the Governor's action shall at once select a person to fill the office for the remainder of the term or temporarily as the occasion may demand, provided such sureties present the name of such person to the county court within two days after the vacancy. Upon failure of the sureties to act within the time indicated, then the county judge shall appoint a suitable person to act as above set out. Until such appointment be made, the coroner shall fulfill the office of sheriff and the county judge shall designate some suitable person to take temporary charge of the jail.

5. Any officer named above, after having vacated his office, may within ten days thereafter file with the Governor his petition for re-instatement, of which filing he shall give written notice to the county at-

torney of his county, and the Commonwealth's Attorney of the district of which his county is a part, and the Governor shall give notice to the attorney general.

The Governor shall hear the evidence, which may be oral or by deposition, and arguments, if any presented, and if at such hearing the Governor be of the opinion that the officer had done all in his power to protect the life and person of such prisoner, and that the officer had not neglected to perform his legal duty, then the Governor shall order the immemdiate re-instatement of such removed officer, and such order of the Governor shall be final, and should he fail to re-instate, his previous order removing shall also be final.

6. Any officer removed, and not reinstated shall thereafter be disqualified from holding any office in this Commonwealth.

Section 4 was amended to read that the County Judge appoint officers to fill vacancies made under this law.

The above bill passed the House of Representatives of the Kentucky Legislature last Tuesday by a vote of 62 to 24.

The bill was introduced by Mr. Joseph Lazarus, a Republican, of Louisville. Dr. Lewis Ryans, Representative from the Tenth Ward, voted in favor of the bill.

The bill was bitterly attacked by a Mr. Adams, a Democrat legislator, who tried to show only "Negroes" were lynched for rape. He asked his fellow lawmakers if they knew of any white men lynched. A number held up their hands. Adams then asked f any knew of a white man lynched for rape. No hands were held up. Therefore Adams argued the bill ought to be killed.

Mr. Lazarus soundly denounced Adams for upholding lynching, declaring it a barbarity.

The bill now goes to the Senate.

NO CALLS FOR BIG REWARD

Texas Newspaper Still Keeps It $100.000

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., July 20.—The $100,000 fund offered by the Local Express, a white daily, to be used as rewards for bringing about the conviction of lynchers, is still intact. No Governor in any of the Southern States has wanted lynchers bad enough to ask for some of the funds.

Congressional Investigation of Lynching

P. H. McGowan, Washington correspondent for The **Columbia State,** in his letter to that newspaper reporting the investigation of lynching by the Senate Judiciary Committee now in progress treats the matter as a joke and burlesques those who testify concerning lynching horrors of the South.

The State correspondent calls those who testify concerning mob murders "uplifters" and "propagandists."

He says:

* * *

"During the past week the senate judiciary committee has been busily engaged in hearing Negro "uplifters" recite their tales of the unrestricted brutality in the South, of the slavery which exists in that section and the unbridled wrath of the people, who, waiting with match and torch in hand, are ready, they claim, to burn Negro victims at the stake upon the least occasion and for the most trival causes. These propagandists appeared before the judiciary committee with their alluring array of supposed facts showing the slave loving instincts of the Southern people.

The congressmen behind this "uplift" and non-lynching plan are Senator Curtis of Kansas and Representatives "Billy" Mason of Chicago and Dyer of Missouri. There are a number of others, but these three are most pronounced in their efforts to enact a law which will stop lynching and to provide for the establishment of an all black colony along the Texas-Mexican border.

By all means pass this non-lynching law, the sooner the better for all persons concerned, and, at the same time, it might not be a bad plan to let the blacks who believe they would fare better in a colony of their own, under Negro rule, try it for awhile, and it would probably be only a short time until they would cry loudly for a sight on the Southern land again, with sunshine, plenty to eat, good treatment as long as they are good and a law that will protect the black skin as well as the white one, so long as he keeps the law. No man could ask more."

* * *

Such discussions from the pen of white southern newspaper writers exhibit the degree to which the frequency of lynching and the horrible burning of human beings alive has seared the consciences, blunted the sensibilities, and brutalized the South. There were nine Negroes burned to death in the South during the past year. The burning of one human being in a civilized, christian country should so terribly shock its people that it would be difficult if not impossible to find a public writer who would treat such a revolting and inhuman crime with levity or tinge a description or reference to it with ridicule.

It would be interesting for this torch bearer of Anglo Saxon civilization who speaks lightly of the burning of Negroes as if a trivial matter to say whether he indorses the burning of Negroes at the stake as a punishment for any crime.

We do not know what is behind the talk of establishing a Negro state out of some portion of Mexico. It is probably a fanciful project originated by some friend of the race who is sincerely anxious to find a solution of the so-called Negro problem.

With the white man's usual belief in his own wisdom and infallibility he predicts failure of a Negro government and believes that it's wholly a belly concern with Negroes who desert a country of their own to reurn to the flesh pots of the southern white man.

It appears extremely difficult for southern white men to really know the Negro.

A little reflection will teach the State correspondent that those who predict that Negroes pine away and die unless they are under the heel of the white men of the South are poor prophets. A million left for other sections in the past three years; how many have come back?

And men do ask more than "sunshine, plenty to eat, good treatment and a law that will protect the black skin as well as the white."

Laws amount to nothing unless they are enforced and good treatment based on that kindliness or prompted by that humanity which bestows it upon the dumb brutes is not what the Negro wants. He knows that in this country no class of citizens can hope for justice if he is barred from the suffrage and he wants justice.

REWARD FOR LYNCHERS OF NEGROES OFFERED

New York, October 6.—A $100 reward for arrest and conviction of "any person or persons guilty of lynching four negroes at McClenny, Fla., yesterday," was announced here today by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Wants Lynch Law Repealed

Charleston, S. C., Feb.—Representative Buckingham of Aiken has introduced a resolution putting into a referendum of the general election the repealing of the constitutional clause which authorizes relatives of a person lynched to collect $2,000 from the county in which the lynching occurred, and for the county to sue the lynchers for the return of this money.

Democrats Get Anti-Lynching Resolution

New York City, July 1—The National Negro Democratic Conference Committee, with organizations in twenty states, issued an address to the colored people throughout the country announcing the Republican Party as brazenly openly and defiantly trafficking in and traducing the Negro's civic and civil rights as one means of regaining control of the Government, and has sent its Chairman Oscar H. Waters, to San Francisco with an anti-lynching resolution to be proposed for adoption as a "component part of the Democratic Party's platform."

Lynchings - 1920
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Press Reports.

BRIDGEPORT CONN TELEGRAM
DECEMBER 2. 1920

ANTI-LYNCHING LEGISLATION.

James W. Johnson, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, writes to the New York Tribune, appealing "to those citizens who want lynchings in the United States stopped, to write to their Senators or Representatives urging enactment of Federal anti-lynching legislation."

This opportunity is given to all those who wish to see this blot on the good name of this country erased.

Senator Curtis and Representative Dyer have introduced a Federal anti-lynching bill as follows:

1. For a $10,000 fine to be paid by any county in which a lynching occurs.

2. For prosecution of negligent state or county officers in the United States court.

3. For trial on charges of murder in a United States court of all participants in lynchings.

If these enactments are passed, surely it will at least, cause those irresponsible, non-interested hangers-on, who are the center and forefront of every lynching, to pause before deliberately putting their heads in a noose.

Any person who has seen the absolutely calm callousness of a lynching mob will be only too glad to do all in his power to stop the horrible practise.

Here is a chance for the "Lord's Day Alliance" to do itself proud.

NEGROES IN PROTEST AGAINST LYNCHINGS

BROOKLYN STAND'D UNION
DECEMBER 10. 1920

Brooklyn Colored Folks Attend Mass Meeting at Academy.

GREET SENATOR FRANCE.

Pledge $4,000 to Fund to Aid in Destroying Practice.

Determination to die, if need be, to destroy the practice of lynching was expressed by several thousand negroes last night at a meeting in the Academy of Music opera house, held under the auspices of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Brooklyn Branch. A fund, the ultimate goal of which is $1,000,000, was started last night, and before the soliciting was over nearly $4,000 was pledged to support a campaign backing up the anti-lynching bill proposed in the United States Senate by Joseph I. France, of Maryland.

The Southern Senator received an ovation when he arose to speak at the meeting in the Academy. For several minutes the Senator stood before the colored audience, waiting for the waving of handkerchiefs, the clapping of hands and the applause to cease.

Speaking of the past war and the awakening results upon the entire world, Senator France said:

"A world, awakened to a new sense of its opportunities and responbilities, is now ready for the acceptance of those principles upon which America has been founded—the principles of equality and liberty and the Divine gift of inalienable rights, as expressed by the pen of Jefferson in the immortal Declaration of Independence; by Hamilton and the fathers in the Constitution of the United States; by Lincoln in his second inaugural address, in his Emancipation Proclamation and his memorable words at Gettysburg, and by Roosevelt ,in his words and works.

Imperialism Is Passing.

"Imperialism and the old order is dying. Americanism and a new life is opening before the world. Prejudiced and malignant statesmen strive to postpone God's- Day, which is, nevertheless, marching on; that day when every race and nation and every individual will be uplifted to a larger place in the sun of opportunity.

"The race problem will never be solved by consistent and concerted efforts to keep the colored races in ignorance and degradation, by depriving them of schools and sanitary surroundings, or by discrimination, hatred, prejudice, vengeance, violence, lynchings and burning at the stake.

"It must be solved by fearless facing of facts, with recognition that the unchanging principles of liberty and justice are everywhere and at all times applicable, with an acknowledgment of the fact, recognized by all great anthropologists, that the colored race has great mental and moral capacity, and that it was created to fulfill a great destiny.

"I believe the time is at hand when the party of Abraham Lincoln will deal with this problem in his spirit. We must first insist upon a fair,, equal and universal enforcement of the laws of our land, north, south, east and west. Laws may be, changed, the Constitution, the framework of our government, may be altered and amended, but it is intolerable that the laws should with impunity be disobeyed, or that constitutional provisions should be disregarded."

Must Educate Colored Man.

The Republican party, he continued, is pledged to the furnishing of fair opportunities and the best educational facilities to the colored people of America.

"I am a Suothern man," the Senator said, "but I believe firmly in the capacity of the colored people for growth and large achievement. I would extend to our colored people here every opportunity, in their own schools, for education, which the white enjoy in theirs. I would build for the colored people schools, colleges and universities, throw open to them agricultural, technical, medical and engineering courses, training them in large numbers in practical industrial and theoretical knowledge, each to the limit of his capacities, and then point out to those who had enjoyed these inestimable advantages of civilization their duty and responsibility for sharing in the work of upbuilding civilization and promoting the welfare of Africa and of those other portions of the world where dwell the representatives of the colored races.

"I am favoring legislation under which the Federal government would aid in extending public education and public health activities throughout the States, particularly in the South, looking to the elimination by co-operation between Federal and State governments, of menacing evils."

In concluding his address Senator France proposed making the German colonies of Africa an African republic, under the guidance of the negroes of America. "The time may yet come," he said, "when we will see a great, free African republic, which, with its material achievements and moral triumphs, will renew in Africa and surpass there the glories of the golden age when civilization of the Egyptians was the greatest in the world."

Dr. Walter N. Beekman, president of the Brooklyn branch, acted as chairman for the evening. Mary B. Talbert, ex-president of the Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, and accredited delegate to the International Council of Women, held this year in Norway, was bitter in her attack upon the suppression of the negro.

"America is not the melting pot of the world," she said, "if a black man happens to get into the pot." In a sarcastic manner she referred to the words of President Wilson in his recent address to Congress, in which he referred to America as a "sample democracy." "It's a sample democracy, all right," she said.

The press came in for its share of her tirade. "There is a premeditated and concerted attempt by the press to attach an odium to the colored man," she said. "Mountains are made of mole hills in order to inflame the whites against the blacks." Some of the so-called race riots, according to the speaker, were brainstorms, hatched in the minds of young men who desired to rise rapidly in the journalistic world.

Dr. O. M. Waller said 85 per cent. of the lynchings are not for alleged offenses against womanhood. There is, he asserted, a lust for blood from the Penobscot to the Rio Grande; a lust for souvenirs of mangled human beings. Lynchings occur for anything and nothing, Dr. Waller said. Addresses were also made by Walter F. White, assistant secretary of the association, and by James Weldon Johnson, also actively connected with the work of the N. A. A. C. P.

Mob's Victim Was Innocent

By Associated Negro Press.

New York, Dec. 13.—The terrible extent to which lynching is taking hold of the United States is set forth in a special appeal by James Weldon Johnson, executive secretary N. A. A. C. P., through The Associated Negro Press.

Mr. Johnson says:

Two days before Thanksgiving Day a Mississippi mob battered down the doors of a courtroom, seized a prisoner who was being tried at a speical term of the court, and dragged him at the end of a rope to the rear of an automobile, finally hanging the lifeles body and riddling it with bullets.

On Thanksgiving Day a New York newspaper published the following headline:

"Lynch Negro By Mistake."

"Georgia Posse Shoots Brother of Man Who Killed White."

In Mississippi the sanctity of a courtroom was voilated, in Georgia an innocent man was brutally murdered. No one will be punished for participation in these or the fifty other atrocities whih have disgraced the United States before the world in 1920.

The American people are now given opportunity to end this disgrace, Senator Curtis and Representative Dyer have introduced in Congress a federal anti-lynching bill which provides:

1. For a $10,000,000 fine to be paid by any county in which a lynching occurs.

2. For prosecution of negligent states and county oficers in the United States courts.

3. For trial on charge of murder in a United States court of all participating in lynchings.

May we, the Negro Associated Press, ask those citizens who want lynching in the United States stopped, to write their senators or representatives urging the enactment of federal anti-lynching legislation?

James Weldon Johnson, secretary.

MILWAUKEE WIS JOURNAL
NOVEMBER 21. 1920

FROM THE JOURNAL'S NEW YORK BUREAU

New York—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 70 Fifth-av, announces that the total number of verified lynchings for the year 1920 is 50.

James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the association, said that facts would be laid before congress shortly after the session opened, in support of Senator Curtis' federal anti-lynching bill.

N. Y. C. TELEGRAM
DECEMBER 10, 1920

Negroes Raise $2,500 for Anti-Lynching Bill

More than $2,500 to push the fight in favor of the Curtis-Dyer anti-lynching bill, now before Congress, was raised by contribution at a meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in the Academy of Music in Brooklyn last night.

The principal address was made by U. S. Senator Joseph I. France, of Maryland, who attacked Attorney General Palmer vigorously, charging that the sedition laws were proposed and executed by Mr. Palmer largely with a view to harrassing and muzzling the negro papers in the South.

The anti-lynching bill, among other provisions, would require counties in which lynching occurs to compensate the families of victims.

Joseph Weldon Johnson, negro, secretary of the association, informed the meeting that the Klu Klux Klan of former days is now again completely organized and established in the South with a view to continuing race terrorism. He said he had made an extended investigation in the South recently to confirm this.

65 Persons Lynched In U. S. In 1920. Says Negro Report

N Y C CALL
JANUARY 2, 1921

Florida Leads States With 13 Mob Victims—Statistics to Be Placed Before Congress.

Sixty-five persons, one of whom was a woman and eight of whom were white, were murdered by mobs in the United States during the year 1920 according to a review issued last night by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 70 Fifth avenue.

This estimate is exclusive of the 30 persons who, it is alleged, were killed in the election riots at Ocoee, Florida.

Florida leads the states with 13 mob victims for the year, and Texas follows with 10, the third state in the list being Georgia with 8 victims. The lynchings by states are as follows:

Alabama	6 (1 white)
Arkansas	1
California	3 (3 white)
Florida	13
Georgia	8
Kansas	1
Kentucky	1
Minnesota	3
Mississippi	7
Missouri	1
Montana	1 (1 white)
North Carolina	2
Ohio	1
Oklahoma	3 (1 white)
North Carolina	2 (1 white)
Tennessee	1
Texas	10 (1 white)
Virginia	1
West Virginia	1 (1 white)

The manner of lynching was as follows:

Hanged	31
Shot	15
Burned	8
Drowned	2
Flogged to death	1
Manner unknown	8

The offenses for which the lynchings occurred included jumping a labor contract; connection with a moonshine still; aiding escape of murderers; assaulting a white man; threatening to kill a white man; and election day disturbances.

In making public the figures the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announced that it would be placed before Congress in support of the Federal anti-lynching bills which have been introduced.

65 LYNCHINGS IN U. S. LAST YEAR

BROOKLYN N Y CITIZEN
JANUARY 2, 1921

Negro Report

Eight of Victims Were White Men and One a Woman, Statement Says.

Sixty-five persons, including a woman and eight white men, were lynched in the United States during 1920, according to the annual report made public last night by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. This is exclusive of thirty persons alleged to have been killed in election riots at Ocee, Florida.

This data, it was announced, will be placed before Congress in support of the Federal anti-lynching bills. The association announced a mass meeting in Manhattan for to-morrow night to organize a campaign of opposition to the Ku Klux Klan.

"Colored people of the United States want peace," a statement said. "They know they cannot have it while bands of ignorant and brutal white men, pretending patriotism, execute their will disguised in bed sheets and pillow cases. Plans for a nation-wide campaign against the Ku Klux Klan will be perfected at this meeting. The only weapons which will be employed are those of publicity. Those are the weapons the Ku Klux Klan can least endure."

65 LYNCHINGS IN U. S. IN 1920

BROOKLYN N Y TIMES
JANUARY 2, 1921

Frame Bill to Prevent Such Disturbances.

Sixty-five persons, including a woman and eight white men, were lynched in the United States during 1920, according to the annual report made public tonight by the National Association for the advancement of colored people. This was exclusive of thirty persons alleged to have been killed in election riots at Ocoee, Fla.

Lynchings by States were reported as follows:

Alabama, 6 (1 while); Arkansas, 1; California, 3 (3 white); Florida, 13; Georgia, 8; Kansas, 1; Kentucky, 1; Minnesota, 3; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 1; Montana, 1 (1 white); North Carolina, 2; Ohio, 1; Oklahoma, 3 (1 white); South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 10 (1 white); Virginia, 1; West Virginia, 1 (1 white).

The manner of lynching was apportioned thus, the report said:

Hanging, 31; shooting, 15; burning, 8; drowning, 2; flogging, 1; manner unknown, 8.

Offenses for which the victims met death, it was said, included jumping a labor contract, connection with a moonshine still, aiding escape of murderers, assaulting a white man, threatening to kill a white man and Election Day disturbances.

This data, it was announced, will be placed before Congress in support of the Federal Anti-Lynching bills.

The association announced a mass meeting here for Monday night to organize a campaign of opposition to the Ku Klux Klan.

"Colored people of the United States want peace," a statement said. "They know they cannot have it while bands of ignorant and brutal white men, pretending to patriotism, execute their will disguised in bed sheets and pillow cases. Plans for a nation-wide campaign against the Ku Klux Klan will be perfected at this meeting. The only weapons which will be employed are those of publicity. Those are the weapons which the Ku Klux Klan can least endure."

Lynchings last year totalled 78 and were apportioned as follows:

Alabama, 7; Arkansas, 12; Florida, 5; Georgia, 21; Louisiana, 7; Mississippi, 12; Missouri, 2; North Carolina, 4; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 4; West Virginia, 2.

The total lynchings by States since 1835, when these records were first kept, are:

Alabama, 259; Arizona, 12; Arkansas, 219; California, 33; Colorado, 25; Connecticut, 1; Delaware, 1; Florida, 184; Georgia, 427; Idaho, 8; Illinois, 25; Indiana, 31; Iowa, 10; Kansas, 37; Maryland, 23; Michigan, 5; Minnesota, 6; Mississippi, 400; Missouri, 85; Montana, 22; Nebraska, 30; Nevada, 6; New Jersey, 1; New Mexico, 16; New York, 2; North Carolina, 70; North Dakota, 3; Ohio, 20; Oklahoma, 84; Oregon, 10; Pennsylvania, 6; South Carolina, 121; South Dakowta, 15; Tennessee, 199; Texas, 304; Virginia, 76; Washington, 14; West Virginia 37; Wisconsin, 5; Wyoming, 17.

65 LYNCHED IN U. S. LAST YEAR

WILMINGTON DEL JOURNAL
JANUARY 15, 1921

Total for Past 35 Year Throughout Country is Placed at 2,843.

NATION-WIDE PLAN TO FIGHT KU KLUX

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—Sixty-five persons, including a woman and eigh white men, were lynched in the United States during 1920, according to the annual report made public by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. This was exclusive of 30 persons alleged to have been killed in election riots at Ocoee, Fla.

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The total number of lynchings by States since 1885, when these records were first kept, are:

Alabama, 259; Arizona, 12; Arkansas, 219; California, 33; Colorado, 25; Connecticut, 1; Delaware, 1; Florida, 184; Georgia, 427; Idaho, 8; Illinois, 25; Indiana, 21; Iowa 10; Kansas, 37; Maryland, 23; Michigan, 5; Minnesota, 6; Mississippi, 400; Missouri, 85; Montona, 22; Nebraska, 30; Nevada, 6; New Jersey, 1; New Mexico, 16; New York, 2; North Carolina, 70; North Dakota, 3; Ohio 20; Oklahoma, 84; Oregon, 10; Pennsylvania 6; South Carolina, 121; South Dakota, 15; Tennessee, 199; Texas, 304; Virginia, 76; Washington, 14; West Virginia, 37; Wisconsin, 5; Wyoming, 17.

This makes a grand total of 2,843 lynchings in 35 years.

ANTI-LYNCH FUND RECEIVES $5,000

BROOKLYN N Y TIMES
DECEMBER 10, 1920

Drive to Give Square Deal to Colored Opens Here.

Nearly $5,000 was raised last night at a meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in the Academy of Music, for the purpose of aiding the campaign against lynching, and to help pass the bill that lynching be a Federal offense. Senator Joseph I. France, of Maryland, received a hearty welcome from the audience which, for the greater part, was made up of colored people.

The purpose of the meeting was "to uplift the colored men and women of this country by securing to them the full enjoyment of their rights as citizens, justice in all courts and equality of opportunity everywhere." The Association plans to raise $1,000,000 in the next sixty days.

Senator Scores Lynchings.

Senator France denounced the actions of the Southern people in regard to their treatment of the colored people and urged the audience to contribute its share of the quota.

There cannot be one justice for one class of people and another for a different class," declared the Senator. "Nor can we be expected to enforce the eighteenth and nineteenth amendments to our Constitution when we know that the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments are being violated by the South.

"What we need," he went on, "is to be raised on the theory that the colored man's dollar is worth just as much as the white man's dollar, so that when a colored person wishes to travel in the south he may be able to procure as good a berth as his white brother."

James Weldon Johnson, the secretary of the association, called for donations. They readily responded and pledges came in from all parts of the house.

Among the contributors were J. H. Trowbridge, $500; Miss Nanny Forest, $100; Senator France, I10; Dr. Walter M. Beekman, president of the Brooklyn branch of the association, $10, and hundreds of five-dollar pledges.

Dr. C. M. Waller, a Brooklyn physician, opened the meeting in place of Representative Dyer, of Missouri, who introduced the House bill to make lynching a Federal offense.

He was followed by Mary E. Talbert, ex-president of the Federation of Colored Women's Clubs and the accredited delegate to the International Council of Women of Christians, 1920. Walter F. White, assistant secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., and Dr. Beekman also spoke.

Democrats Denounced.

Senator France attacked the Democratic party which formerly ruled Maryland, claiming that they had but one issue, absolute domination over the colored people.

He asserted that the Republican party would not only stand for 100 per cent. Americanism but for 1776 per cent. Americanism. He laid forth his plans for the betterment of the educational opportunities of the colored and assured the audience that there would be no more violation to the Constitution in the South.

Senator France vigorously attacked Attorney General Palmer, charging that Palmer proposed and executed the Sedition laws with the main object of harrassing and muzzling the colored papers in the South.

Lynchings - 1920.
N. A. A. C. P. Press Reports

642

65 PERSONS WERE LYNCHED IN 1920

N. Y. C. TELEGRAPH
JANUARY 9, 1921

This Is Statement of Association for Advancement of Colored People.

Sixty-five persons, including a woman and eight white men, were lynched in the United States during 1920, according to the annual report made public last night by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. This was exclusive of thirty persons alleged to have been killed in election riots at Ocoee, Fla.

Lynchings by States were reported as follows: Alabama, 6 (1 white); Arkansas, 1; California, 3 (3 whites); Florida, 13; Georgia, 8; Kansas, 1; Kentucky, 1; Minnesota, 3; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 1; Montana, 1 (1 white); North Carolina, 2; Ohio, 1; Oklahoma, 3 (1 white); South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 10 (1 white); Virginia, 1; West Virginia, 1 (1 white).

The manner of lynching was apportioned thus, the report said: Hanging, 31; shooting, 15; burning, 8; drowning, 2; flogging, 1; manner unknown, 8.

Offenses for which the victims met death, it was said, included jumping a labor contract, connection with a moonshine still, aiding escape of murderers, assaulting a white man, threatening to kill a white man and election day disturbances.

This data, it was announced, will be placed before Congress in support of the Federal anti-lynching bills.

The association announced a mass meeting here for to-morrow night to organize a campaign of opposition to the Ku Klux Klan.

"Colored people of the United States want peace," a statement said. "They know they cannot have it while bands of ignorant and brutal white men, pretending to patriotism, execute their will disguised in bed sheets and pillow cases. Plans for a nation-wide campaign against the Ku Klux Klan will be perfected at this meeting. The only weapons which will be employed are those of publicity. Those are the weapons which the Ku Klux Klan can least endure."

Lynchings last year totaled seventy-eight and were apportined as follows: Alabama, 7; Arkansas, 12; Florida, 5; Georgia, 21; Louisiana, 7; Mississippi, 12; Missouri, 2; North Carolina, 4; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 4; West Virginia, 2.

The total number of lynchings by States since 1885, when these record were first kept, are:

Alabama, 259; Arizona, 12; Arkansas, 219; California, 33; Colorado, 25; Connecticut, 1; Delaware, 1; Florida, 184; Georgia, 427; Idaho, 8; Illinois, 25; Indiana, 31; Iowa, 10; Kansas, 37; Maryland, 23; Michigan, 5; Minnesota, 6; Mississippi, 400; Missouri, 85; Montana, 22; Nebraska, 30; Nevada, 6; New Jersey, 1; New Mexico, 16; New York, 2; North Carolina, 70; North Dakota, 3; Ohio, 20; Oklahoma, 84; Oregon, 10; Pennsylvania, 6; South Carolina, 121; South Dakota, 15; Tennessee, 199; Texas, 304; Virginia, 76; Washington, 14; West Virginia, 37; Wisconsin, 5; Wyoming, 17.

This makes a grand total of 2,843 lynchings in thirty-five years.

65 LYNCHED IN U. S. LAST YEAR

N. Y. C. TELEGRAM
JANUARY 2, 1921

Victims Include One Woman and Eight White Men—Ten Killed in Texas.

Sixty-five persons, including a woman and eight white men, were lynched in the United States during 1920, according to the annual report made public last night by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. This was exclusive of thirty persons alleged to have been killed in election riots at Ocoee, Fla.

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The manner of lynching was apportioned thus, the report said:—

Hanging, 31; shooting, 15; burning, 8; drowning, 2; flogging, 1; manner unknown, 8.

LYNCH NEGRO AT SCENE OF CRIME

Citizens Avenge Brutal Slaying of Miss Jaudon.

GATHERS ADMITS GUILT

Riddled With Bullets When He Escapes From Fire.

Within a few hours after he had been captured near Stilson in Bulloch county yesterday Philip Gathers, the negro who brutally murdered Miss Anza Jaudon near Rincon ten days ago, was lynched on the spot where the body of the young woman was found.

The murder of the beautiful young woman was avenged in a manner that ought to strike terror to those who might be tempted to commit a similar crime. After his body had been mutilated, while he was alive, the negro was saturated with gasolene and burned, and while he was burning his body was literally riddled with bullets and buckshot.

The mob numbered several thousand, and was composed of men and women from Effingham, Bulloch, Chatham and Screven counties. The crime was committed in Effingham about three miles from Rincon. And it was there that the black brute paid the supreme penalty for the crime. The fact that Gathers confessed his guilt was confirmed by half a dozen Bulloch countians who were present when he was caught. They said he admitted he was the man they wanted.

The execution of the negro was witnessed by hundreds of persons, and many thousands who were in the crowd literally fought to get close enough to see the actual details. Almost every person who had a firearm, and it seemed that every one carried a gun or pistol, emptied the weapon into the man's prostrate body. He was not shot until he had been mutilated and saturated with gasolene and a match touched. The infuriated mob could hold itself in check no longer. One shot was fired from a revolver and it was the signal for a thousand shots which made mince meat of the body.

Four young women from the crowd pushed their way through the outer rim of the circle and emptied rifles into the negro. They stood by while other men cut off fingers and toes and passed them around as souvenirs.

After all of the ammunition had been used more wood was piled on the remains and gasolene poured on the pile. Later the charred remains were tied to the limb of a tree and left dangling over the road. The lower part of the body hung so low there was hardly room for automoblies to clear it.

Morning News Gets First News.

The first news of the capture was received in Savannah by the Morning News. It was telegraphed from Stilson by J. S. Kenan, the Morning News correspondent at Statesboro, who had been with the Bulloch posse almost constantly since Saturday morning when Gathers was first discovered in Bulloch.

The news spread rapidly. Chief Harley of the county police sent around the corner to the Grantham Motor Company and borrowed a new Apperson car, driven by George Waters. In this he and County Policeman O'Neal and a Morning News reporter, made a quick trip to the scene of the murder.

Mr. Kenan telegraphed that Gathers had been captured a mile and a half from Stilson and that he would be taken to the home of Miss Jaudon's mother, three miles from Rincon. This automobile went to Rincon and was directed via McCall's road to the Jaudon home. None of the captors had arrived so the party drove into the narrow road through the swamp to the scene of the murder. There they found the exact spot where the body of Miss Jaudon was found. Two other machines were already there.

Shortly afterward cars began arriving from every direction. Within an hour there were nearly 500 machines in the swamp and the crowd was rapidly swelling. An hour and ten minutes after the first car arrived on this lonely road where Miss Jaudon was murdered, the posse from Bulloch arrived with the negro.

There was such a congestion in the swamp that it was with some difficulty that the captors delivered their prisoner to the scene of his crime. His arrival was heralded with a shout, but there was really no disorder at that time. Older heads commanded the hot-bloods to be careful and not shoot.

Among those waiting were a brother and sister of the victim. The crowd was forced back and they were allowed to talk to Gathers.

The sister begged the negro to tell her what her sister's last words were, but he refused to admit or deny that he committed the crime. The brother had said he hoped a confession would be obtained before the lynchers did their work, but he said afterwards that he was absolutely certain the right man had been punished.

A pile of wood had been placed on the spot where the body was discovered a week ago yesterday. As Gathers was being dragged, pushed and shoved along men reached over the shoulders of comrades and struck the negro on the head with the butts of their guns. Others slashed him with knives. One man stabbed him several times. While he was being chained to a small tree over the wood pile he was treated to further surgical punishment. Through it all he never murmured.

A match was applied after he had been chained around the chest and legs to the sapling. The wood was wet and soggy and burned so slowly the mob became impatient and somebody called for gasolene. Up to this time not a shot had been fired and the crowd was remarkably quiet under the circumstances.

Negro Snaps Chains.

Two quarts of gasolene was drawn from an automobile. It was poured over the negro. The blaze enveloped the body and caused the crowd to fall back. With a yell the negro lunged forward and broke the chains that held him to the tree. The force with which he tore himself free carried him ten feet away. As he fell a shot was fired, and then it sounded like a hundred machine guns had cut loose.

There was a scrambling for cover, and it was remarkable that many were not shot, as men standing in a complete circle about the body were firing as fast as they could pull the trigger and reload. After all of the shooting was over it was discovered that H. J. Haterick of Oliver had been hit by a stray bullet. He was hit in the left leg about half was between the knee and ankle. Dr. Usher examined and bandaged the wound and said the bullet had glanced off the bone and come out without doing serious injury.

The original program of the searchers was to take the negro by the home so Mrs. Jaudon could see him, but this was not done as she was almost prostrated. The captors left Stilson about 9 o'clock and made the trip around by Oliver, and Springfield. No effort was made to interfere with them.

The lynching took place at 12:15 o'clock.

Just before the prisoner was delivered to the scene of the lynching it was reported that the Savannah Home Guard had been called out. This did not cause the crowd a great deal of concern as they expected to finish their task before the military could arrive. And they did.

It was nearly 12 o'clock when the Guards were called and the first of them reached Montieth in time to meet the crowds returning from the lynching.

Effingham county people were demon-

Continued on Page Nine.

incomplete

MOB RAIDS JAIL BUT FAILS TO GET NEGRO PRISONER

The con

Anniston, Ala., July 17.—A mob of about thirty men and boys stormed the county jail here this morning at 1 o'clock and made an unsuccessful attempt to lynch Lemuel Keith, negro, held here on a charge of dering W. T. Lindsey.

The mob broke into the secti the prison occupied by the ja and his family and burst open a wooden door leading to the jail proper. Apparently losing courage, the mob returned to the outside and then sought entrance into the jail through the jail doorway. The jailer refused to admit members of the mob, who voiced their displeasure by firing forty or fifty shots into the air. The mob then got into automobiles and dispersed. No ar-

incomplete

PROMINENT PARIS

SAYS MEMBERS OF MOB SHOULD BE SEVERELY PUNISHED FOR SUCH DISREGARD OF LAW AND TORMENT OF INNOCENT CITIZENS. DEFIES PUBLIC OPINION IN SCATHING PROTEST.

Paris, Texas, July 22, 1920.

The following remarkable speech was delivered by Rev. Bob Shuler of Paris after the burning of the two men accused of murder several days ago. Rev. Shuler spoke as follows:

By way of preface, may I say this personal word: It seems that my action in stating on the Court House steps on the afternoon, when the two murderers in question were brought to Paris, that Mr. Weaver, City Marshall of Valliant, Okla., and Mr. Sanford Constable, of the same town were the captors has been reported all over the city as an ffort on my part to rob Mr. Sturgeon of the credit of having made the capture. So fierce was the resentment of certain members of the mob that threats were made to burn me with the Negroes and members of the mob repeatedly suggested going after me while the Negroes were burning. The facts are these:

I stood on the Court House steps with Mr. George Turner and others while the crowd was calling for speeches from the men who captured the Negroes. Mr. Sturgeon came up the steps, was cheered and a speech demanded which he made. Scores of men were asking from every part of the orderly and seemingly satisfied crowd, "who caught them?" I had heard that Mr. Sturgeon caught them and was surprised to hear Mr. Sanford say to those about and in the presence of Mr. Turner and myself that he had caught one of them and that Mr. Weaver had captured the other, which statement he also made to other citizens. Finally some one asked me to introduce these Oklahoma officers. I did so, making no speech but merely calling the names of the officers and stating that each had captured one of the Negroes. I also introduced Mr. Stone, whom Mr. Sanford informed me had guarded the prisoners overnight.

Mr. Sanford, the officer in question, stated to me in the presence of Mr. Turner and others that the Negroes were arrested on suspicion of being two Negroes wanted by the Valliant officers for rape and that after they proved not to be the two Negroes wanted, he and Mr. Weaver began their investigation of the possibility of their being the Negroes wanted in Paris with the results that are now well known. I give this statement in justice to myself and that the people may know why I introduced these officers as the men who had captured the criminals.

I will say that since the article published in the Dinner Horn which assured the people of Paris that Mr. Sturgeon made these captures and since I am informed on all sides that such is Mr. Sturgeon's claim, I gladly apologize to him for the reference made by me to the Okalohma officers, accept his statement of the matter, and assure him that there was no thought on my part of doing him an injustice in my introduction of our Oklahoma visitors.

And now I come to deliver my soul and satisfy the demands of my own conscience by declaring publicity and openly in the very midst of this city my eternal opposition to mob law, to the action of the mob which burned two Negroes in Paris, Tuesday night and dragged their charred bodies through the streets of our city, to the contempt for law and defiance of peace and order, safety and right which ever go hand in hand with mob violence.

A crime blood-chilling and too low and vicious for human contemplation had been committed by these Negroes. Their identification was complete. They confessed and expressed their sorrow for their act. There is no doubt in any mind but that the right Negroes were punished. Moreover, all just men acknowledge that their punishment was none too severe. We every one grant that they should have paid with their lives for their crime, but I insist, and I believe I am joined by all law loving citizens of our county, that they should have paid

(Contnnued on Page 7).

Incomplete

GEORGE TRAPP SATISFIED WITH ACTION OF COURTS

George Trapp, of Buena Pa. brother of Roy Trapp, who was murdered last Wednesday night at Fullerton by Mose Gibson, today expressed himself as satisfied with the manner in which the slayer's case was handled by the courts of Orange county.

"Gibson's case was one for the courts to handle and it is a great satisfaction to myself and other members of the family to know that my brother's slayer has been handled according to law.

"We wish to thank the authorities and the people of Orange county for the interest shown in the case and for the kindness and consideration shown us during our recent bereavement," he said.

Incomplete

Lynchings. 643

N. A. A. C. P. Press Reports on

Some Figures On Lynching

1-5-1921

New York City, N. Y.—John R. Shillady, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Coolred People, 70 Fifth Avenue, New oYrk, has issued a statement making the following comment on an editorial appearing in the Little Rock, Ark., Gazette of May 7, 1920, under the caption, "Some Figures on Lynching."

"The editor of the Arkansas Gazette has been doing some figuring, or at least applying figures furnished, so the editor says, by E. C. Williams, 'head' (sic Librarian) of Howard University. The Gazette takes the figures for lynching for 1919 furnished the Washington Information Bureau of the Gazette by Dr. Williams. These figures deal with the number of lynchings in 1919 classified by States. The total is given by the Gazette as 83 Negroes lynched, whereas there were that number of lynchings of both white and Negroes, the number of Negroes being 77. These figures are identical with those furnished by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and are probably based upon its publications. As a matter of fact, since the publication of these figures by the National Association, the Association has discovered that two more Negroes had been lynched of which confirmation had not been had until within the past month.

"However, taking the 83 lynchings given by the Gazette editorial, the editor proceeds to say:

"'Seventy-four of these lynchings took place in the ten Southern States of Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee. Nine took place in Nebraska, Kansas, West Virginia, Washington, Missouri and Colorado. The Negro population of the ten Southern States, according to the census of 1910, is 7,257,013. The Negro population of the six States beyond the boundaries of the South, according to the same census, was 300,855. The percentage of the Negro population lynched in the ten Southern States last year was .00001019703. The percentage in the six States outside the South was .00001991474.

"'The ten Southern States, with twenty-four and one-eighth times as many Negroes as the six States, had only eight and two-tenths times as many lynchings, or a little more than one-third as many per 1,000 of Negro population. If these ten States had kept up with the lynching ratio of the six States the year's record of lynchings by these ten States would have been 212 instead of 74.

"'The fact that the percentage of lynchings is greater in States beyond the boundaries of the South does not in any way mitigate the shame brought to the South by lynchers in 1919. The figures, however, should move those of the long-haired men and short-haired women in the North, East and West who think they are bettering things by arousing racial bitterness in the South to undertake housecleaning at home.'

"Dismissing the editor's polite reference to long-haired men and short-haired women in the North, East and West as figures of speech, it seems peculiar, to say the least, to draw a moral as the editor of the Gazette does, on the number of lynchings per Negro population as if the Negroes were in any sense to blame for the lynching that was done by white men. The following are the figures which it seems to me the editor should have applied to the problem in order to get the correct answer:

"The white population of the ten Southern States in which lynchings occured in 1919 was 13,073,689 in 1910. The white population of the six Northern States was 9,037,776 in 1910. The number of lynchings per white population, therefore, were, for the Southern States, .566 per 100,000 of white population, and in the six Northern States the number of lynchings were .0995 per 100,000 of white population. This comparison shows that the number of lynchings per 100,000 of white population in the ten Southern States was nearly six times (5.67) greater than the nnumber of lynchings per 100,000 of white population in the six Northern States.

"This basis of comparison seems a much more scientific one than to base the comparison upon the Negro population of the sixteen respective States, as the lynchers are to be found exclusively among the white population and not at all among Negroes.

"Another comparison may be made which will take total populations, white and Negro combined. This method, while less strictly accurate in the proper apportionment of blame, if we are to apportion the blame, is less open to objection than is the method of the Arkansas Gazette editorial in charging lynchings against the Negro population. Using this method, we find that the total population, white and Negro, of the ten Southern States was 20,330,802 in 1910, and the total population, white and Negro, of the six Northern States in 1910, was 9,338,631. On the basis of total population, therefore, we find that the number of lynchings per 100,000 of total population in the ten Southern States were .363 per 100,000 of population, and in the six Northern States .0964 per 100,000 of total population. This comparison shows that there were 3.76 times more lynchings per unit of population in the ten Southern States than in the six Northern States.

"The moral is that when one begins to draw morals he had better take into account all the facts, whether they chance to fit in with his predilections or not."

SEVENTY-EIGHT MEET DEATH FROM LYNCHING.

Georgia Ranks First in Race for South's Supremacy of Mobs.

New York, Jan. 9.—Complete lynching statistics for the year 1919, made available today by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 70 Fifth avenue, showed 78 mob murders during the year, the greatest number of any year since 1915, when 96 persons were lynched.

Georgia leads the list of states with 21 lynchings; Mississippi follows with 12, and Alabama and Arkansas are third and fourth in the list with eight and seven lynchings, respectively.

Four Whites Lynched.

Of the persons lynched in 1919, four were white Americans, two were Mexicans and 72 were of our race. Shooting to death claimed 27 victims, hanging 23 and burning at stake 13. Nine of the victims were ex-soldiers of the United States army. In the list of alleged causes of lynching, murder is given in 27 cases, assault in 14 cases, shooting of a white man in 7 cases. In less than one-fifth of the lynchings of 1919 was assault upon women even alleged as a justification.

Why Victims Died.

The list of alleged causes of lynchings is as follows:

Members of Nonpartisan league, 1; insulting white women, 5; altercation with white man, 1; attempting to pull white woman from horse, 1; trouble between white and colored cotton mill workers, 1; assault on white woman, 14; murders, 1; assault on white woman, 14; murder, 27; insulting white man, 1; shooting white man, 7; attempting assault on white woman, 5; result of race riot, 1; talking of Chicago riot, 1; not turning out of road for white boy in auto, 1; leader among Negroes, 1; circulating incendiary literature, 1; misleading mob, 1; boastful remarks of killing of sheriff, 1; intimacy with white woman, 4; found under bed in white man's house, 1 expressing himself too freely of lynching of Negro, 1; causes unknown, 1 beating and robbing white man, 1.

1919 RECORD LYNCHING YEAR

78 MET DEATH FROM MOBS

The Star of Zion

Complete lynching statistics for the year 1919 made available today by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York, showed 78 mob murders during the year, the greatest number of any year since 1915 when 96 persons were lynched.

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643

N Y C POST
JANUARY 2, 1920

78 Lynchings on 1919 Record

Greatest Number Reported Since 1915

Georgia Leads List With 21 While Mississippi Is Second With 12

Complete lynching statistics for the year 1919, made public to-day by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York, showed seventy-eight lynchings during the year, the greatest number of any year since 1915, when ninety-six persons were lynched.

Georgia leads the list of States with twenty-one lynchings, Mississippi follows with twelve, and Alabama and Arkansas are third and fourth in the list with eight and seven lynchings, respectively.

Of the persons lynched in 1919 four were white Americans, two were Mexicans and seventy-two were negroes. Shooting to death claimed twenty-seven victims, hanging twenty-three and burning at stake thirteen. Nine of the victims were ex-soldiers of the United States Army.

In the list of alleged causes of lynching, murder is given in twenty-seven cases, assault in fourteen cases, shooting of a white man in seven cases. In less than one-fifth of the lynchings of 1919 was assault upon women alleged as a justification.

Short Street Car Strike in Rome.

ROME, January 2.—The strike of street car employees, begun yesterday, was limited to one day's duration, the demands of the men for increased pay to meet the high cost of living having been met by the companies. The Government in turn granted the companies the right to raise carfares one cent.

N BEDFORD MASS STANDARD
APRIL 30, 1920

THE LYNCHING TRAGEDY.

A powerful appeal to justice, righteousness, and common decency is made through the facts presented without a word of comment in a bulletin of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The facts relate to the murder by mobs, or lynching, of seventy-eight Negroes and six white persons in 1919, of whom eleven were publicly burned alive. The lynchings took place in sixteen states—by burning, shooting, hanging, beating, cutting to pieces, drowning, and in eleven cases by manner unknown. The burnings to death occurred in six states.

The fiendishness of the whole performance and the brutalizing effect upon the people of a community is portrayed typically in a photograph of a burning at Omaha in September, showing a man's frame mixed up on the ground with the dying embers of great joists and beams, while gathered about is a dense crowd with the faces in the foreground plainly caught by the camera—some absorbed in the fire before them, some conscious of the camera, but only one apparently ashamed to be there, with a hat held before his face. A young woman grins out from the very forefront.

How the mob spirit gets away with a crowd a study of the alleged causes of the lynching offers evidence. Not great and serious wrong-doing in many of the cases—membership in the Non-Partisan League, friction between mill-workers, not turning out of the road for a white boy's automobile: the shame of the lack of fellow-kindness is so evident throughout the list of the stated causes:

Murder	27
Assault on white woman	14
Attempted assault on white woman	5
Insulting white woman	5
Intimacy with white woman	2
Attempting to pull white woman from horse	1
Shooting white man	7
Assault on white man	1
Altercation with white man	1
Beating and robbing white man	1
Found under bed in white man's house	1
Not turning out of road for white boy in auto	1
Misleading mob	1
Insulting white man	1
Boastful remarks re killing of sheriff	1
Result of race riot	1
Talking of Chicago riot	1
Expressing himself too freely re lynching of Negro	1
Leader among Negroes	1
Circulating incendiary literature	1
Member of Non-Partisan League	1
Trouble between white and colored cotton mill workers	1
Abetting riot	4
Causes unknown	4
Total	84

This is the record by states:

Alabama	(1 white)	8
Arkansas		10
Colorado	(Mexicans)	2
Florida		5
Georgia		22
Kansas	(white)	1
Louisiana		8
Mississippi		12
Missouri	(1 white)	2
Nebraska		1
North Carolina		4
South Carolina		2
Tennessee		1
Texas		3
Washington	(white)	1
West Virginia		2
Total		84

How passion and prejudice have worked, and how the departments of justice of the states have failed to prove adequate, in fact or in spirit, the list of thirty-four persons taken from officers and jails and lynched is proof. Georgia was the worst offender at this point, with five cases; Florida came next, with four; there were three cases in Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas; two each in Arkansas, Colorado, Missouri, North Carolina, and West Virginia, and one each in Nebraska, Tennessee, and Washington.

The need of training of the civic conscience is made apparent in the headline reproduced from the Jackson, Mississippi, Daily News:

"John Hartfield will be lynched by Ellisville mob at 5 o'clock this afternoon —Governor Bilbo says he is powerless to prevent it—Thousands of people are flocking into Ellisville to attend the event—Sheriff and authorities are powerless to prevent it."

An item in the news article read:

"A committee of Ellisville citizens has been appointed to make the necessary arrangement for the event, and the mob is pledged to act in conformity with the arrangements."

They were no mob. They were premeditated and prearranged murderers. It was a deliberate orgy of crime. No wonder the N. A. A. C. P. entitles its bulletin, "An Appeal to the Consoience of the Civilized World." No wonder the prefatory note says that it is hoped the facts presented will appeal to persons "to whom civilization is something more than a name."

This record of 2522 Negroes, of whom 50 were women, and 702 white persons lynched in the past thirty years is a call for the concerted and combined educative influence of all right minded persons, north and south, to the doing away of the prejudice, the animosity, the selfishness and the evil that beget this human hostility so tragically expressed.

78 Meet Death From Lynching

The Chicago

Georgia Ranks First in Race For South's Supremacy of Mobs

1-10-20.

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Four Whites Lynched

Of the persons lynched in 1919, four were white Americans, two were Mexicans and 72 were of our Race. Shooting to death claimed 27 victims, hanging 23 and burning at stake 13. Nine of the victims were ex-soldiers of the United States army. In the list of alleged causes of lynching, murder is given in 27 cases, assault in 14 cases, shooting of a white man in 7 cases. In less than one-fifth of the lynchings of 1919 was assault upon women even alleged as a justification.

Why Victims Died

The list of alleged causes of lynchings is as follows:

Members of Nonpartisan league, 1; insulting white women, 5; altercation with white man, 1; attempting to pull white woman from horse, 1; trouble between white and Colored cotton mill workers, 1; assault on white woman, 14; murder, 27; insulting white man, 1; shooting white man, 7; attempted assault on white woman, 5; result of race riot, 1; talking of Chicago riot, 1; not turning out of road for white boy in auto, 1; leader among Negroes, 1; circulating incendiary literature, 1; misleading mob, 1; boastful remarks re killing of sheriff, 1; intimacy with white woman, 4; found under bed in white man's house, 1; expressing himself too freely re lynching of Negro, 1; causes unknown, 1; beating and robbing white man, 1.

NINE COLORED EX-SOLDIERS LYNCHED IN 1919

The 1-2-20 Freeman

Special to The Freeman.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 70 Fifth avenue, New York, today published a statement showing that nine colored ex-soldiers had been lynched in the United States during 1919. Of the nine, two were burned to death, two were hanged, four were shot and one was beaten.

One of the colored soldiers was shot to death because he did not turn out of the road soon enough for passing white men. The list follows:

Colored Soldiers Lynched During 1919.

March 14—Castlebury, Fla.: Bud Johnson, burned to death. Said to have confessed to attack on white woman.

April 9—Pickens, Miss.: ———, admitted he had hired a woman to write an insulting note to a white woman.

May 21—Eldorado, Ark.: Frank Livingston, charged with killing his employer and the latter's wife. Burned to death.

July 15—Louise, Miss.: Robert Truett, lynched for having made indecent proposals to a white woman. Hanged.

August —Fayette County, Ga.: Charles Kelly, shot to death by white man because he did not turn out of the road soon enough.

August 14—Pope City, Ga.: Jim Grant, alleged to have shot a white man and his son. Hanged.

September 29—Montgomery, Ala.: Robert Croskey, charged with having assaulted a white woman. Shot.

September 3—Star City, Ark.: Flinton Briggs, accused of having insulted white woman. Shot.

December 21—Smithville, Ga.: Chas. West, accused of murder of white man. Shot.

63 PERSONS ARE LYNCHED IN U. S. IN TEN MONTHS

NEW YORK CITY CALL
NOVEMBER 12, 1919

59 of 61 Americans Done to Death Are Negroes, of Whom 11 Are Burned at Stake.

Georgia Leads States With 17 Murders by Mobs—1 Negro Killed for Being Race Leader.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People made public yesterday a statement showing that 63 persons were murdered by mobs in the United States in the first 10 months of 1919. Of the victims 61 were American citizens and two were Mexicans. Fifty-nine of the Americans done to death were Negroes, of whom 11 were burned at stake.

"Among the causes for lynching were 'circulating incendiary literature' and 'talking of Chicago riot,'" says the statement. "Four Negroes were lynched for 'intimacy' with white women, one for not turning out of the road for a white boy in an automobile, one for an altercation with a white man and one for being a leader of his race.

"Georgia led the states with 17 lynchings, Mississippi followed with 10, Alabama and Louisina dividing the honors of third place with eight lynchings each. The tabulations follow:

LYNCHINGS IN UNITED STATES IN THE FIRST MONTHS OF 1919. BY STATES.

Alabama	(1 white)	8
Arkansas		5
Colorado	(Mexicans)	2
Florida		4
Georgia		17
Louisiana		8
Mississippi		10
Missouri	(white)	1
Nebraska	(white)	1
North Carolina		2
South Carolina		1
Tennessee		
Texas		—
Total		63

The manner of lynching was as follows:

Burned	11
Shot to death	20
Hanged	19
Beaten to death	2
Cut to pieces	1
Drowned	1
Manner unknown	9
Total	63

The Alleged causes of these hangings follow:

Insulting white women, 5.
Altercation with white man, 1.
Attempting to pull white woman from horse, 1.
Trouble between white and colored cotton mill workers, 1.
Assault on white women, 12.
Murder, 18.
Insulting white man, 1.
Shooting white man, 6.
Attempting assault on white women, 4.
Result of race riot, 1.
Talking of Chicago riot, 1.
Not turning out of road for white boy in auto, 1.
Leader among Negroes, 1.
Circulating incendiary literature, 1.
Misleading mob, 1.
Boastful remarks re killing of sheriff, 1.
Intimacw with white women, 4.
Found under bed in white man's house, 1.
Expressing himself too freely re lynching of Negro, 1.
Causes unknown, 1
Total of 63.

NEW YORK CITY TRIBUNE
NOVEMBER 10, 1919

59 Negroes Among 63 Lynched in 10 Months

Georgia Mobs Put 17 to Death, Mississippi 10 and Alabama 8

A summary on lynchings in the United States in the first ten months of 1919 was issued yesterday by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. This shows that sixty-three persons were summarily executed by mobs during that period, fifty-nine of the victims being negroes, of whom eleven were burned to death. Of the remaining four, two were Mexicans.

Reporting on causes alleged for the lynchings, the association says eighteen were for murder, twelve for assaults on white women, four for attempted assault, five for insulting white women, and six for shooting at white men. That mobs act on flimsy pretexts is indicated by the statement that one negro was put to death for failing to give right of way to a white boy driving a motor car; another for insulting a white man, and a third for being found under a white man's bed. Talking of the Chicago race riots was fatal for still another negro, while lynchings followed in two cases where negroes expressed themselves too freely regarding a previous lynching and the killing of a sheriff.

Twenty of the mob victims were shot to death, nineteen hanged, two beaten to death and one was drowned. Georgia led the list of lynching states with seventeen, Mississippi had ten and Alabama and Louisiana tied for third with eight each.

Lynchings - 1920 630

Near Lynchings in which the Law did not Intergere.

630

SHERIFF ELUDES MOB AND GETS NEGRO TO PEN

The Constitution

McAlester, Okla., March 2.—"Cap" Davis, negro, convicted and sentenced, yesterday at Chandler, to forty-five years in the penitentiary here for attempting to attack a young white woman near Stroud, who was sought last night by a mob while being brought to McAlester, was delivered to the prison warden late today.

Sheriff H. L. Brown, who left Chandler last night with Davis, eluded the mob by going to Wewoka by automobile and then leaving in another car. He camped most of the night just outside the town and was met early today by Sheriff Frank Gralls, of Seminole county who took charge of the prisoner and brought him by automobile and rail on a circuitous route to McAlester.

The mob, which formed at Chandler last night, was estimated to number 150 persons, and was orderly. Failing to find Sheriff Brown and Davis at Shawnee, part of the mob went to Wewoka and the remainder started toward Chandler with W. B. Miller, a negro convicted of forgery, whom it had seized from a deputy who had accompanied the sheriff and Davis part of the way. Miller was returned to Chandler and placed in jail there today.

LYNCHING AND NEAR-RIOT AVERTED IN OKLAHOMA

The Twice a week Herald 3-5-1920

Negroes Form Counter Attack Against Mob

Shawnee, Okla., March 2.—Shawnee was quiet today again after night of near-riot and attempted lynching.

A mob from Chandler came here to lych "Chap" Davis, a Negro, sentenced to 45 years in the penetentiary for an attack on Miss Willie Harvey a school teacher. Davis was taken by county officials to McAllister before the mob arrived.

Arrest of six Negroes, alleged to have inspired a counter-attack to protect Davis, prevented an outbreak officials claimed.

Mob Hunts Mob That Seized Man in Jail

The Oklahoman

Shawnee, Okla., March 2.—A mob estimated at 150 men came here Monday night in search of "Cap" Davis, accused of having attacked a school teacher near Stroud, and after searching the city and county jail took another man from the prison. Part of the mob started for Chandler with him, while forty members of the gang hurried to Wewoka to intercept officers who were headed for McAlester with Davis.

A telephone message from Chandler received here stated that two cars had been stolen by "Colored men" who, armed with rifles and shotguns, had started in the direction of Shawnee to meet the white mob en route to Chandler with the man taken from the jail here. When the white mob learned of this they dispersed and Davis was safely landed in prison.

CHICAGO ILL NEWS
MARCH 2, 1920

OKLAHOMA LYNCHING AVOIDED

Sheriff Takes Negro Under 45 Year Sentence to Prison.

[*By The Associated Press.*]

Wewoka, Okla., March 2. — Eluding what appeared to be a lynching party Sheriff H. L. Brown of Chandler, Okla., and his prisoner, "Cap" Davis, a negro yesterday sentenced to forty-five years in the state penitentiary for an alleged attack on a Chandler school teacher, are to-day headed for McAlester and excitement has entirely subsided.

MINNEAPOLIS M EVE TRIBUNE
MARCH 2, 1920

Shawnee Quiet After Near Attempt at Lynching Negro

Shawnee, Okla., March 2.—Shawnee was quiet again today after a night of near riots and an attempted lynching.

A mob at Chandler came here intent upon lynch Chap Davis, colored, sentenced to 45 years in the penitentiary for an attack on Miss Willie Harvey, school teacher. Davis was taken by county officials to McAllister before the mob arrived.

Arrest of six negroes alleged to have inspired a counter attack by negroes to protect Davis prevented an outbreak, officials claimed.

Lynchings – 1920
Prevented

645

Jan. – June,

THE LOCKET CASE AND ITS LESSONS.

The Louisville Post

On Thursday last at the Eddyville prison two thousand volts of electricity put a period to the earthly existence of Will Lockett and closed the chapter on one of the most mysterious criminal careers in the annals of Kentucky jurisprudence. The confession of other murders may have been true or they may have been born of a curious desire to occupy in the minds of men the bad eminence of an arch murderer. On the other hand these "Confessions" may have been "Cooked" up merely to make good reading for the newspapers as it is the policy of the daily papers in this section to publish any story to the discredit of a Negro whether true or false so long as it makes good reading and a bad impression.

Will Lockett was a product of his environment. Born and reared in a state where lawlessness was rampant, where mobs intimidated judges and juries, where justice was a mockery, where trials were farces and where the laws were trampled upon with impunity. Having no rights himself that anyone was bound to respect, he soon reached that malevolent stage of human depravity wherein he lost all regard for the rights of others. He saw proscription on every hand, segregation everywhere, Jim Crowism treating man like the beast and be in turn began to feel malice against all mankind—against the white race, for thus brutalizing the Negro and against the black race for its submissiveness to brutality. So long as the Negro is treated as he has been treated will there be Will Locketts. Society may exact the forfeiture of a life but it can never thereby preserve the mighty fabric of civilization until it goes down to the root of the evil and modify its attitude of brutality and barbarity toward the Negro to the end that by treating him as a man, he will feel the duties and responsibilities incident to that estate. The only good the South ever did for the Negro was by its conduct towards him to take from him all fear of hell.

Imagine a Negro raised in Georgia, Mississippi or Texas, who should unfortunately, like Dives open up his eyes in torment, would he not from what he had been used to in those states, feel perfectly at home? The South has always claimed the right to settle the Negro problem. Now, how far have they gone in the way of a righteous solution?

They have treated the Negro as a brute—they have made him a brute and then published it to the world as a proof of this inferiority. Most enlightened states have compulsory education, but our Southern states have compulsory ignorance.

Here in this city, the metropolis of the state, the education of the black man's child is a veritable sham—then what must it be in the backwoods?

Society in this section is so organized as to rob the Negro of every heritage that should come to a human being. He is robbed by a humbug education The loan sharks are allowed to plunder him, the installment sharks overreach him, the courts always decide against him, the roalroads are allowed to rifle him and the white man's Christianity spurns him. These things produce Will Locketts. We never find any Will Locketts in the North, unless they are emigrants. In that fact is the lesson of this case that unless you reform your methods of brutal treatment of the Negro you will produce millions of Locketts that will strangle civilization.

RACE MEN NOW ON TRIAL ARE GUARDED BY MALITIA IN TENN.

The Times Plain Dealer

Change of Venue Has Been Refused, Judge Guarantees Protection in His Court Will Use Every Precaution

5-8-20

By National Negro Press Association.

Savannah, Tenn., April 30.—With the court house guarded by Memphis and Jackson troops, Ernest, William and Chester Graham, Negroes, went to trial today for the murder of Harry Allen, merchant of Hooker's Bend, who was slain in his store on the night of April 21.

Although hundreds of natives of the territory in which the crime occurred flooded the byways of Savannah there was no external indication of the intense feeling counsel for the defense pictured.

When court adjourned late this afternoon seven jurors had been obtained and the special venire of 75 men had been exhausted. A new panel was ordered and the trial will proceed tomorrow.

The court appointed Attorney John A. Shelton and A. M. Patterson to defend Ernest and Will Graham and Attorney Perry M. Harbert to look after the interests of Chester Graham who is said to have confessed that he killed Allen with a hammer that he might rob him.

Motion for change of venue was made and lost, Judge Barham holding with the attorney general that the Negroes could secure a fair and impartial trial in Hardin County. Witnesses failed to sway the court.

Sheriff A. L. Story declared that the Negroes were carried to Jackson because the Savannah jail was unsafe and insecure and two or three prisoners had escaped within the last 12 months. The guard was requested, he said, merely as a matter of precaution.

After declaring that he would not consider permitting the Negroes to go to trial in Hardin County unless he were certain that they would be given an unbiased hearing, Judge Barham declared: "The guard is here to uphold the dignity of the law and the court. The law and constitution must be upheld at all costs, for respect for these is the foundation of the republic."

After losing the motion for a venue change, Mr. Shelton, who with Mr. Patterson was appointed to represent Ernest and Will Graham moved for a severance, contending that the testimony of Chester Graham was hurtful to the interests of his clients and as his partner, Mr. Harbert, was representing Chester Graham there would be a conflict of interest. Judge Barham disallowed the motion, whereupon Mr. Shelton announced his retirement from the case and Attorney Patterson took up the cause of the two Negroes. After Mr. Patterson had left the courtroom Judge Barham issued an order that he appear in court tomorrow.

The jurors who have been selected are all farmers. They are N. B. Littlefield, K. C. Austin, A. H. Gillam, W. H. Pollard, C. B. Brandon, James Milligan and Jeff Dunson.

The two other Negroes held in connection with the murder will be tried later.

MOB OF 300 SEEK NEGRO KIDNAPPER

Courier 4-18-20

(Associated Press)

DANVILLE, KY., April 17.—A mob of 300 men, which formed here this afternoon after it became known that Lucien Jenkins, negro, had been arrested and was being questioned regarding the kidnapping of seven year old Willie Trimble early last night, still surrounded the Boyle county court house at 11 o'clock tonight. All doors are guarded and it is impossible to enter or leave the building.

MOB SURROUNDS THE KENTUCKY STATE PEN

Montgomery Advertiser

(Associated Press)

FRANKFORT, KY., Feb. 4—At 11 o'clock tonight a mob of several hundred men had surrounded the state prison, where Will Lockett, negro, charged with the murder of Geneva Hardman, school girl, is confined. Governor Morrow has assumed charge of the situation personally.

CAUTION OF SLAYER BRINGS ON ARREST

MOBILE AYA REGISTER

JUNE 8, 1920

Aged ... b of Negroes by Deputy Sheriffs.

Extreme caution in disposing of his victim's body proved the undoing of Dick Davis, a negro living on the Grand Bay Road near Dawes, and brought to light what deputy sheriffs declared one of the most atrocious murders they have ever investigated

Davis, saved from a mob which demanded his life, by the timely arrival of deputies Monday night, confessed the murder of Lucinda Davis, a negro woman, and was brought to the city and placed in jail.

Davis, who is 60 years old, according to his statement, went to the home of the woman Monday night a week ago and forced her to come to his home, where he killed her with a club. He then buried her in his back yard, but, fearing that the body might be found, dug it up last Wednesday and buried it again in his stable.

The body was dug up by Deputies Blackman, Burch and Farmer, Monday night. They said that the body had been thrown into the hole head first and after the hole was filled a fire was built over it to conceal it.

Coroner Hale will go to the scene Tuesday morning.

CONDEMNED NEGRO IS SENT TO FRANKFORT

Montgomery Advertiser

William Lockett Spirited Away From Lexington; Military Adopts Extra Precautions

(Associated Press.)

LEXINGTON, KY., Feb. 11.—William Lockett, convicted murderer of 10-year-old Geneva Hardman, who is to pay the death penalty for his crime March 11, was removed from Lexington at 9 o'clock last night on a special train bound for Eddyville, where he will be placed in a death cell of the State Penitentiary, according to Brigadier General Francis Marshall, in command of Federal troops here.

Removal of Lockett from the court house to the train was accomplished without incident. He was marched in the center of a group of picked soldiers to the station and accompanied out of the city by more than 400 troops.

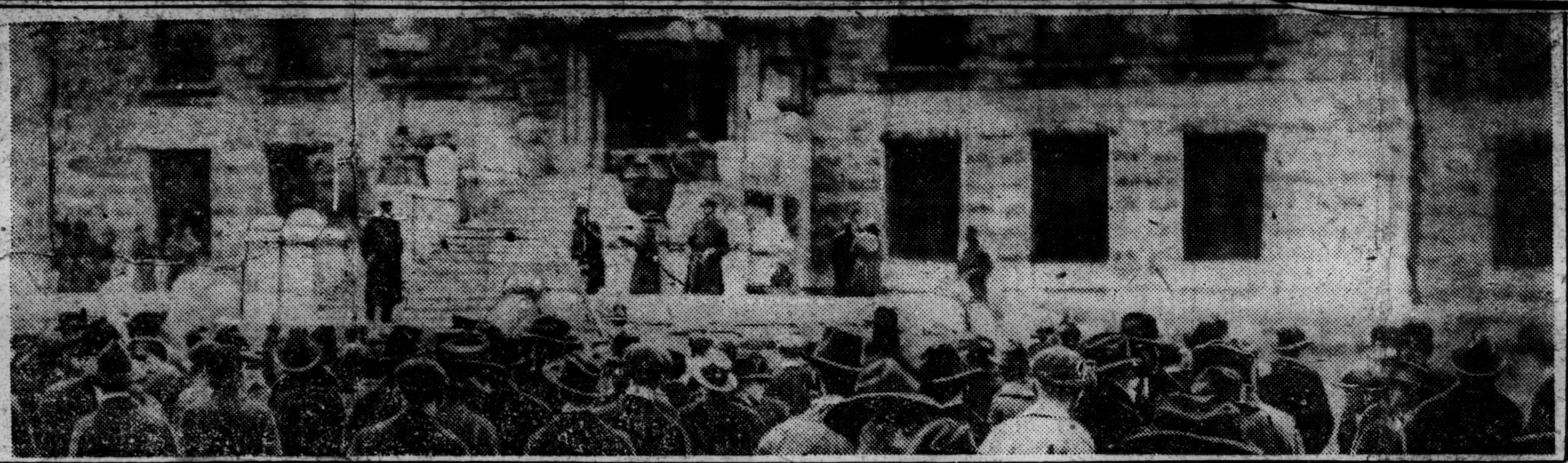
The greatest secrecy was maintained by military officials. A half hour before removal of the negro all telegraph and telephone companies were ordered not to allow messages of any character to leave the city until after midnight. But few citizens were on the ... when the removal took place and attempted no demonstration.

Angry Mob ...

The ...

Auburn, Ala., ... Ossie Gibson, the store here and ... stock called up operator and ma... were taken from ... urday and severely ... of young white men ... possession of their ... ried them to Opelik ... violence. Later the ... burned.

MACHINE-GUNS AND ARMED GUARDS HOLD MOB AT BAY IN KENTUCKY



N. Y. C. ILLUSTRATED NEWS
FEBRUARY 12, 1920

STATE CAPITOL BUILDING AT LEXINGTON, KY., PROTECTED BY MILITIAMEN.

DERAILED ENGINE CRASHES INTO BUILDING.—A New York Central engine, running "light," jumped an elevated track at the foot of Maiden lane in Albany, N. Y., and tore through the wall of a building, carrying the engineer and fireman with it and pinning them inside the cab for several hours, seriously injuring both. The ruins, which are shown above, caught fire after the accident. (By Int'l.)

MACHINE GUN IN PLACE ON CAPITOL STEPS.

MARTIAL LAW has been proclaimed in Lexington, Ky., as a result of an attempt by an infuriated mob to lynch Will Lockett, a negro, on trial for the murder of Geneva Hardman, a 10-year-old white school girl. In a pitched battle between the mob and state troops six of the former were killed and eighteen wounded. The negro was sentenced to death five minutes after the battle. It is rumored that 1,500 armed men from the mountain districts near Lexington are marching on the town with the intention of lynching Lockett. (By Int'l.)

Lynchings-1920 653 Jan.- June.

Prevented.

SATURDAY NIGHT'S TEMPEST

The Montgomery Advertiser 6-26-1920

Birmingham came close to being placed in the list of cities disgraced by mob vilonce Saturday night, June 19th. Fully 5,000 men swarmed around the city jail in an effort to take Ephrian Hardy, Negro, from officers of the law and lynch him, and what for? Here is what Hardy said took place:

"I was coming across the railroad tracks on Twentieth street. At the L. & N. station a train blocked the street. After a littl bit it backed out, and I came across. There was lots of folk on both sides of the train. After I came on across there was white lady with a bundle under her arm. I brushed up agains the paper on the bundle. I did not mean too. I am going t tell the truth, if I die the next minute. I raised my hat and said 'Excuse me.' She just bowed her head and went right on. came on down town. Just at that time a white fellow called me He said, 'Boy, come here!' I went up to him to see what he wanted. He said, 'Negro, don't you know this is Alabama? That was a white lady you brushed up against.' I told him, 'White folks, I tipped my hat and said, 'Excuse me, Miss.' She said 'That is alright,' and kept on walking. Then I walked on down the street from him. Then he and two more fellows came behind me and said, 'Negro, wait there!' I halted and looked around; that was on Twentieth street about a block down this side of the L. & N. station. He said, 'Come on and go back with me.' I told him that I was not going anywhere—if he was an officer I would go. I walked on off and was going on. That time he shot me in the back. When he shot me I fell. In a minute I was all covered with white folks. I never pulled out a knife and I did not cut that man. I never raised my hand to cut anybody. I pulled up against an automobile. They grabbed me again and somebody said, 'Put him down; let's kill him!' About that time the law got me and said, 'No, you let him alone. I have got him.' Then they carried me down to jail and brought me up here."

Immediately after the shooting, without waiting to see what the trouble was, a large crowd began to close in on Hardy, cursing, kicking and dragging him about. After the officers beat the mob back and had landed Hardy in the city jail the mob made a charge to the city jail bent on taking Hardy therefrom. But for the brave and manly work of the police department and the sheriff's force, Hardy would very likely have been lynched and the good people of Birmingham, both white and black, disgraced beyond measure.

No doubt any number of the crowd were not in harmony with what was going on, but merely looking on the excitement and seeing what was going to take place, but it seemed that a majority represented that Negro-hating, blood-thirsty Saturday night, mean element who value their hatred for Negroes above everything else; and who disgrace the South in too many instances. We don't believe that 10 per cent of those present actually knew what had happened. The fact that a Negro was being chased was sufficient. All of this excitement was caused by sheer folly backed up by deep-seated prejudice of a certain class of whites against Negroes.

Hardy had committed no crime. The fact that he brushed against a lady, apolegized, which apology was accepted, should have closed the incident, and it was closed so far as the party gainst whom Hardy accidentally brushed was concerned.

Investigations made by the sheriff, officials, police department, daily papers and this publication up to this writing failed to disclose evidences of any description that contradicts Hardy's statement.

Birmingham and Jefferson county have the reputation of being headed by high-class, fair-minded officials who believe in law and order and who would not tolerate any dereliction in the **matter of protecting a prisoner.** The conduct of the officials Saturday night, with one exception, proved that this district is well deserving of that reputation. The officers who kept cool heads in handling the mob deserve the commendation of all law-abiding citizens. Their action in all probability saved many lives. The occurrence of Saturday night is to be regretted. It could have been worse.

No where in thte world lives a more law-abiding and patriotic people than the Negroes of this district; tthey have helped to make Birmingham what it is; they have joined hands with the best element of white people of this district in every uplift movement that has been launched. While they lay no blame at the doors of this class of white people for the occurence Saturday night, they are watching with grave concern the prosecution of the leaders of that mob. Punishment is the only thing that will deter men from committing crime. Unless an example is made of these leaders and they are given the limit of the law, it will be equivalent to encouraging mob violence.

Several of the alleged leaders of this mob have been placed behind the bars, which shows that the city and county officials are going to the bottom of this matter—placing the blame where it belongs and punishing the guilty parties.

Never in the history of Birmingham has the better element of white people, the people who really bring things to past, had such an opportunity to show where they stand on the question of mob violence.

KENTUCKY MOB TRIES TO LYNCH COLORED BOY

Negro Herald

No Attempt Made to Injure White Boy Accused of Kidnapping.

4-24-20

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 18.—An attempt was made to lynch Lucien Jenkins, a colored boy, arrested with Keith Phillips, a white boy, at Danville, Ky., on suspicion of being implicated in kidnapping Willie Trimble, a seven-year-old white boy.

The Trimble boy says a white boy and a colored boy kidnapped him, dragged him to a field and then the white boy struck him several blows on the head with a hammer. The colored boy begged the white boy not to hit him, he said. He stated further that he did not know either of his alleged kidnappers.

Jenkins, the first colored youth the police could get their hands on, was arrested on mere suspicion. He stoutly maintains his innocence and emphatically denies being implicated in any part of the affair. While in the custody of police officers en route to the Lexington jail a mob tried to wrest him from their custody and lynch him, but was foiled in the attempt.

Later Keith Phillips, the white boy, was arrested. The police say he tells a disjointed story, but denies any part in the attack. The mob made no attempt to lynch the white boy. He was allowed to be arrested in utter complacency, the mob's target being Jenkins, the colored boy.

Reports from the Danville hospital, where the Trimble boy was taken, states that he is doing well.

The mob remained on the streets nearly all of last night waiting for a chance to give the Jenkins boy a sample of the white man's "Democracy in Kentucky."

MAN BROUGHT TO ATLANTA TO AVOID MOB VIOLENCE.

The Gainesville Eagle 6-3-1920

Atlanta, Ga., May 31st.

Public feeling against Verner Vincent, 38, of Chattsworth, Murray County, for the killing of Smith Chadwell, a garage owner, was such that Sheriff B. H. Wilbanks brought him to Atlanta Saturday night to avoid mob violence. Vincent is said to have shot Chadwell Saturday morning as a result of a long standing grievance. According to reports, Vincent drank some whiskey in the presence of Chadwell's wife, and Chadwell remonstrated. An argument ensuer, which was thought to have been settled, until Saturday morning, Vincent entered Chadwell's garage and shot him to death with a pistol.

WOULD-BE LYNCHERS SCATTERED BY POLICE

Indianapolis, Ind., April 22.—Indianapolis was quiet today, following riotous scenes last night, the police dispersed a mob of more than 2,000 persons bent upon lynching William Ray, negro, who is alleged to have confessed to the murder of Martha Huff, a young white girl. One person was shot in an exchange of shots in the vicinity of the Marion county jail, where Ray is confined, and the police made fifteen arrests. 4-24-20

Chief of Police Kinney held the entire police force of the city in readiness today in anticipation of possible further demonstrations.

Leon Harris, negro, 19 years old, was shot in the neck and in the left leg while running from a crowd of men through the business district of the city. He was taken the city hospital and his condition is not believed to be serious. John J. Gray, 37, giving his home as Louisville, Ky., was arrested on charges of carrying concealed weapons and shooting within the city limits. Ten shots were fired by the mob. Fifteen men were arrested on charges of disorderly conduct and inciting to riot. All except one of the latter, a man who gave his name as Ennis Wayne and his home as Detroit, Mich., live in Indianapolis. The last of the mob dispersed about midnight.

Ray entered a plea of guilty when arraigned in city court yesterday. He was held to the grand jury without bond on a charge of murder. The grand jury will be called to consider the case today.

TRYING TO DISGRACE BIRMINGHAM

The Birmingham Reporter 6-19-28

Saturday night, for three or four hours, Birmingham was stirred to fever heat in the down-town section by a reported mob of five thousand men seeking the life of a Negro who accidentally touched or brushed against a package in the hands of a white woman. The Negro was mobbed, and but for the thoughtful management of the police aand sheriff's office he would very likely have been lynched. Quite enough has been said respecting this episode and attempted disgrace of Birmingham, and these expressions are made, not to emphasize or exploit the wrongs done by the mob, because it is the expression of the entire district backed up by the sheriff's office and the police force and we dare say by every decent white and colored citizen, that it is the nearest approach to the disgrace of our city of any effort yet made.

Birmingham has been an example all along of sensible and profitable race relations; it is not a section for riots, lynchings and kindred practices so pronounced now in almost every section of America, North and South, East and West. Birmingham has a record to defend; it must maintain that record. Some of the best people in the world live in Birmingham, white and black. This outrage was brought on by thoughtless members of the white race. The colored man acted as any other unprotected human-being would have acted; his chivalrous manners, his Southern training and his obedience to authority are to be complimented, and had he passed on without an apology for the accidental touch there might not have been any trouble, and had those who began the trouble been more kindly disposed for human liberty, law and order and human decency, they would have praised the Negro instead of abusing him. The main question in the proposition is: Who shot that Negro in the back? and out of the mutlitude of five or more thousand people, who is it concealing the one who committed the crime? And why did the mob visit hotels and interfere with innocent Negro boys, unprotected, asking for their lives? Had it not been for this incident in the case it might have been considered an act of passion brought on by unguarded utterances and dropped at that. But when the mob visited the hotels in its own act offers a motive and diverts its action from avenging a wrong done a white woman to assault upon innocent colored boys working in hotels, regularly employed as servants of the several places. It smacks of an organized effort to discourage the Negro, make him leave his job and force concerns to employ white men where they now use colored men, and it is being discussed that this propaganda was brought on by the I. W. W. forces and a stripe of organized labor. In fact, the riots of this country are almost always traceable to such characters and organizattions.

One of the officers of The Birmingham News, a Southern publication of force and power and recognized by the people of all races, made an investigation of the affair and its editorial of June 21st is an expression of truth which exposes utterances made by men that are capable of inflaming the most decent and sober citizen to passion and mob violence. We are publishing the editorial of The Birmingham News, not particularly for our readers in Birmingham and Jefferson county, nor in Alabama, but for the several hundred readers of this publication in the North, East and West who do not believe that a Southern publication, in the face of a mob estimated at five thousand, would follow in twenty-four hours with such utterances as are here made. The editorial is the last word on the mob situation. The editor of The News and the management as well are to be congratulated for their frank, manly and statesmanlike exposure of this one disgraceful act on our city, our state and our country.

There will hardly be a lynching in Birmingham, because the relation of the races is too cordial, and for the further reason we are against such practices and both races understand it. A lynching in Birmingham would be too expensive—it would set the wheels of progress back for twenty-five years. Here is the editorial published in The News of June 21st:

"A FINE ILLUSTRATION OF MOB FOLLY AND LACK OF THOUGHT

"Last Saturday night a Negro man, making his way along a crowded street, brushed against a white woman, or against a package carried by her. There seems no controversy about the man turning and saying, "Excuse me, lady," and, according to the Negro, the woman nodded her head in acceptance of the apology.

"This was the starting point of the trouble. Some officious individual proceeded to abuse the Negro man for an inadvertence, apologized for, it seems, to the best of the offender's ability, and to use violence against the Negro who sought then to defend himself.

"Hotheads precipitated themselves into the affair without waiting to get the facts and the savagery of the mob flashed like powder. Men began yelling 'Kill him!' and endeavoring to do so. Hundreds of others joined in—then thousands. The Negro was shot, beaten, trampled. Officers took charge of him and were trying to get him to the jail, and were menaced every step of the way. Five thousand men surged in and around Nineteenth Street and Third and Fourth Avenues, needing but a leader to precipitate a bloody orgy of violence. The mob was driven from the jail entrance by the use of fire hose, yet it milled around in sullen determination, long after the prisoner had been removed to a safer prison.

"The wildest stories were in circulation, and the number of lying irresponsibles circulating them were beyond belief. These stories were the cause of the mob continuing to gather and hang around. The writer of these lines went to investigate the situation and was told by three different men three different tales, and each declared himself an eye witness. One said the Negro had shoved a white woman off the sidewalk into the gutter and then blacked her eye when she remonstrated and shot her escort when he sought to defend her. Another said the Negro had grabbed her pocketbook and, when she resisted, shot her, and when cornered had seriously cut seven men trying to capture him. Another said that without excuse or provocation the Negro began shooting in the crowd, had killed two white women and cut several men before subdued. Each of these prize liars asserted his sensational tale to be the truth of his own knowledge.

"With repetitions these statements were embroidered with further lurid trimmings as the fancy of the relator dictated.

"And the truth was so far from all of these misstatements! So trivial was the cause which came near to precipitating trouble which would have been a stain upon our city; which would have caused bloodshed and destruction of property and ill feeling between the races, with possibly serious clashes!

"Many of those in the crowd were irresponsible boys and young men. They were the noisiest and loudest in their assertions of willingness to attempt to storm the jail.

"Gradually cooler heads prevailed, disseminated the truth of the affair and the mob began finally to disintegrate; but until that time the situation was critical indeed.

"It all goes to show how dangerous it is to form hasty conclusions and go off half-cocked on any proposition; and how the good citizen, by keeping calm and trying to ascertain the facts first, can act as a balance-wheel of sanity in times of sudden excitement."

Had The News wanted to, and if it had not been the big institution of constructive thought and proper leadership that it is, it could have Saturday night or Sunday morning thrown this town into a frenzy by believing the lies that were told, and basing its judgment on the opinions of the three white witnesses who talked with the writer of this editorial, and, as it is shown here, so it is in many other cases where Negroes meet their death at the hands of mobs who are most of the time fired by lies of an over-passionate member.

NOT THE SOIL FOR MOB LAW.

The Birmingham

It is to be sincerely hoped that the Negro victim of the Saturday night mob will recover. In that event this city's record of not having, or permitting, lynchings will not have been broken.

This much to the city's credit: After the law got hold of the Negro the mob sought him vainly. In Duluth sixty policemen armed with guns in a brick barrack gave way to a mob equipped only with a fire hose and allowed them to lynch three Negros.

The last Birmingham mob prior to that of Saturday night dates back to 1888. It retreated with a dozen dead, but the stone jail yielded not.

The Knoxville jail did not surrender this spring. Several members of that mob perished that law might prevail.

There was no excuse for the Saturday night mob at any time, and there was certainly no excuse for that unseemly demonstration at the city jail and in front of the hotels.

It is the pride of the Southern man, who styles himself a gentleman, that, while he draws the color line firmly, without exception and inexorably in social relations, he so highly regards the title of gentleman that he neither deals out mob law, nor condones it.

Let there be no mob law in Birmingham. Rather let there be no attempts at it. It cannot live here.—The Birmingham Age-Herald, June 22.

Two Officers Near Death at Hands of Mob

Bristol Herald 9-26-28

BRISTOL, VA., April 25.—Mob violence was threatened at Norton, Va., today when nearly 1,000 indignant citizens of that place gathered at the court house and demanded Policemen Worley Wells and Harvey Agee, who are charged with having caused the death of Armos Cowden, a Wise county mail carrier late last night, according to reports received here tonight.

Information received by the two officers that an escaped convict from Wise county was heading for Norton is said to have caused them to halt the mail carrier, who was well known throughout that section. Cowden is reported to have ignored the officers, probably through his deafness and the officers fired. The automobile in which the mail carrier was riding was wrecked, pinning him underneath. When Cowden was taken from underneath the car he was found to have two bullet holes in the back of his head.

Agee and Wells were guarded by a detail of special officers in the hotel lobby today while hundreds of citizens surged in the streets. An appeal addressed to the crowd by Commonwealth's Attorney McCorkle dispersed them after he had given assurances that the men would be prosecuted. After a preliminary hearing the two officers were released on bond of $5,000 each.

Prisoner Is Guarded to Prevent Lynching

STEUBENVILLE, O., April 1.—Mike Onunck, a Russian, was brought here today from Rumsey, O., and placed in the Jefferson County Jail charged with killing Frances South, whose body was found near Adena, O., last Thursday. There was much excitement in Adena when the news of the arrest reached that place but the authorities said they feared no attempt to lynch the prisoner, who is under guard.

Lynchings—1920 Prevented

Jan.—June.

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GREENVILLE PEOPLE AND THE CRENSHAW TRIAL.

Editor The Advertiser:

Notwithstanding the fact that Jake Crenshaw committed one of the most fiendish crimes ever known in the county, but as the prisoner was arrested in a distant city, and a special term of court was called by Judge A. E. Gamble, and finding a true bill, the case was set for trial promptly, all classes and kinds of people expressed themselves, under the circumstances, that they were perfectly willing for the law to take its course.

The sheriff of Butler County and his deputies brought the prisoner from Montgomery Wednesday night. The trial commenced Thursday. There was intense interest in the case and the court house was packed with people each day, but at no time was there any suggestion by anyone that the law would not be permitted to take its course, but to the contrary everybody left perfectly satisfied over the situation, and should there have been any desire for an outbreak, there certainly was ample time from Thursday until Saturday morning. However, when the special officers from Montgomery were sent to town Saturday and marched up Commerce Street, a feeling of indignation was immediately evidenced by every class and kind of citizen. This feeling created so much contention that it looked as if trouble would be the result. As a consequence a number of influential citizens in town and from the country got busy and discussed the matter, and conferred with the court officials, and Conrad Austin, and it was agreed to have the special officers dismissed and leave the prisoner in the hands of the local officials. The jury was sent out of the court room after this agreement had been reached, and Hon. C. E. Hamilton made a statement to the people, which satisfied everybody, and later on in the day when the verdict was rendered, the prisoner was taken from the court house to the depot by the sheriff and his deputies and carried to Montgomery and turned over to Sheriff J. L. Scogin, of Montgomery County, by the order of Judge A. E. Gamble. It is not a fact that he was carried to Montgomery by the special officers sent from Montgomery to Greenville.

The citizens of Butler County prided themselves on the fact that they were law-abiding people, and that the law was to be permitted to take its course without any interference and that being true, they felt that a great injustice had been done them, by sending these special officers from Montgomery into the county, and instead of its being the means of keeping order in Butler County, it came very near creating a great deal of disorder. However, after these officers had been dismissed, the citizens felt that they had maintained their self respect, and proven to the world that Butler County citizens were law-abiding people, and thoroughly capable of attending to their own affairs in the right way.

This article is not intended to convey the idea that the citizens hold any ill feeling toward the officials, or the special officers that were sent here, or anyone else, but is intended to correct the wrong impression that would naturally prevail after reading the press reports concerning the situation, and to let the world know that the good people of Butler County stand for law and order, but demand fair treatment always.

H. P. MARTIN,

Greenville, Alabama.

NEGRO ADMITS ASSAULT; FEAR LYNCHING MOBS

Chapman Confesses to State's Attorney After Third Degree.

CROWD PACKS ROOM

Feeling Running High in Moline Result of Assault on Girl.

Feeling is running high in Moline today as the result of the assault committed by Charley Chapman, a negro, on a popular and well known Rock Island girl and police department officials feared mob parties would attack the city jail where Chapman is lodged awaiting trial. The act was committed Tuesday night in the heart of the Moline resident district.

The negro confessed his crime to State's Attorney Bell this morning after many well known Moline colored people went to his cell demanding that he clear other negroes in the city. In police court late this morning he pleaded guilty to a charge of rape.

The girl is said to be in a serious condition at the home of her brother in Moline. She has been under the constant care of a physician since the assault was committed Wednesday night.

Crowd Around City Hall.

Shortly after 8 o'clock this morning a crowd of whites gathered around the Moline city hall where State's Attorney Bell was questioning the negro. Many colored people, fearing disorder and possibly race riots or lynching would follow Chapman's crime visited Moline police department officials asking that they be given permission to make efforts to secure a confession from Chapman. Their request was granted but the degenerate refused to talk to them.

Meanwhile State's Attorney Bell was notified of the rapidly growing feeling and was summoned to the station. It was Bell that secured the confession from Chapman.

When Chapman was taken into police court the crowd followed, packing the little room far beyond capacity. The negro pleaded guilty and was bound over to the grand jury and ordered back to jail.

Held Under Guard.

Guards will be placed on duty tonight to check any attempts to lynch the negro and will continue to watch his cell until given a trial in the Rock Island circuit court.

NEW YORK CITY TELEGRAM
MARCH 16, 1920

Attempt to Lynch Negro Is Balked

NEW ALBANY, Ind., Tuesday.—A mob estimated at several hundred persons swarmed about the City Hall last night with the announced intention of lynching Charles Pearson, negro, alleged to have attacked Mrs. Cecilie Summers here Sunday night. Officers, however, spirited the negro to Jeffersonville Reformatory for safe keeping.

Chief of Police McCulloch spoke to the mob in front of the jail, asking that it disperse. The mob leaders, however, demanded to search the jail. The Chief then allowed a member of the crowd to search the cells of the jail, and when he reported that the negro had been taken elsewhere for safety the crowd dispersed.

Mrs. Summers was beaten into insensibility Sunday night by an assailant. Police the same night arrested Pearson, who was identified by Mrs. Summers as her assailant.

New Albany police received several telephone messages that mob violence was contemplated. An anonymous telephone call to the Police Chief shortly after eight o'clock warned of impending trouble. As the mob gathered in a railroad yard several blocks from the jail, Sheriff Meyer took the negro, hurried in an automobile to Jeffersonville, several miles away, and lodged him in the reformatory.

CONECUH NEGRO WILL HANG FOR SAREN'S MURDER

Booker Whittle Found Guilty at Evergreen; Dan Whittle Now on Trial

The Montgomery Advertiser 5-29-1920

(Special to the Advertiser.)

EVERGREEN, May 28.—A verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, carrying the extreme penalty of death by hanging, was returned in circuit court of Conecuh county this afternoon in the case of the State vs Booker T. Whittle, negro, charged with the murder of C. M. Saren at Castleberry on M..y 8th.

Trial of Booker Whittle was undertaken Thursday before Judge John L. Leigh with Circuit Solicitor G. O. Dickey prosecuting, the case being submitted to the jury shortly after noon today and upon which only a short time was spent by the twelve men before a verdict was returned.

Immediately after the jury had retired in this case that of the State vs Dan Whittle, indicted in connection and for the same murder, was undertaken, and the prosecutor expects to present parallel evidence to that on which Booker Whittle was convicted.

C. M. (Colonel) Saren, was shot to death in the business section of Castleberry early in th. month as he had driven his automobile to a filling station to replenish it with gas. It was brought out in the trial that one of the Whittle boys had run into Saren while riding a bicycle, and that another one, Booker, had planned to attack the automobile man and sent a brother home for guns. Immediately after the shooting Frank and Willis Whittle were captured but later released when the grand jury returned a "no bill."

INDIANA MOB BALKED IN LYNCHING ATTEMPT

The New York Times 3-16-20

New Albany, Ind., Tuesday.—A mob estimated at several hundred persons swarmed about the City Hall last night with the announced intention of lynching Charles Pearson, alleged to have attacked Mrs. Cecilie Summers here Sunday night. Officers, however, spirited him to Jeffersonville Reformatory for safe keeping.

Chief of Police McCulloch spoke to the mob in front of the jail, asking that it disperse. The mob leaders, however, demanded to search the jail. The Chief then allowed a member of the crowd to search the cells of the jail, and when he reported that Pearson had been taken elsewhere for safety the crowd dispersed.

REWARDS OFFERED BY CONECUH FOR NEGROES

$328 Deposited in Castleberry Bank to Be Paid For Booker and Willis Whittle

The Montgomery Advertiser 5-11-20

(Special to The Advertiser)

CASTLEBERRY, ALA., May 10.—The citizens of Castleberry have raised a reward of two hundred and twenty-eight dollars and have deposited the same in the People's Bank which sum has been increased by one hundred dollars by R. G. Kendall, Sheriff of Conecuh county for the arrest and delivery of Booker T. Whittle and Willis Whitte, Jr., who it is charged, shot and killed C. M. Saren on the streets of Castleberry last Saturday afternoon.

Two of the brothers implicated in the shooting were captured immediately after the shooting. A search was made Saturday night and continued all day Sunday and Sunday night in the woods and swamps near Castleberry, but no trace of the fugitives could be found.

It is now thought that they succeeded in swimming Murder Creek Saturday night and were spirited away by some of their friends early Sunday morning. The negroes are Mulatto color with a high degree of intelligence, one being eighteen years old and other about thirty.

NEGRO SLAYER WILL BE TRIED IN BUTLER

Special Term of Court Convened at Butler; Jake Crenshaw Held For Crime

The Montgomery Advertiser 6-1-1920

(Special to The Advertiser)

GREENVILLE, ALA., May 31.—A special term of the Butler county circuit court opened here this morning, called for the purpose of trying Jake Crenshaw, negro, charged with the murder of Mrs. Foster Gafford, which occurred here on the 17 of May.

The jury was impaneled by Judge A. E. Gamble, and the purpose of calling the court was outlined.

There were eighty-three witnesses summoned to appear before the grand jury and this large number was called so that a thorough investigation of the case can be made.

It is believed today that it will be Monday of next week before Crenshaw will be brought here for trial in the event that a true bill is found and every precaution will be taken by the officers to protect the negro when he is brought here from Birmingham, where he is being held for safe keeping. To do this military guard is expected to accompany the negro, but prominent citizens of Greenville stated today that they did not believe that there will be any trouble, and that the law will be permitted to take its course.

Dynamited House And Then Murdered Four of the Family

Constitution 1-13-20

Tilley Marshall Held for Slaughter of Mitchell Family—Girl, Ruined by Marshall, and Her Child Two of Victims.

Aberdeen, Miss., January 16.—Charles Marshall, charged with murder in connection with the killing last night near Amory of Robert Miller, 47, a farmer; Leonard, 16, his son; Annie Green Miller, 17, his daughter, and Burley Miller, 10 months old, was held in the county jail here tonight under a strong guard. Public feeling is intense and precautions have been taken to guard against possible attempts at mob violence.

Pearl May Miller, 13, the only sur-

(over)

vivor of the family, is said to have witnessed the crime from the loft of the Miller farm house and, according to Sheriff J. B. Lewis, has charged Marshall with the quadruple killing.

Marshall was indicted about a year ago of a statutory offense against the young woman killed and was at liberty under bond pending trial. The baby is alleged to have been his son.

Pearl Miller is quoted by the sheriff as accusing Marshall of first throwing a stick of dynamite on the roof of the house, the explosion tearing a large hole in the roof, but failing to injure any of the family. Then he entered the house, the girl is said to have told the sheriff, shot her father, brother and sister and clubbed the baby with a piece of wood, after which he is alleged to have poured oil on the floor from a lamp and set the building afire. Seeing her, the girl stated, the man started climbing to the loft where she was in hiding, but she escaped through the hole torn by the dynamite and fled to the home of a neighbor.

The charred bodies of Miller and members of his family were found today in the ruins of the farmhouse.

NEGRO BROUGHT HERE TO AVERT LYNCHING

A possible lynching was averted Friday when Sheriff Cowan, of Rockdale county, arrived in Atlanta after a record run from Conyers and lodged Cornelius Thomas, a negro, in the Fulton county Tower. Thomas shot and killed Thomas E. McCart, a white farmer, in the public road near Conyers last Saturday night. McCart's wife, with a baby in her arms, was in the buggy with her husband when the shooting took place. The negro fled after the tragedy, but Sheriff Cowan was notified and, after a pitched battle, caught the fugitive in the woods near the scene of the crime early Sunday morning.

Despite the precarious condition of Thomas, due to wounds received in the battle with the sheriff's posse, threats of lynching became so current that a petition signed by about two hundred citizens of Rockdale and Newton counties was presented to Judge John B. Hutcheson, of the Stone Mountain circuit, urging him to call a special term of the Rockdale court in order to give the negro a speedy trial.

It is understood that Judge Hutcheson left Atlanta for Conyers Friday afternoon about 3 o'clock, and in less than four hours later the negro was lodged in the Fulton Tower. It is not known whether or not the special term will be called. Thomas is said to be mentally unbalanced.

HE IS KEPT IN HIDING TO PREVENT LYNCHING

Tupelo, Miss, January 17.—Charlie Marshall, accused slayer of four members of the Miller family at Amory, Miss., Thursday night, today was rushed from the Lee county jail here to an unknown destination, a crowd having gathered with the apparent intention of harming him. Marshall was taken from the jail at Amory to Aberdeen, from there to the Chickasha county jail at Okolona and then brought here.

No information was available at the sheriff's office here as to the removal of Marshall other than that the sheriff had been ordered by Circuit Judge C. P. Long to take the prisoner to a secret place of safe-keeping as a precaution against possible attempts at mob violence.

Aberdeen, Miss., January 17.—With Charles Marshall, alleged slayer of Robert Miller, his son and daughter and the latter's child, an infant, at the Miller farmhouse near Amory Thursday night, removed to a secret place of safe-keeping, public feeling here apparently was quieting today and friends of the murdered man devoted their attention chiefly to securing a speedy trial for Marshall. Petitions were being circulated urging Circuit Judge C. P. Long to call a special term of court to try the accused man.

Marshall was taken from the county jail here last night to Tupelo when a mob was reported forming with the avowed intention of lynching him. According to Sheriff J. B. Lewis, Marshall has made no statement other than to deny that he committed the crime which he was accused of by Miller's 13-year-old daughter who, Sheriff Lewis is stated, declared she witnessed the killing of her father, brother and sister and the latter's child, of which Marshall is alleged to have been the father, from the loft of the Miller home, where she took refuge after the dwelling had been damaged by the explosion of dynamite thrown through a window.

Marshall was awaiting trial on a statutory charge in connection with an alleged offense against the young woman killed and was at liberty under bond.

DETROIT MICH FREE PRESS
MARCH 11, 1920

POLICEMAN SAVES NEGRO FROM MOB

Angry Laborers Chase Alleged Pickpocket Four Blocks.

Arrival of Patrolman Edward Strahsburg of Hunt street police station, saved George Howard, Negro, 185 Gratiot avenue, from injury by an angry mob of laborers at the Timken-Detroit Axle company, Wednesday.

Howard is said by the police to have been caught with his hand in a factory employe's pocket as the crowd was leaving the building. An alarm was given and Howard ran four blocks with more than 100 men behind him.

Patrolman Strahsburg, who arrived on the scene, fired two shots from his pistol before Howard was halted.

N Y C WORLD
MAY 16, 1920

SAVES NEGRO FROM LYNCHERS

YOUNGSTOWN, O., May 15.—William Smith, a negro, shot twice before his capture last night by the police on a charge of murder, was rushed through a crowd of would-be lynchers at East Youngstown and brought here.

POSSE FAILS TO CATCH NEGROES

Swamps Around Castleberry Scoured For Negroes Who Shot White Man Saturday

CASTLEBERRY, ALA., May 9.—The posse organized in search of the Whittle negroes who shot and killed C. M. Saren, an automobile man here on yesterday afternoon so far have not captured the fugitives. Four sons of William Whittle, Sr., ranging in age from eighteen to thirty years, surrounded Mr. Saren's car when he drove up to the water tank here yesterday and opened fire on him, and Mr. Saren, not being armed attempted to save his life by leaving the car and making for a place of safety and was shot in the back of the head and killed instantly.

Two of the negroes were captured before they got out of town and hustled to the Evergreen jail for safe keeping and the other two made for Murder Creek swamp and escaped.

The posse was out all last night guarding the swamp but it seems that the negroes either swam the creek or slipped out to the hills on this side.

Two negroes were reported to have gotten off a freight train at Pollard, Alabama this morning, and officers left here with hounds to capture them. However, it is doubted as to whether these are the two wanted. It is reported that the two there made for the swamps adjoining the town of Pollard.

Feeling ran high last night and a race riot was narrowly avoided at one time as a few of the negroes were trying to take the part of those that had killed Mr. Saren and one negro was taken in hand and given a good flogging by the whites. The officials and better citizens are trying to quiet the mob feeling, however, every effort is being made to capture the Whittle negroes but it is feared now that they will not be caught near Castleberry, as they have had enough time to get away. Rewards have been offered.

FOIL LYNCHERS FOR FIFTH TIME

Greenville, Ala., June, 1920.—If Jake Crenshay, colored, on trial for murder of Mrs. Foster Gafford here several weeks ago, is executed by due process of law, and by the orders of the sheriff, a wonder will have been worked in this county.

Up to date five unsuccessful attempts have been made to lynch Crenshay, and he has been spirited all over the state of Alabama to evade would-be lynchers.

The prisoner was brought back here last night under a heavily armed guard and lodged in jail until the trial tomorrow. Violence was feared, and the court ordered all persons in the vicinity of the courthouse searched.

NEW YORK CITY GLOBE
MAY 7, 1920

"RED" AGITATOR NEARLY LYNCHED IN SOUTH

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., May 7.—A man, giving the name of Andrew Lafin, of Chicago, was rescued by city and county officers last night from a crowd of more than 300 persons, after threats to lynch him had been made by members of the mob, according to authorities. Lafin, the police said, was being handled roughly when rescued.

According to information received by the police, Lafin, in a speech at the court house square, advocated the adoption of a Soviet form of government in the United States, and it was this expression that precipitated the disorder. Lafin was taken to jail for safe keeping, and city officials said he would be escorted out of town this morning.

LABORERS BATTLE; TRUCK KILLS ONE

NEW YORK CITY SUN
MARCH 26, 1920

Other Nearly Lynched Opposite Schwab Residence.

A crowd of laborers at the Street Cleaning Department dumps at Seventy-seventh street and the North River chased George Neal, 36, a negro, down Riverside Drive to a point opposite the residence of Charles M. Schwab yesterday, caught him and threatened a lynching. Three patrolmen rescued Neal with difficulty.

The negro and Salvatore Veteo, 33, of 221 East 111th street, both employed at the dumps, became involved in a altercation. Other employees formed a ring and yelled encouragement. The negro at last let loose a blow to the jaw which bowled Veteo over. At that moment a D. S. C. truck driven by Samuel Abbateaulo of Elmhurst drew past. Veteo fell directly in front of the wheels and was crushed to death.

The negro was locked up on charge of homicide, but was released in West Side court. Magistrate Sweetser decided that Neal struck the blow in self-defence and the death was accidental.

NEGRO FACES TRIAL IN BUTLER THURSDAY

Jake Crenshaw Will Be Charged and Tried for Murder of Mrs. Gafford; Guard Secured

(Special to The Advertiser)

GREENVILLE, ALA., June 8—Everything is in readiness for the trial of Jake Crenshaw charged with the killing of Mrs. Foster Gafford when the case is called Thursday morning by Judge A. E. Gamble, who has called a special term of the Butler county circuit court. The negro will be represented by a law firm from Birmingham.

While there has been considerable excitement in Greenville and Butler county and also adjacent counties over the horrible crime no trouble is expected on Thursday due to the fact that the negro was brought here last week for arraignment and was accompanied by a heavy guard of policemen and it appears that the people have decided to let the law take its course, as the court has assured that the negro will be given a quick trial.

Sheriff King Murphy will go to Birmingham for the negro and bring him back early Thursday morning when the negro will again be given a heavy guard while he is facing trial.

NEGRO BARELY SAVED FROM MOB VIOLENCE

(Associated Press)

DUMAS, ARK., Feb. 19.—Jenkins Jefferson, negro, convicted last night at Arkansas City on a charge of attempting to attack a 13-year-old white girl there last Friday and sentenced to 21 years in the penitentiary, was saved from possible mob violence by the Desha County authorities with the aid of the child's parents, it became known here today. No announcement of the attack or the trial was made until after Jefferson had been convicted.

BRIDGEPORT CONN. HERALD
MAY 10, 1920

FEAR LYNCHING.

GEORGETOWN, Del. May 8.—William Short, a negro charged with attempted assault on a 14-year-old white girl, is under heavy guard in the County jail here today. Short was rushed to jail by the authorities to prevent a mob from lynching him. Further trouble is anticipated.

HERE IS EXAMPLE OF BIASED PUBLICITY

YOUNGSTOWN, O., May 17.—This man is Colored, so an attempt to lynch him, according to the following report appearing in daily newspapers, was perfectly natural:

William Smith, Colored, shot twice before his capture last Friday night by the police on a charge of murder, was rushed through a crowd of would-be lynchers at East Youngstown and brought here. A crowd which gathered at the county jail here was dispersed. Smith is charged with killing John Constantino, village policeman, and wounding Morris Hyman, a storekeeper at East Youngstown last Sunday night. A reward of $500 had been offered for his capture, which occurred in the woods near East Youngstown.

POSSE AND HOUNDS HUNT FOR NEGROES

Castleberry, Ala., May 8.—Posses of citizens armed with rifles and shotguns, with a brace of bloodhounds, tonight are searching Murder creek swamp for two negroes, who are charged with the murder of C. M. Saren, a white taxicab driver, here this afternoon.

Saren was attacked while engaged in having his automobile tank refilled with gasoline, by four negroes, all sons of William Whittle.

of this section, the outgrowth, it is said, of a difficulty which he had with one of the boys. The man approached Saren and began shooting at him, killing him as he leaped from the car and started running for safety. Two of the men were arrested, but two made their escape, and it is feared they will be summarily dealt with if they resist arrest.

Lynchings – 1920 Jan. – June. 658

Prevented

FOUR NEGROES KILL WHITE MAN ON CASTLEBERRY ST.

The Montgomery

C. M. Saren Shot Down When He Drives Car to Water Tank to Fill Radiator; Hustled to Evergreen to Prevent Lynching.

5-9-19

(Special to The Advertiser)

CASTLEBERRY, ALA., May 8—Four negroes, Dan Whittle, Jr., T. Whittle, Willis Whittle and Frank Whittle, brothers, shot and killed C. M. Saren, a white man, here on the streets this afternoon. The shooting occurred when Mr. Saren drove up to the water tank here to fill his radiator, the negroes approaching and opening fire in a body. Willis and Frank Whittle were captured and rushed to jail at Evergreen, the other two not having been captured up to a late hour tonight.

The shooting is said to have taken place following a difficulty between Mr. Saran and one of the negroes this morning. A short distance from Castleberry, Mr. Saren and one of the negroes collided, both traveling in automobiles. Some words passed between them, and the negro proceeded home, where he rounded up his brothers and returned to town.

Apparently they had been watching for Mr. Saren. When they opened fire, the first shots breaking the windshield of Mr. Saren's machine, he attempted to escape, but was struck in the back of the head by two shots fired by the negroes as they rushed after him. The assassins fled into Murder Creek swamp where a hastily organized posse up until a late hour tonight had failed to capture two of them.

Excitement ran high following the shooting, and talk of mob violence continued without much signs of abating until late tonight. A determined effort is being made to capture the fugitives, with a large number of armed citizens scouring the flooded swamps of Murder creek. Hopes are entertained that the negroes may be captured and rushed to Evergreen jail without being lynched.

The negroes' father, William Whittle, Sr., is aiding in trying to capture the boys. He is considered a harmless and sensible negro, and was well thought of by members of both races.

Blood hounds were put on the trail, and others were ordered by wire. It is thought that the negroes will try to find refuge on some of the higher spots in the swamp, to avoid the water in the lower places collected from the recent rains. The fugitives are thought to be well supplied with ammunition, and bloodshed is expected when the posse comes up with them. Leaders of the posse announced that they would be taken regardless of cost of blood.

Mr. Saren was engaged in the taxie business here. His father, a prominent farmer and strawberry grower, resides a few miles east of Castleberry. Deceased leaves a widow and one child.

In case the posse is successful in capturing the negroes it is expected they will be charged with murder. Late tonight excitement which prevailed immediately following the shooting had quieted to some extent, while the posse settled grimly to the task before it.

EVIDENCE AGAINST NEGRO IS DAMAGING

The Montgomery

Trial of Jake Crenshaw at Greenville Attracts Large Crowd; May Finish Saturday

6-12-1920

(Special to The Advertiser)

GREENVILLE, ALA., June 11—The trial of Jake Crenshaw continues to be the center of interest in Butler county, as the court house is thronged with people from Butler county and adjacent counties. Each person is searched as he enters the door for fire arms and the ex-soldiers deputized to keep order are still on their jobs, but up to date there has been no demonstration of any kind during the trial. The principal witnesses who gave testimony this afternoon were detectives Harrison and Smith, of Birmingham who arrested Crenshaw in one of the suburbs of that city on May 20. The testimony of both corroborated and each told the jury what the negro said when he was arrested. They stated that Crenshaw said that he was at the Gafford home on the afternoon of May 17 and that he saw Mrs. Gafford murdered, but that he did not commit the deed and that it was done by another negro named Walter. The testimony of D. T. Stallings and Irby Hinson brought out the fact that the negro was on the place during that day and that the testimony of a negro called Jones agreed with the testimony of the other two on the point that the negro left the Gafford settlement on the same afternoon for Birmingham.

The shoes that were worn by the negro when arrested were produced as evidence by the council for the state and Mr. Stallings testified that the shoes corresponded to the tracks that were found leading to and from the Gafford home. Other parts of clothing belonging to the negro were also offered as evidence by the state. The examination of witnesses continued throughout the afternoon, and it is now believed that the negro will not be placed on the stand. The principal witnesses for the afternoon were Foster Gafford and his two daughters, husband and daughters of the deceased, and their testimony corroborated with that given today in drawing a net around the negro Crenshaw.

There is a report current on the streets of Greenville to the effect that some people believe that the negro was given assistance in committing this horrible crime and everything will be done by the counsel for the state to bring out any evidence connecting one or more other parties. However, opinion is divided and some hold to the fact that the negro committed the deed single handed.

NEGRO SENTENCED TO HANG FOR MURDER OF MRS. FOSTER GAFFORD

The Montgomery

Jake Crenshaw Convicted in Butler; Rushed to Another Jail For Safe-keeping

Advertiser 6-13-19

(Special to The Advertiser)

GREENVILLE, June12.—Jake Crenshaw, negro, will be hanged at the Butler county jail, July 16, for the murder of Mrs. Foster Gafford, wife of a prominent farmer of this county. A verdict of murder in first degree without recommendation was returned today by a petit jury before whom the case has been on trial since Thursday and the presiding jurge immediately sentenced the negro to be hanged and fixed the date for his execution.

The crime for which the negro was convicted to pay the death penalty, was one of the most atrosious perpetrated in Butler County in years. In the absence of Foster Gafford from his home on May 17, his wife was brutally slain, and after thorough investigation evidence pointing to Crenshaw as the murderer was found. Prior to his arrest, however another negro had been placed in jail, but the arrest of Crenshaw at a Birmingham surburb resulted in the release of the first negro.

Crenshaw maintained innocence of the crime, declaring that he was on the Gafford place the day the murder was committed, but that another negro committed the crime. Evidence in the case was completed early today, the jury charged and retired, only to return a few minutes later with its verdict.

The court house has been a seething mass of humanity since the trial was opened and ex-service men had been sworn in to preserve order and guard against an outbreak. All spectators were searched as they entered the court room each day, but at no time was there an overt act that would idicate that the law was to be thwarted.

Immediately after the negro was dersentenced todal he was placed on a L. & N. train, under a heavy guard and sent northward to another jail for safe-keeping until the day of his execution. A force of Montgomery policemen, sent here by Governor Kilby, was recalled today on complaint of citizens who told the Governor they were capable of enforcing the law. As the verdict was rendered today deafening cheers rent the courtroom.

Jake Crenshaw, negro, convicted and sentenced to hang for the murder of Mrs. Focter Gafford in Butler county, was brought to Montgomery county jail for a brief time Saturday afternoon and later was placed aboard a train under guard and sent northward on the L. & N. Train, presumably for Birmingham where he will be held until the date set for his execution.

Governor Kilby issued an order Saturday directing the return to their home station of ten Montgomery policemen who were sent to Greenville Friday night to act as a guard for the negro during his trial for the murder.

Citizens of Greenville complained to the Governor Saturday that local law enforcers were able to care for the situation, and on assuarance that the negro was not in danger the Governor recalled the policemen

PREY LOST, MOB STORMS HOME IN NEW ALBANY

LOUISVILLE KY HERALD
MARCH 16, 1920

300, Carrying Hatchets, Are Driven By Police From House Of White Woman's Negro Assailant—Black Is Spirited To Reformatory.

A mob of 300 persons, cheated of its prey when it surrounded the New Albany, Ind., jail last night, vented its wrath by attempting to wreck the home of Charles Pearson, the negro sought.

The poolroom of Charles Haller, Seventh and Ohio streets, who "tipped off" officials to the fact that the mob was about to descend on the jail, was boarded up and its doors and windows nailed fast as an expression of the mob's displeasure at being informed on.

The negro was whisked from the jail in the nick of time. Just as the tail of an auto bearing him to the Jeffersonville Reformatory disappeared around a corner, the vanguard of the mob appeared before the New Albany jail.

Said To Be George Jones.

Only after the jail was searched by a member of the throng and urgent pleas to disperse had been made by officials, did the mob move away from the jail.

The home of the negro on Crystal avenue, was next visited. Axes and hatchets were carried, but police on hand prevented any damage being done the building. When it became known that Haller had informed officials of the mob's approach, members descended upon his poolroom at Seventh and Ohio streets, and nailed up all windows and doors.

The grocer, on the approach of the crowd, ran several blocks to the jail to warn officials. Person was spirited out of the rear entrance, placed in an automobile and rushed to Jeffersonville, while telephonic arrangements were made to receive him there.

The mob began to gather immediately upon Pearson's identification by Mrs. Alba Summers, whom he attacked Saturday night. Pearson was arrested Sunday, but identification was not completed until late this afternoon.

NEGRO IS PROTECTED FROM ANGRY MOB

The Savannah Ga. Press 3-26-20

Savannah, Ga.—After a threatened lynching in Claxton, Ga., early this morning when twenty-five or thirty angry men stormed the Evans county court house and shot out many window panes, Andrew Jones, an aged Negro, who was saved from the mob through the efforts of Sheriff T. W. Rogers, was brought to Savannah this morning in an automobile.

The Negro had been taken into the court house by the sheriff for safe keeping, as there is no jail in the county. The trouble started about midnight, when the men demanded that the officers release the Negro into their custody. When the sheriff refused they opened fire, but none of the shots took effect. J. G. Rogers, brother of the sheriff; T. L. Nevils, N. H. Hidges and H. N. Lavis assisted the sheriff in trying to disperse the crowd.

Escapes Colored Mob

Tampa, Fla., May 20.—Parker Watson in the chain gang for some minor offense escaped and assaulted a woman. Colored men surrounded the sheriff when he was arrested and nearly succeeded in lynching him. 5-21-20

Georgia Huns Storm Jail In Attempt To Lynch Aged Negro Charged With Being Informer Against "Moonshiners"

The Tuscaloosa Weekly Herald
2-17-2

Savannah, Ga., February 15.—Intent on lynching Andrew Jones, an aged Negro, a mob of thirty men stormed the Evans county courthouse at Claxton early today, after shooting out many of the windows. The Negro's life was saved by Sheriff T. W. Rogers, who spirited him away and brought him to Savannah.

The mob, gathering shortly after midnight, demanded the release of the Negro and when refused, opened fire on the couthouse, in which the was confined. Evans county having no jail. No one was injured by the shots.

Jones was taken into custody by the sheriff after having been attacker by two young men who accused him of turning in information as to "moonshining" operations.

NEGROES SURRENDER TO CONECUH SHERIFF

The Montgomery Advertiser 5-11-20.

Whittle Boys Spirited to County Jail at Evergreen at Midnight Sunday

(Special to The Advertiser)

CASTLEBERRY, ALA., May 11.—After remaining in hiding in Murder Creek swamp Saturday afternoon, Booker T. Whittle and Dan Whittle two young negroes responsible for the murder of C. M. Saren, were lodged in the Evergreen jail at midnight Monday.

All efforts are being made to prevent lynching of the four negroes, and the authorities feel that there is no danger, since the better class of people seem to be calm and willing to wait for the law to take its course.

Frank and Willis Whittle, the other two brothers implicated in the murder, were captured immediately after Mr. Saren was shot to death on the streets of Castleberry Saturday afternoon. They were rushed to the Evergreen jail to prevent lynching, and now the four brothers are being held and guarded in every way possible. No violence is expected, but every precaution is being taken, the authorities announced early this morning.

Realizing that some negroes in the district knew where the fugitives were in hiding, authorities sent a messenger to the father of the four men, William Whittle, and assured him that every precaution would be taken to prevent lynching. Assured thus, the elder Whittle arranged for the surrender of his sons, and they were quietly taken into custody near their hiding place about 10 o'clock last night, were transported to Evergreen secretly and were placed in jail exactly at 12 o'clock midnight.

NEGRO POWELL IS HUSTLED FROM CITY

Montgomery Advertiser 5-18-20.

Arrested Monday in Connection With Murder of Butler County Woman

On instruction of Governor Thomas E. Kilby, Monday afternoon, Buel Powell, arrested Sunday afternoon in connection with the murder of Mrs. Foster Gafford, was taken from the Montgomery county jail to a jail in another city. Powell was arrested in Montgomery.

He denies any knowledge of the murder, but according to the Montgomery county officials, admitted being on the premises of Mr. Gafford Sunday afternoon. Powell is a fireman on the Louisville and Nashville road. Hisarrest was made by Deputy Sheriff Tucker and Captain Joe Partin.

Powell is known to have spent Saturday night and Sunday with relatives living on the Gafford place and according to Greenville authorities left Greenville late Sunday afternoon on a passenger train for Montgomery. He was arrested on an Ellen N. engine shortly before departure time of the passenger train for Mobile.

Mr. Gafford was away from home Sunday afternoon and on returning, found the dead body of his wife on the floor of the house, with a large iron bar near by. The Gafford family is very prominent and highly esteemed in Butler county, and a posse of Butler county citizens was formed soon after the murder and a search made for the murderer.

NO VIOLENCE WILL BE VENTED ON MEN

The Montgomery Advertiser

Jesse Watts and Negro Held in Jackson, Miss., Jail For Safe-keeping

(Associated Press)

JACKSON, MISS., Jan. 11.—Although it was reported last night that efforts would be made to harm Jesse Watts, country grocer, charged with the murder of Dr. D. S. Alverson, a Vicksburg physician, and Reuben Winbush, alleged accessory of Watts, quiet prevailed through today and tonight in the vicinity of tht Warren county jail where the two prisoners were brought for safe keeping.

The two men were rushed from Vicksburg here last night when a mob apparently was being formed. Authority had been granted for use of troops to protect the prisoners but theauthorities were able to elude the watchers.

Dr. Alverson, missing since last Monday night, was yesterday found partly buried in a deserted part of the National Military Park. He had been shot from bthind and his skull crushed with a blunt instrument.

The coroner's jury in its verdict accused Watts of the murder.

It was alleged Watts and the negro were the last persons to have seen the physician.

Woman Foully Murdered and Negro Sought

5-17-20.

Montgomery Advertiser

(Special to The Advertiser)

GREENVILLE, May 16.—With her head crlushed in and the room bearing evidences of a terriffic struggle, the body of Mrs. Foster Gafford wife of a well known and prosperous farmer of Butler county, was found Sunday afternon upon Mr. Gafford's return to his home after a visit to a neighbor's house some distance away.

Tonight posses of Greenville and Butler county men are conducting a thorough search of the surrounding country for an unknawn negro, who it is thought committed the foul deed, two small boys having reported after the discovery of Mrs. Gafford's body witnessing the flight of a negro from the premises during the afternoon.

The tragedy occurred at the Gafford home, several miles from Greenville, sometime during the afternoon. Mr. Gafford had left his home soon after the noon hour , his wife remaining there alone, and it was upon his return later that he found his wife's dead body, an iron barr nearby bearing mute evidence of the weapon used to beat her down.

As soon as news of the murder was communicated through the county, posses were hastily formed and communication had with county officials for securing blood hounds. Late tonight no arrests had been made.

NEGRO SLAYER IS IN WINCHESTER BASTILE

The Montgomery Advertiser 5-26-20

Wm. Turner, Charged With Shooting Federal Employe, Under Heavy Guard

(Associated Press)

WINCHESTER, VA., May 25.—William Turner, negro, charged with the murder Sunday night of T. Morgan Moore, in Alexandria county, and within a few hundred feet of the District of Columbia line, was locked in a steel cage in the Winchester jail tonight and under heavy guard. The negro also is charged with the attempted attack of Miss Pearl Clark, Secretary to Congressman Brittain, of Illinois, who was Moore's companion at the time the killing occurred.

Turner, according to the police, was spirited here late today from the Loudon county jail at Leesburg, to escape mob violence, which they say threatened the prisoner. Sheriff Edwards, of Loudon, declared he was informed early today that a mob was organizing, bent upon attacking the jail at Leesburg.

Police added that Turner may be taken to Frederick county for trial.

JUDGE REGRETS NEGRO'S ESCAPE FROM EXECUTION

LOUISVILLE KY. TIMES
MARCH 24, 1920

Assailant of New Albany Woman Gets Maximum On Guilty Plea.

"My only regret is that I cannot send you to the electric chair," said Judge John M. Paris in Floyd Circuit Court, New Albany, today to Charles A. Pierson, negro, whom he had just given the maximum sentence of two to twenty-one years in prison and a $1,000 fine on the negro's plea of guilty to the brutal assault of Mrs. Margaret Cecelia Summers, 22 years old, wife of Alva Summers.

Because of the demonstration against the negro when he was arrested, which resulted in his being taken to the Jeffersonville Reformatory for safe keeping, the entire New Albany police department guarded him today.

Protected By Sheriff.

Sheriff Meyer and Deputy Sheriff A. J. Irion were on each side of the negro as he was taken from jail to the courtroom, three policemen in front of him and four behind. Police guards also stood along the way.

A crowd of 200 persons was gathered on the corner, but there was no demonstration. The negro changed his plea of not guilty to guilty when he reached court. He will be taken to Michigan City Prison tonight.

The negro's crime occurred Saturday night, March 13, when Mrs. Summers was attacked as she walked through a commons at Seventh and Ohio Streets, New Albany, to her home, 815 West Eighth Street. The negro, who came from Tennessee to New Albany three years ago, evidently relied on his previous reputation to save him from detection and arrest, but the fact that he had a number of gold teeth proved his undoing.

Arrested On Her Description.

The negro had been a steady worker and had bought a home with his savings since living in New Albany. Several negroes were brought before Mrs. Summers after the assault. She failed to identify any of them, but when Pierson was brought before her she fainted.

Pierson was arrested only because of the description furnished by Mrs. Summers. It was shown that the negro had lain in wait for her in the commons. The assault occurred at 11 o'clock at night. Mrs. Summers had been at a picture show and later stopped at a neighbor's home to see a new baby.

Unable to catch a jitney, she decided to walk home.

Georgia Sheriff Balks Lynchers And Saves Negro

Louisville Courier Journal

Evans County Official, With Two Deputies, Stands Off Mob and Then Hurries Negro to Savannah.

2-16-20.

Savannah, Ga., February 15.—A mob of angry men stormed the Evans county courthouse last night, bent on lynching Andrew Jones, negro, who was held in the building by the sheriff for safekeeping after he had had analtercation with John Horton and another young man, resulting in the wounding of Horton.

The sheriff, together with two assistants, stood off the mob, which fired a volley of shot into the courthouse in an effort to force the surrender of the negro. While the mob was attempting to gain entrance into the building the sheriff slipped the negro out and hurried him to Savannah in an automobile.

The sheriff stated the two young white men beat the negro because he had informed revenue officers of the whereabouts of a "moonshine" liquor outfit.

SECOND NEGRO HELD FOR GAFFORD MURDER

Montgomery Advertiser 5-21-20

(Special to The Advertiser)

GREENVILLE, ALA., May 21.—Jake Crenshaw is being held in Jefferson county jail charged with the horrible murder of Mrs. Foster Gafford, wife of a prominent Butler county farmer living near Greenville on Sunday afternoon. Sheriff King Murphy, of Butler countq, states that he is sure that he has the right man, and it is reported that the negro being held said that he was on the scene when the murder was committed, but it was done by the hands of a party whose name he could not remember.

When the Jefferson county sheriff arrested the negro he had blood on his clothing and that is very strong evidene against him. Butler, Lowndes and Wilcox county citizens are rejoicing over the capture of the negro and these counties have been greatly exeited over the affair since its occurence.

Lynchings - 1920
Prevented.

659

Was Accused Of Kidnapping White Boy

Twice a week
4-20-1920

Accused Spirited Along While Mob Stormed Front Of Court House

Danville, Ky., April 18.—A mob of 300 men which formed here yesterday afternoon after it became known that Lucien Jenkins (Negro) had been arrested and was being questioned regarding the kidnapping of 7-year-old Willie Trimble on Fridday night, surrounded the Boyle County Courthouse nearly all night. All doors were guarded and it seemed impossible to enter or leave the building. In some manner, however, the Negro was spirited away for safekeeping by Chief of Police Thurmond and Sheriff Faris.

The mob assembled on news that the Trimble boy, who was carried to a cornfield Friday night, where his skull was fractured by blows from a hammer, had made a statement that Jenkins was the Negro who kidnaped him, and that Jenkins was being examined in the County Clerk's office.

The mob surrounded the Courthouse and demanded admission. Shortly after 10 o'clock County Attorey Jackson went to the front door and made a speech to the crowd, urging it to disperse.

At this juncture the lights were trned out in the Courthouse and the mob rushed against the barred doors, failing to break through. The Negro is said to have been taken from the rear entrance during this time. The lights were turned on again and the outer doors unlocked. The crowd then searched the building, forcing the jailor to open evry door. When the Negro could not be found at the Courthouse a earch was made at the jail. The crowd, foiled, later dispersed.

CHICAGO GIRL'S FIANCE SLAIN DEFENDING HER

CHICAGO TRIBUNE
MAY 24, 1920

Secretary of Britten Is Attacked by Negro.

(By a Staff Correspondent.)

Washington, D. C., May 23.—[Special.]—Miss Pearl Clark, private secretary to Representative Fred A. Britten of Chicago, was robbed and T. Morgan Moore of Alexandria, Va., to whom she was engaged to be married, was killed by William H. Turner, a Negro, early this morning. The attack took place near the bridge opposite the national capital horse show grounds. Moore and Miss Clark, who were motoring in from the Alexandria pike, had stopped the car near the bridge and were about to start for Washington when the Negro emerged from the bushes along the roadway and, covering them with a revolver, demanded money.

Moore Shot Dead.

Moore refused the demand, and as the Negro turned the revolver on him seized his own revolver from the door pocket, leaped from the car, and fired at the robber, wounding him in the right hand and leg. The Negro returned the fire, and Moore fell dead in the roadway, shot through the heart.

As the shots were exchanged, Miss Clark sprang screaming from the car. The Negro pursued her into the bushes. She gave up her watch and rings. As she was pleading with the murderer not to harm her, he suddenly became frightened and fled, dropping the watch and rings.

As Miss Clark ran toward the bridge she met an automobile party which, on hearing the shots and screams, had hurried to the rescue.

Jan. - June.

When they found nothing could be done for Moore, they drove Miss Clark to police headquarters in Washington.

Negro Confesses Murder.

Detectives from Washington and posses formed by the sheriff and deputies of Alexandria joined in searching for the Negro, who was captured at 2:30 this morning. He confessed and pleaded to be protected from mob violence. He is held in the jail at Alexandria county courthouse at Rooslyn, Va., just outside the District of Columbia lines.

Early in the day a mob of more than one thousand gathered about the jail. There were a few demands shouted for the delivery of the Negro, and some threats of lynching. A report that cavalry from Fort Myer was on the way caused the mob to disperse. It had made no attempt at violence. Later it developed that the sheriff had requested the Fort Myer commandant to "send some one to keep me company, as I'm all alone." Two cavalrymen were sent him. Late tonight there had been no reports of further violence.

Prostrated from grief and shock, but otherwise uninjured, Miss Clark is under the care of physicians at her apartment in Rutland courts. She will be taken to Alexandria tomorrow to identify Turner.

Britten Lauds Moore.

"It is a dreadful thing," Representative Britten said today. "Miss Clark has been my secretary for more than two years, and is liked and respected by every one who knows her. This has been a frightful shock to her. Moore was a fine fellow. He was an expert on naval torpedoes, and was employed at the naval torpedo plant at Alexandria. He was about 35 years old, a widower with a little daughter. I did not know positively that they were engaged, but I knew Moore wanted to be."

Miss Clark said she and Moore had been engaged, but had made no announcement, as no definite date had been set for their marriage.

MOTHER HEARS OF TRAGEDY.

Miss Clark's Chicago home was with her parents at 2342 West Superior street. Mrs. Clark received a telegram from Representative Britten assuring her that Miss Clark was uninjured and would arrive home tonight.

Miss Clark has been secretary to Representative Britten for two years. Prior to that time she was a stenographer at the Michigan avenue offices of the American Steel foundries.

"My daughter was in Washington during the race rioting and had some terrible experiences," Mr. Clark said last night. "She was very much afraid of Negroes, and I feel she must have suffered a severe nervous shock when her fiancé was killed."

White Mobbists Frightened By Guilty Conscience

659

The Twice a week Herald
3-28-1920

Militia And Ex-Service White Men Called Out To Repel Rumored Attack Of Negroes From Washington

Washington, May 26.—While armed troops and citizens with shotguns, rifles and revolvers patrolled all roads and downtown streets, Alexandria, Va., feverishly awaited tonight the arrival of a Negro mob supposedly enroute from Washington and coming with intent to "shoot up" the town. The rumored visitation was to be in retaliation for the efforts made by white citizens of Alexandria county, who earlier in the week wanted to take William H. Tyrner, confessed Negro murderer, from the county jail at Fort Myer Heights.

Shortly after 10 o'clock tonight hudreds of Alexandrians and two companies of troops were still awaiting the Washington mob.

Ex-Service Men On Duty.

One company of State militia form Falls Church was called out. The old Alexandria Light Infantry, disbanded since the war, was hurriedly reorganized and 75 ex-service men, most of whom fought in France, were armed with rifles and put on sentry duty.

Automobiles of the fire and police departments hustled the armed troop to the outskirts of the city and the road from Washington to Alexandria was under heavy patrol.

"Let them come, we are ready for them," said Alexandria police headquarters to The Sun correspondent.

Citizens in automobiles, with shotguns and rifles. protruding through the curtains and over the fenders, were riding about Alexandria streets. Nearly all the women were in doors. Few of the colored population of the city were to be seen on the streets. The colored folks stuck close to their firesides.

Every conceivable form of weapon, from pickaxes to automatics and rifles, might be seen in possession of the excited citizens of Alexandria. Automobiles filled with armed men dashed through the streets to the highways. All users of the highway between Washington and Alexandria were stopped by armed troops and not pemitted to proceed until it was established they were not part of a mob.

"Tip" Put Mob At 200.

Late this afternoon a "tip" came to the police of Alexandria that a mob of about 200 Washington Negroes intended coming down tonight to create trouble. Where this tip came from has not been definitely established, but eaarly reports were that a police official of Washington had reported a rumor heard here. This was not established, and police headquarters here tonight deny it.

As soon as the "tip" was received the police officials of Alexandria quietly advised some of the citizens of Alexandria that trouble seemed to be impending. The news spread, and there was a rush toward the stores handling ammunition. Information from Alexandria tonight was that nearly all firearms and ammunition had been exhausted through the local demands.

WHITE MINISTERS PASS RESOLUTIONS ON SATURDAY'S MOB SPIRIT

6-19-20

Regretting the mob spirit that prevailed Saturday night and commending highly the bravery of the police and other officials in their successful efforts to prevent a lynching, the Methodist ministers of the Birming-

ST PAUL MINN. PRESS
APRIL 1, 1920

hamand Bessemer districts at their regular meeting passed the following resolutions:

"The Methodist ministers of the Birmingham and Bessemer districts in their regular meeting of June the 21st in the Birmingham First Church wish to express their profound regret at the action of some of the citizens of this community when on last Saturday night they yielded to the mob spirit and turned the streets of law-abiding Birmingham into a scene of turmoil and peril.

"We in no way condone impernence, insolence or crime, but when men, whether black or white, become offenders, we insist that it is the duty of the law and not the mob to punish. We congratulate and honor our brave policemen and officials in their determined and successful effort at the risk of their own lives, to save the accused Negro from the wrath of the mob.

"We assure them that not only do they have the gratitude of all law abiding citizens for saving us of the disgrace of a public lynching, but that we believe that many of the participants in the riot, in their calmer moments, will be thankful that they were saved from the sin of such an unjustifiable murder as the lynching of this Negro would have been.

"G. E. BOYD,
"J. W. JOHNSON,
"L. C. BRANSCOMB,
"Committee.

KENTUCKY ~~NEGRO~~ SAVED FROM MOB

Suspect in Kidnapping Case Held in Lexington Jail—White Boy Also Under Arrest.

N Y C WORLD
APRIL 19, 1920
(Special to The World.)

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 18.—Lucien Jenkins, negro, arrested at Danville, Ky., last night on suspicion of being implicated in the kidnapping and subsequent attack on Willie Trimble, seven years old, is safe in the Lexington Jail tonight. All danger of a mob attack passed with the bringing of the negro here under guard of Boyle County officers. Jenkins denies guilt of any part in the affair.

The Trimble boy will recover. Although his skull was fractured by blows inflicted with a hammer by his kidnappers, reports from the Danville Hospital are that he is doing well. Keith Phillips, a white boy, also is under arrest. The police say he tells a disjointed story, but denies any part in the attack. No violence has been attempted toward him, the mob's target being Jenkins the negro.

The Trimble child says a white boy and a negro kidnapped him, dragged him to a field, struck him several blows on the head with a hammer, placed him in a sinkhole and later in a barn from whence he escaped. He says the white boy struck him, and that the negro begged him not to do so. The child said he did not know either of the kidnappers.

The mob remained on the streets of Danville nearly all of last night. Jenkins was taken out through the mob by officers and in the darkness the mob members could not see the color of the men walking.

QUICK ACTION OF POLICE DETER LYNCHING AND RACE RIOT SATURDAY NIGHT. ANGRY WHITES PARADE THE STREETS AND GATHER IN PARKS AND OTHERS CROWD AROUND JAIL. LEADING WHITE CITIZENS DEPLORE RIOT ACT

The Times
Birmingham, Ala., June 19, 1920.

A riot and threatened lynching was averted here Saturday night by the quick action of the Birmingham police department. The trouble started when Ephriam Hardy, of 1800 Copeland avenue, brushed against a white woman on one of the down town crowded streets Saturday night. Hardy, after running into the white woman, apologized but was followed by a white man who is said to have been in the city about a week, asking him did he know that he was in the State of Alabama. Hardy immediately replied: "I ask the lady to excuse me." This did not seem to satisfy the troublemaker and an altercation began between the two men.

It is alleged that Hardy, seeing that trouble was about to begin, began to move on but was followed by the white man, cursing and swearing at him. A crowd hearing the words that were being exchanged by the two, immediately gathered around and the trouble began. Hardy is said to have drawn a knife to protect himself. After being knocked down he managed to get away from the crowd but was overtaken again and in the scrimage plunged his knife into the breast of S. W. Smith, a white man.

A motorcycle officer, Mr. Cooper, in a statement in the Birmingham News, says that he was about ten feet away from Hardy and heard him make an apology to the lady for pushing up against her. He and another officer seeing that trouble was brewing, immediately began to close in on the Negro to arrest him; but had to break through the crowd that seemed to have been beating the Negro unmercifully. Rumors began to spread that Hardy had killed two or three men and a crowd immediately gathered at the police station bent on lynching Hardy and only by the quick action of the police department by fighting them back saved the Negro's life.

Instructions were given to the fire department to turn on the hose. They refused and the hose had to be manned by the assistant fire chief and a number of officers. While the crowd was gathering around crying for the Negro's blood, the officers removed him to the "big rock" jail. When it was found that Hardy was gone a mob of about 5,000 marched four abreast to Woodrow Wilson park ,where it is alleged speeches were made by some of the leaders for the purpose of inciting to riot.

William Alexander, a white lawyer, was later arrested charged with inciting to riot. For about two hours and a half the would-be lynchers roamed the principle streets of the colored sections seemingly to start trouble. Various colored business enterprises were surrounded by the mob which seemed to have been without a leader and about 1 o'clock all became quiet.

Alexander was placed in jail and a number of white men have been arrested. The better class of white people are openly condemning those who took part in the mob.

TAYLOR REBUKES FIREMEN FOR NOT FIGHTING RIOTERS.

The Times-Dispatch
Birmingham, Ala.

Following an investigation of the refusal of members of the fire department to assist the police in laying hose to fight back the mob that stormed the city jail Saturday night, a letter of rebuke was written Tuesday by John H. Taylor, commissioner of public safety, to S. A. Middleton, chief of the fire department.

"It was the duty," Mr. Taylor said, "of the fiermen to have rendered every possible assistance they could when called upon by the police department to aid in the enforecement of the law."

The investigation followed the refusal of members of fire station No. 1 with the exception of Assistant Fire Chief Akin, to lay hose when asked by Sergt. E. W. Brent, in command of the police force defending the jail. It was claimed by the firemen that it was no business of the fire department. Chief Aikin, with the assistance of policemen, manned the hose without which it would have been almost imposible, it is claimed by police, to have beaten back the mob.

No firemen will be discharged, but a stricter obedience to order and co-operation between the two departments will be expected in the future announces Mr. Taylor.

Pursuing his investigations of the riot, Solicitor Joseph R. Tate Tuesday was to interrogate Ephriam Hardy the injured Negro, whose condition at the Hillman Hospital is reported as slightly improved. Caro DeFuniak 704 West Twentieth street, who fired the shot that is said to have struck the Negro in the back and passing through slightly wounded in the ankle Mrs. Charles Baer, 229 Fifth avenue and S. W. Smith, 2518 Fifth avenue who received a dangerous stab in the breast when the Negro ran amuck. It is hoped that Tuesday's inquiry will shed some additional light upon the beginning of the trouble ,which stil remains somewhat obscure.

Tate to Sift Rioting Thoroughly.

Soliictor Tate and his assistants will thoroughly investigate the riot, leaving to the grand jury when it is empaneled early in July only the formal investigation and returning of indictments. The prosecution of the mob members who visited the hotels late Saturday night and demanded the discharge of Negro bellboys, will be handled by the city, while the grand jury will take charge of the riot proper.

The number of persons held by the city or out on bond in connection with tSaturday night's outbreak now numbers six. Earl Davis was arrested late Monday at his home in East Lake by Detectives DeGroat and Brower on two charges of disorderly conduct, aggrivated. Bond, fixed at $200 in each case, has not been made. Officers say that Davis attempted to speak to the mob from an automobile in front of the Hillman Hotel and incite them to further lawlessness.

William H. Alexander was allowed to make bond Monday afternoon in the sum of $600 after having been held since Saturday night on three charges of disorderly conduct, aggravated. Oscar V. Hunt, Pierce Fleming, Ernest Cawthon and Walter Honeycutt are all out on bond on charges connected with the outbreak.

The cases of the six men have been set for police court Thursday afternoon at 1:30, but officials say that it is possible that some of these men will not be tried in the police court, but will be held on felony charges for the county courts, following the investigation of Solicitor Tate and his assistants.

The letter written by Commissioner Taylor to Fire Chief Middleton is as follows:

"In regard to the action of several firemen at Station No. 1 in refusing to assist Chief Aiken to connect up the fire hose in order that the water might be turned on the mob trying to storm the city jail on Saturday night last.

"It was the duty of these firemen to have rendered every posible assistance they could when called upon by the police department to aid in the enforcement of the law.

"There is but one outstanding lesson from Saturday night's occurrence that is tha tthe fire department and the police department are inseparably linked together, and the men in each department should be brought to realize this and that the service to be rendered depends upon co-operation and upon efficiency in each department, and that there must be, of necessity, a general and constant contact between the two departments, which should be of the most hearty and friendly spirit of co-operation, if the proper service that these departments render are satisfactory."

William H. Turner, the young colored man alleged to have killed Thomas Moore Morgan, of Alexandria, Virginia, after the latter had wounded Turner twice, is reported in the Henrico county jail—Richmond, Virginia. No extraordinary measures have been taken to protect the Negro, yet when rumor had it that numbers of Negroes from this city were planing to go across the bridge to descend upon Alexander in revenge for the mob movement, the mayor of the town order out troops. In commenting upon this, "The Evening Star," the leading paper published in Washington, has this to say editorially: "In the light of last summer's tragedy in this city it is to be most frevently hoped that there will be no trifling with race prejudice and no invocation to the mob spirit that lies dormant in every community of mixed population. Washinigton is thoroughly ashamed of the rolting that took place here in July, and it should now be the earnest effort of every good citizen to seek in all possible ways to allay the inflammation that has been caused by the events of the past few days."

Lynching – 1920
Prevented

Jan. – June.

660

Tragedy Ends Their Romance

Fiance of Representative Britten's Secretary Is Slain Resisting Robber.

CHICAGO ILL TRIBUNE
MAY 24 1920

MISS PEARL CLARK AND T. MORGAN MOORE.

ALDERMAN SAYS HE CAN PREVENT SUGAR HOARDING

Charges that millions of pounds of sugar are being hoarded in Chicago and that the city could put an end to the shortage if it went about the task systematically were made last night by Ald. Max Adamowski, chairman of the council H. C. L. committee. The charges were made in an appeal to the members of the city council to support the $18,228 appropriation for the maintenance of the city food bureau, of which Russell J. Poole is the head.

"Carload after carload of sugar comes in here and nobody knows what becomes of it," said Ald. Adamowski. "Who gets it? We know it arrives and that there is plenty of it, but what happens to it is something that requires investigation.

"If the council votes the appropriation my committee, with the food bureau as an adjunct, will quickly be able to put an end to the hoarding."

PROPOSED MOB IS INDEFINITELY POSTPONED

MERIDIAN MISS DISPATCH
JUNE 25, 1920

A good deal of suppressed excitement was created about the city yesterday, when invitations were surreptiously passed from mouth to mouth to a big necktie party at the county jail last night.

There could be little information obtained, but it seems that some who were not in possession of all the facts in the matter were of the opinion that Arthur Thompson, the negro charged with an attack on Miss Mitchell, Sunday, was still a citizen of the county jail.

The full facts leaked out however, that the officers had transferred him to another jail in the state three days ago, and that the party would find little to work on, even of given the keys to Jailor McGee's boarding house and this little fact seemed to make the proposed party entirely uninteresting.

Near Lynching In Indiana

3-26-20

New Albany, Ind., March 25.—Several hundred persons swarmed about the city jail last Monday attempting to get hold of Charles Pearson, who was alleged to have attacked a white woman.

CAVALRY CALLED TO STOP LYNCHERS

The Atlanta Constitution
2-29-1920

Mob of 1,000 Persons Routed Near Washington—Mob Wanted Negro Who Killed Man and Attacked Fiancee.

Washington, May 23.—Cavalry from Fort Meyer was called out late tonight to disperse a mob of more than 1,000 persons which surrounded the jail at Alexandria Courthouse, 12 miles from the limits of the District of Columbua, attempting to obtain possession of William Turner, a negro.

Arrival of the cavalry, which had been requested by the sheriff of Arlington county, scattered the mob which had formed during the afternoon, threatening to lynch the negro. The troopers took up their station about the jail and late tonight the little village was reported quiet.

Confession by Negro.

Turner confessed today, according to State's Attorney Frank L. Ball, that he shot and killed T. Morgan Moore and attempted to attack Moore's fiancee, Miss Pearl Clark, secretary to Representative Fred Britten, of Illinois, after holding them up on the road early this morning.

Miss Clark today is ill at her home in Washington, suffering from shock and from the injuries sustained at the hands of the negro, who snatched jewels from her and ran away, after having dragged her by the throat for some 90 feet.

According to the police, the negro held up the couple, who were driving in an automobile, with the demand: "Give me a dollar." Upon Moore's refusal, he threatened to kill him. Miss Clark leaped from the car, the negro rushed after her, and Moore, seizing a revolver from a door pocket of the machine, fired at him. One of the bullets struck Turner's right leg and another his right hand.

"After he had shot me," Turner told police, "I fired at him. Three shots, I believe."

Offers Him Her Watch.

One bullet pierced Moore's heart and he fell dead on the roadway. Miss Clark screamed when the negro seized her, which frightened him into running away after he had grabbed two of her rings and a watch that she offered him to induce him to leave her alone.

The sheriff's posse found Turner in the vicinity of the Arlington cemetery. As they started for him he attempted to draw his revolver. At the jail it was found that his right thumb had been partially shot away, and later another bullet wound was found in his right leg. After the discovery of these wounds he confessed, the state's attorney said.

Miss Clark had been Representative Britten's secretary for the past two years. Her home was formerly in Chicago. Moore, a widower, was an employee of the Naval Torpedo company here, and lived here with his 12-year-old daughter.

BALTIMORE MD NEWS
JUNE 16, 1920

NEGRO MURDERS FARMER

Caught By Sheriff And Posse; Lynching Feared Near Felton.

(Special Dispatch to The News.)

Wilmington, Del., June 16.—Isaac Hammond, a farmer, residing two miles west of Felton, this State, early this morning was murdered by Clarence Broadered, a negro farm hand, who shot the farmer as he lay in bed. Mrs. Hammond, who escaped the clutches of the negro, summoned help and the negro was finally captured by Sheriff Cook and a posse of citizens and landed in the Kent County Jail. An extra guard has been placed about the jail, as lynching is feared.

CHICAGO ILL POST
FEBRUARY 16, 1920

Sheriff Saves Aged Negro from Lynchers

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 16.—Intent on lynching Andrew Jones, an aged negro, a mob of thirty men stormed the Evans county courthouse at Claxton early yesterday, after shooting out many of the windows, but the negro's life was saved by Sheriff T. W. Rogers, who spirited him away and brought him to Savannah. Jones was taken into custody after having been attacked by two young men who accused him of turning in information as to "moonshining" operations.

NORWICH CONN BULLETIN
APRIL 12, 1920

RUSSIANS ATTEMPTED TO LYNCH A PICKPOCK

New York, April 11.—An attempt to lynch a man accused by worshipp[illegible] in a Russian church in Brooklyn having picked the pockets of [illegible] persons attending services there was frustrated early today by the pol[illegible] who took him from a mob as he was being drapped to a park. A rope had been procured and the man was ba[illegible] beaten before the police arrived.

After his rescue, he gave his na[illegible] as Jacob Halpern. He is alleged [illegible] have taken $960 from the pocket[illegible] one worshipper and $65 from anot[illegible] He is being held by the police on [illegible] charges of grand larceny.

Youngster Escapes Lynching

Wilmington, Del., June 24.—Clarence Broagad was moved from Kent County to Dover and from Dover to New Castle to escape mobs anxious to lynch him. Broagad shot Hammond at his home in Felton, Dela. Hammond secured him sometime ago from an Orphan Home and is said to have kept him in virtual slavery.

Bayonets Halt Charge of Mob

Chicago Defender
5-15-20

Glare of Steel Chills Southerners' Desire to Overthrow Law

Chicago

AN ERROR

Through a mistake in press dispatches last week it was erroneously stated that this affair occurred at Savannah, Georgia.

BY JAS. W. SMITH

Savannah, Tenn., May 14.—For several days this peaceful and isolated town, located in Hardin county, Tenn., was suddenly thrown into one continuous commotion when five men and boys—Chester Graham, age 21; Will and Ernest Graham, age 13 and 15; Will Allen, age 35, and George Allen, age 40—were arrested for the foul and brutal murder of Harry Allen (white), a merchant in Hookers Bend, on the night of April 21. The motive for the crime was robbery.

Mob Gathers Quietly

It appears the merchant was casing eggs when he was hit on the head with a sledge hammer and a piece of iron rod, crushing his skull and resulting in instant death. The murdered man was found the next morning by his wife. Neighbors were notified and Sheriff A. L. Story, U. S. Deputy Marshal Chas. Byrd and City Marshal Frank Wilkerson were called to the scene. Within three hours after the crime was committed the band of murderers were apprehended. As soon as the arrests were made an angry looking mob gathered from the countryside and the prisoners were only prevented from being lynched by the officers who stood the threatening throng off at the point of guns. Sheriff Story received a telegram from Gov. Roberts commending him for his stand for law and order and offering him all the aid needed.

Troops Escort Prisoners

The prisoners were carried to Jackson for safekeeping. The next day a mob of 350 went from West Hardin county to Jackson to lynch the prisoners and a white rapist of that city. Their efforts were foiled by the sheriff, who turned in a false fire alarm. The accused men were brought here for trial, escorted by state militia from Jackson and Memphis. Hundreds of people flooded the streets to see the unusual spectacle. The crowds were orderly and there was no outward indications of intense feeling. Old Glory floats and bayonets glisten as troops marched with the prisoners between an avalanche of people from the river up Main street to the jail.

MILITARY RULE OVER LEXINGTON, FOLLOWING RIOT

Constitution 2-10-20.

Mob Bloodily Repulsed in Attempt to Storm Courthouse to Get Negro Who Was Being Tried.

FOUR MEN WERE KILLED AND SEVERAL WOUNDED

While Riot Was in Progress the Negro Confessed and Was Sentenced to Die in the Electric Chair.

Lexington, Ky., February 9.—Martial law prevailed here tonight. Six hundred federal and state troops are patrolling the streets to prevent further rioting which, during the day exacted a toll of four dead and fifteen wounded.

The city was quiet early tonight but authorities fear a recurrence of violence. Five hundred additional United States troops are en route from Camp Taylor, Kentucky.

Lexington and all of Fayette county was placed under martial law at 3 o'clock by Brigadier General F. C. Marshall upon his arrival from Camp Taylor with 300 troops of the famous First Division which helped repulse the Germans at Chateau Thierry.

Rioting began this morning when a mob bent upon lynching William Lockett, a negro, who confessed to the murder last week of ten-year-old Geneva Hardman was fired upon with rifles and machine guns by state militiamen as the mob was storming the Fayette county courthouse to get the negro during his trial.

Negro Sentenced to Death.

The attempt to lynch Lockett was made just before he had confessed to the murder and as the jury found him guilty of murder in the first degree. He was sentenced to die in the electric chair March 11. The shooting temporarily dispersed the mob and gave the authorities time in which to rush Lockett to a secret place of safety. The mob reformed, however, and looted pawnshops and hardware stores to get firearms.

Fearing an attack upon the handful of national guardsmen on duty the authorities appealed to governor Morrow for assistance. As a result 300 troops, members of the Twenty-sixth and Twenty-eighth infantry arrived at 3 o'clock on a special train from Camp Taylor.

The federal troops immediately began the work of patrolling the streets to keep crowds from congregating.

Lockett, arrested last Tuesday night and held in the state penitentiary for safekeeping, was indicted late last week and was brought here on a special train this morning for trial. He was heavily guarded.

Hundreds of farmers from the surrounding country arrived early to attend the trial and sullenly watched the prisoner as he was marched from the train to the courthouse between lines of state troopers. When the trial opened, the court room was crowded to capacity. Everyone was searched for firearms before being admitted to the courthouse. Hundreds were unable to gain admittance to the court room and congregated in the street in front of the courthouse.

"Let's Get Him."

The cry, "Let's get him!" from a brawny farmer on the outskirts of the crowd turned the crowd into a mob which began surging toward the entrance to the building. Soldiers and police dropped back into close formation and trained their guns on the mob, which never hesitated.

Adjutant General De Weese, in command of the militiamen, shouted a final warning to the crowd and then fired a revolver into the air. It was the signal for the troops to fire.

Soldiers and police fired pointblank into the crowd and a nearby machine gun rattled. From the windows of the court room above another hail of bullets spattered down on the asphalt street.

Four men fell at the first volley.

The mob, which had surged halfway up the steps, pressed back and broke. Quick action on the part of the autohirties got the negro out of the bulding.

Those killed in the clash were B. F. Carrier and L. M. King, both of Lexington, and John Thomas and William Effington, both of Versailles.

Among those wounded were J. N. Stansell, W. J. Rees, Otis Sharp, Emmett Dozier, Irwin Gwynn, Emmett Danziger, Fred Sowders, H. C. Weathers, Mrs. E. T. Cross, James Massevgall and J. M. Rogers.

Foiled in its first attempt to get the prisoner, the mob broke up into small crowds which paid hurried visits to all of the pawnshops and hardware stores in the city in a quest for firearms. There were ominous mutterings on all sides. In some stores as many as fifty or sixty revolvers and guns were seized.

Record for Court Speed.

Groups of men congregated on the streets and sought to learn the whereabouts of Lockett. The word that regular army troops were coming spread rapidly and no further violence was attempted.

Lockett's arrest, indictment, trial and sentence sets a new record for rapidity in Kentucky. He was arrested last Tuesday night, indicted Friday and was tried, found guilty and sentenced in a few minutes today. Under his sentence he will die in the electric chair March 11.

The little Hardman girl's body was found mutilated in a cornfield last Tuesday morning soon after she had left her home for school. Her head had been crushed in with a stone and her body partially covered up with corn stalks.

Lockett, recently discharged from the army, was suspected and posses were formed immediately to look for him. He was found at the home of a friend six miles from the scene of the murder late that night. Police announced that the negro had confessed to the murder, adding that he "didn't know" why he had killed the girl. Examination of the girl's body disclosed that the negro had unsuccessfully attempted to assault her.

Negro Still in Courthouse.

It became known tonight that Lockett was neevr taken out of the courthouse and that he still is confined there under a heavy guard. During the excitement the impression prevailed that he had been taken out of the city.

He will be removed to the state reformatory at Frankfort or to the state penitentiary at Eddyville, as quickly as possible.

Knots of men gathered on the streets tonight and discussed the day's events. Their temper apparently had cooled.

Frankfort, Ky., February 9.—Governor Morrow late this afternoon signed Lockett's death warrant. The negro will die in the electric chair at the state penitentiary here March 11.

NEGRO SLAYER OF SHOP OWNER HERE NEARLY LYNCHED

PHILA PA NORTH AMERIC
JUNE 18, 1920

Victim's Wife Identifies Prisoner Who Did Shooting

WOMAN WOUNDED IN STORE BATTLE

One of Burglars Escapes While Pal Fights Desperately

Two negroes robbed the grocery store of Richard Mandes at 2122 South Ninth street at about 7 o'clock last night, and in a furious grapple with one of the men, Mandes was shot three times and died within a half hour. The grocer's wife, Bessie, also was shot in the right hand and is in St. Agnes Hospital.

One of the negroes escaped before the crowd which gathered at the sound of the shots could catch him, but the other, who did the shooting, was caught by a former policeman, Thomas Taylor, of 926 Winton street, and Policeman Mitchel, of the thirty-seventh district station, who was off duty at the time and was passing by with Taylor.

They arrived as Mandes dropped in the street after the negro's last shot. tore the revolver from the negro's hands and held him until other cops arrived.

A riot call was sent in by some one when the crowd attempted to wrest the prisoner from the men's hands, and but for the arrival of a detail under Lieutenant Myers, of the thirty-seventh district, it is believed that the mob would have lynched the man on the spot.

The negro gave his name as Earl Carter, 19, of South Clifton street, but also gave another address on South Eleventh street. At this address another negro, Alexander Miller, was arrested later, suspected of being Carter's accomplice. He gave an address on Cantrell street as his home.

According to the story told by Mrs. Mandes, who positively identified the prisoner at the hospital, her husband was eating supper in the kitchen back of the store and she was attending to business alone when the men entered. They shoved revolvers in her face and demanded the contents of the cash register.

"Take it!" she says she screamed.

At the sound of her voice her husband ran out in alarm, and the moment he showed fight Carter fired the first shot, striking him in the abdomen. Mandes grappled with him, but as he did so the negro fired again, this time hitting and crippling one arm.

The grocer, however, was undaunted, and in the wrestle which ensued, another shot was fired which struck Mrs. Mandes in the right hand. The two men, fighting furiously, rolled out into the street, the negro attempting to loosen the grocer's hold.

At this juncture Taylor and Mitchel came running up. The negro, in desperation, fired again and the bullet passed thru Mandes' abdomen.

The crowd quickly gathered as the two rescuers were battling with the negro. By the time Lieutenant Myers and Sergeant Swaab arrived with their detail, a rope had been produced and the excited citizens were trying to get at their prey. Nightsticks were freely used in the effort to pierce the surging mob in front of the little store.

Mandes recently received a diploma from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and had intended leaving the grocery business in the near future to start a drug store.

Chicago Tribune 5-24-20

MISS PEARL CLARK.

T. Morgan Moore, her fiancé, was killed and Miss Pearl Clark was robbed yesterday by a Negro in Washington. Miss Clark, who is secretary to Representative Fred Britten, and Morgan were motoring from Alexandria to Washington when attacked. Morgan fell dead in an exchange of shots with the robber.

SHERIFF AVERTS A LYNCHING

Mob Gathered at Jail Disperses at His Urging.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 23.—Pleas by Sheriff A. L. Story that the law be permitted to take its course resulted in the dispersing of a lynching mob which gathered at the Davidson Jail to-day.

One of the crowd said they merely wanted to investigate the holding of four negroes accused of complicity in the killing of Harry Allen, a merchant.

N Y C WORLD
APRIL 24, 1920

Attempt at Lynching.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 23.—The mob of 2,000 which was dispersed at the Marion County Jail last night, after threatening to lynch William Ray, a negro, who is said to have confessed the murder of Martha Huff, a young white girl, did not revisit the jail to-day, but the police were held in readiness to meet another attack. All but one of the fifteen men arrested were discharged today. A young negro who was shot is not dangerously wounded.

Lynchings—1920
Prevented.

Jan.—June.

661

One Man Shot and 15 Men Arrested in Attempt to Lynch Negro Held in Indianapolis Jail

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
1920

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Friday, April 23.—One negro was shot and fifteen men arrested in the attempt of a mob of 2,000 men early this morning to take William Ray, a colored youth, from the jail here, where he is held without bail for the murder of 14-year-old Martha Huff, a white girl.

The first arrest was made at 8:30 o'clock last night when a man giving his name as John Gilson, 63 years old, was said to have attacked one of the patrolmen guarding the jail. The police attempted to disperse the mob, but its numbers steadily increased.

A mob of several hundred gathered in front of the jail early last night but were dispersed by the police under Harry D. Smith, Adjutant General of the State.

Four additional arrests were made soon afterward, and the police drove the mob away from the jail for the time. It was scattered with difficulty. The police were well organized for their work, while the mob lacked leadership. Few appeared to be armed, and there was no evidence of rope. As the mob broke up into smaller groups within a short radius of the jail, plans were made for a concerted attack on it.

PITTSBURG, Kan., April 22.—Negroes from Croweburg, a small mining camp near here, were reported tonight to be marching to Mulberry, where a negro was lynched Monday, following an attack on a white girl.

A Mulberry business man reports over the telephone that hardware stores have been thrown open to the public so that arms can be obtained for the citizens. Guards have been thrown around the town.

RIOT AT BIRMINGHAM BEING INVESTIGATED

The Constitution

Birmingham, Ala., June 20.—County Solicitor Joseph R. Bell today began an investigation to place responsibility for the mob outbreak which occurred in Birmingham last night when Ethra Harden, negro, was shot and roughly handled after he had jostled against a lady in the crowds on Second avenue. The negro was removed from the county jail to the county hospital this morning in a serious condition.

After the mob had surrounded the city jail, where the negro was taken last night, several arrests were made. Walter Honeycutt was charged with disorderly conduct. William H. Alexander, a well-known young lawyer, was placed in jail on a charge of inciting to riot. Pierce Fleming was also arrested charged with being one of the ring leaders. J. Andrews, a negro, was arrested for carrying concealed weapons.

After the negro had been spirited away from the city jail last night and placed in the county jail, members of the mob marched to various parts of the city, where it is claimed demonstrations were made.

The crowd did not disperse until a very heavy rain which set in just before midnight.

Alexandria Sheriff Foils Crackers.

The Atlanta Constitution

Mob Enters County Court House, Finds Prisoner Gone

3-28-1920

IN HANDS OF U. S.

Federal Authorities Take Charge Of Man Accused Of Slaying

Alexandria, Va., May 27.—While mobs, estimated in number from three to five hundred masked men, broke into the county jail here Tuesday night, William H. Turner, slayer of Morgan Moore, white, was safely imprisoned in jail at Leesburg, Va., forty miles away.

He was later removed to the State prison at Richmond for safe keeping.

Turner is held on the charge of shooting Moore in a pistol duel near the south end of Highway Bridge, early Sunday morning. He came upon Moore and Moore's supposed fiance in an automobile, parked on a dark road outside of the city, 1:30 Sunday morning. Turner is also charged with roughly handling the girl after the murder.

Threats of lynching were heard on Sunday and increased when the news spread that Turner had confessed. Soldiers from Fort Meyer were placed in readiness to repel any attack.

At six o'clock Tuesday night, an automobile drove up to the jail, and concealed among deputy sheriffs, well armed, Turner was driven to the Leesburg jail. Next morning he was removed, supposedly, to Richmond.

ASSAILANT OF GIRL RUSHED FROM COUNTY

OKLAHOMA CITY OKLA TIMES
JUNE 24, 1920

"Attempted Rape" Charged by City Girl,

CHLOROFORM WAS USED

Speedy Trial for Negro Burglar Likely.

Consey Jones, negro, arrested for an attempted criminal assault on a white maid in the home of W. L. Sutherland, 409 East Thirteenth st., was taken to Guthrie at 11 o'clock Thursday morning for safe-keeping, it was rumored at the court house. His exact whereabouts are kept secret to avoid the formation of a mob, it is said.

Luther Bishop, jailor, early Thursday morning declared that the negro had been taken away but refused to tell where. Bert Grout, undersheriff, said that the negro was in jail. Homer Adrean, deputy sheriff, left for Guthrie at 11 o'clock, "with an insane man, whom he is taking to a private sanitarium," according to Grout. Shortly before he left Adrean went to the county jail to get a pair of leg irons.

The maid signed a charge of criminal assault against Jones at two o'clock Thursday morning at the Sutherland home. Later she said the charge should be "attempted" criminal assault. She charges that the negro attacked her while he was robbing the home Monday morning and that she was partly under the influence of chloroform during the attack.

W. A. Roberts and B. D. Farris, plainclothesmen, made the arrest Wednesday night in a house on East Reno avenue south of the fairgrounds. The methods used in robbing the Sutherland home were so similar to methods employed by Jones in a number of robberies he committed in 1918, when he was convicted and given four years in the penitentiary, that he was arrested on suspicion and identified as the negro who robbed the home. He has been paroled from the penitentiary.

The negro admits having robbed the Sutherland home but he denies having attempted to attack the maid, according to R. M. Daniels, plainclothesman.

A county information had not been filed against Jones at noon, awaiting a full investigation of his alleged attack on the maid.

MOB AT INDIANAPOLIS SEEKS LIFE OF NEGRO

4-23-20

Constitution

Indianapolis, Ind., April 22.—A mob which grew until it numbered more than seven hundred men, made an ineffectual attempt to take a negro from the Marion county jail early tonight. It is believed that the mob would have lynched William Ray, negro, 19 years old, if it had been possible to break the heavy cordon of police which guarded the jail. Ray is the confessed murderer of a 14-year-old white girl. The police, in charge of Harry D. Smith, adjutant of the state of Indiana, forced the mob to disperse. It is feared further attempts will be made to take the negro from the jail and lynch him.

The first arrest was made at 8:30 o'clock when a man giving his name as John Gilson, 63 years old, is said to have attacked one of the patrolmen guarding the jail.

Four additional arrests were made shortly afterward while the police were driving the mob away from the jail. It was scattered with difficulty.

Governor Goodrich is out of the city, but Harry B. Smith, state adjutant general, is in charge of the situation and is ready to call upon the state militia companies of Indianapolis if their assistance is needed.

William Ray, for whom the mob is believed to be seeking, came to Indianapolis from Chicago about three weeks ago, and has been employed in this city. He is 19 years old and married. The crime for which he is held without bond was committed late Monday afternoon. He is said to have made a written statement this morning in which he told how he enticed the girl from her home with the promise of new clothes and took her to a lonely spot on the banks of Eagle creek, west of the city. In the alleged confession, he said she screamed when he attempted to embrace her and that he stabbed her thirteen times in the neck to silence her. Later he threw her body in the swollen waters of the stream.

The body was found Tuesday evening and a search for the negro who committed the crime resulted in the arrest of Ray shortly after midnight Thursday morning. A bloody pen knife was found in his pocket. He was identified positively as the man who enticed the girl from her home by her stepsister. At 2:30 o'clock he is said to have made his written confession, which was witnessed by four police officers.

Ray entered a plea of guilty when arraigned before Judge Pritchard in city court today.

FOUR NEGROES ARE CARRIED TO SAFETY

The Montgomery Advertiser

(Associated Press)

SAVANNAH, TENN., April 22—Fearing mob violence, four negroes were tonight taken from here to the jail at Corinth, Miss., for safe keeping by Sheriff Story, following the verdict of the coroner's jury this afternoon charging two of them with the murder of Harry Allen, 32, a white merchant last night and the theft of $3,500 from the cash drawer.

4-22-20

NEGRO GOES TO TRIAL FRIDAY ON ASSAULT CHARGE

DALLAS TEX JOURNAL
JUNE 4, 1920

Only Four Jurors Are Selected Up to Noon; Recess Taken.

James Brown, 26-year-old negro, went to trial Friday morning before Judge C. A. Pippen on a charge of criminal assault on a white woman, 56 years old. Only four jurors had been selected up to noon, when Judge Pippen declared a recess until 2 o'clock.

When both sides announced ready the courtroom was crowded with spectators. An overflow waited outside in the hall and many left the courthouse on being unable to get into the courtroom. Toward adjournment, the aisles were completely clogged.

On opening court, Judge Pippen said the spectators were welcome in court, but that quiet must prevail. No demonstration followed except one titter that ran through the audience when a prospective juror aired his pronounced views on criminal assault. The Judge threatened to clear the courtroom if further disturbance occurred.

Negro Well Guarded

The negro, guarded by deputies, was brought in at 9:30 o'clock. He was seated near the press table and was surrounded by a ring of deputies. A guard of police, under Capt. E. V. Lane, stood at the doors and deputies were scattered through the crowd. At one time spectators surging forward in the main aisle were ordered back by the Judge. No negroes were present except the defendant, but a handful clustered together on a bench outside in the hall. During the morning two young negroes peeped into the door at the defendant and then left.

The negro appeared to be slightly nervous. On entering he glanced at the crowd in the room, but most of the time sat momtionless. He whispered several times to his attorneys, William McCraw and Thomas Kelly, who were appointed by the court. According to his attorneys, the negro will take the stand. The white woman appeared in court for a while during the morning.

Pierson Reads Indictment.

The indictment was read by District Attorney J. Willis Pierson, who is directing the prosecution. He is being aided by Assistant District Attorneys Gibson and Allen. Each prospective juror was questioned as to his views on the death penalty, seven being excused because they said they were opposed to it. Seven of the special venire were dismissed for having fixed opinions or prejudice. The defense used up nine of its peremptory challenges, the State two.

All of the special venire of 150 men reported present except ten. Two were discharged because they could not read or write. A few others asserted exceptions. One of the venirement first said he could not read nor write, but later qualified his statement by saying that he could read printing, but no writing except his name. He later contended that he was hard of hearing. Judge Pippen told him to remain in court.

The four jurors selected to sit in the trial are L. L. Thomas, meat cutter, 910 Waverly avenue, married and father of three children; E. P. Teller, farmer, Grand Prairie, married and children; J. A. Covington, carpenter and contractor, widower and children, and P. O. Mertens, jeweler, 2107 Eugene street.

GALESBURG ILL REGISTER
JUNE 19, 1920

Troops Rushed to Prevent Lynching

DULUTH, Minn., June 19—Sheriffs deputies and troops were rushed to Gary, a suburb of Duluth, this afternoon when a mob formed there after the steel works closed down. They feared a race riot.

Many negroes are employed in Gary.

A report that the assaulted girl had died last night brought a feeling to a high pitch. The report was later denied.

There was some excitement in the downtown district when deputies and guards around the jail broke up small groups of men walking and talking on the streets.

Camera Man, In Face of Mob, Got Scenes of Killing

NASHVILLE TENN BANNER
APRIL 11, 1920

One of the most thrilling experiences of cameramen serving in all corners of the world occurred at Lexington, Ky., when Jack E. Dadswell turned the crank of his camera in the face of the mob charging police and soldiers in an effort to lynch a Negro. Five persons were killed and many were wounded in front of the camera; but Dadswell kept turning even as the leader of the mob was shot and fell dead at the feet of the photographer. These exclusive pictures are the first ever taken of such a riot in this country.

Dadswell, who works under the direction of Clarence E. Runey, the Pathe correspondent in Cincinnati, heard rumors of the proposed lynching during the day and made preparations to be at hand with his camera. He took a position of advantage, with his camera carefully covered, near the jail at Lexington. He caught a few scenes of the earlier demonstrations, but always returned to his post for the big moment which he was sure would not be long delayed.

The local authorities, meantime, called on the state for protection and government troops were ordered to the scene. By the time they arrived to assist the local police the rioters were in a determined mood and could not be stopped. With battering rams to smash in the jail doors and ropes to hang the Negro and those who helped him, the mob, well armed with revolvers, marched on the jail.

Dadswell caught the leader as they came into the square before the jail. He kept turning the crank of his camera unnoticed as they marched on. He thought he was out of the path of the mob; but when the soldiers and police charged the oncoming crowd the mob swerved over to where Dadswell was at work. At the moment the gun play started he was in the very center of it. Throughout the firing he kept at his task.

U. S. TROOPS PATROL LEXINGTON STREETS

Constitution

Lexington, Ky., February 1[illegible]—No lessening of military precautions to prevent a recurrence of mob violence in Lexington was apparent today. Federal soldiers continued to surround the Fayette courthouse, where Will Lockett, negro, slayer of 10-year-old Geneva Hardman and center of the disturbance Monday in which five persons lost their liv[illegible] was confined under heavy gu[illegible] Patrols guarded every avenue to the city and detachments still were stationed in the warehouse district.

Brigadier General F. C. Marshall characterized these measures merely as precautionary. So satisfied was he in the situation that after a conference with Major General Charles P. Sumerall, commander of the First division, who arrived during the day, he announced the number of patrol gradually would be withdrawn, and that one brigade, or approximately one-half of the troops here, would entrain for Louisville, probably tonight.

Lockett, heavily guarded, remained in his cell in the courthouse.

General Marshall announced that the federal government had no authority to take him out of Fayette county, now under martial law, unless Governor Edwin P. Morrow requested it.

General Marshall paid a tribute to the people of Lexington and Fayette county for their ready submission to martial law and characterized it as "the first evidence of a big reaction in the whole country, which is beginning to switch back from bolshevism to law and order."

Citizens, both black and white, walked the streets unmolested tonight, except that each impartially was searched for weapons wherever they entered the restricted district in the vicinity of the courthouse.

Two civilians were arrested during the day. One engaged in an argument with a military patrol and the other was charged with carrying a concealed weapon.

Reports last night that 1,500 mountaineers were en route to Lexington to lynch Lockett caused the commanding officer to throw cordons of troops across every road leading into the city and to place other detachments at every strategic point within the city.

No attempt will be made by the authorities to remove Lockett from the steel cage in the courthouse until danger of further violence is passed, it was announced.

"I don't know why I did it," the negro is quoted as having said in the course of a statement prepared for submission to the jury which convicted him yesterday. Lockett threw himself on the mercy of the court. Only one witness, a neighbor of the dead girl's father, was placed on the stand by the state. The witness identified the stone with which the girl's head had been crushed. The jurymen returned their verdict without leaving their seats.

Commonwealth's Attorney John R. Allen stated that no prosecution of members of the mob was contemplated by the authorities.

Negro Saved From Lynchers Admits Slaying 3 Women

CHICAGO ILL AMERICAN
MARCH 8, 1920

By International News Service.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 8.—Will Lockett, colored, awaiting execution at Eddyville prison for the slaying of 10-year-old Geneva Hardman, confessed today to the murders of two women and the probable murder of a third. In all cases, his confession stated, the murders were by strangulation and were preceded by criminal assault.

The complete list of his victims is as follows:

Geneva Hardman, near South Elkhorn, Ky.; murdered.

White woman, at Carmi, Ill.; murdered.

Colored woman, near Camp Taylor, Kentucky; murdered.

Colored woman, near Evansville, Ind.; probable murder. Lockett did not know her fate definitely.

In addition to the above, Lockett confessed, an attempted assault on a white woman in Todd County, Kentucky, was frustrated.

Lockett's trial at Lexington, Ky., was the cause of an attempted lynching, followed by a riot in which six persons were killed.

MOB AT BIRMINGHAM STOPPED BY WATER

Sun Constitution

Birmingham, Ala., June 19.—After an exciting hour in the heart of the downtown section tonight Ethan Harden, a negro, was spirited from the city jail to the county jail, and it was thought was there safe from a big crowd which had assembled threatening vengeance against him for a disturbance he had caused on Second avenue between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets.

While the streets were jammed with Saturday night crowds, the negro had attempted to cut the strap of a lady's purse. Several men who saw the act resented it. A fight followed in which one white man was cut across the hand by the negro. A deputy sheriff hurried up and shot Harden, the bullet entering his side. Other police and deputies arrived just in time to save the negro as he was being roughly handled by the crowd.

Streaming with blood and with his clothes hanging in shreds the officers hurried him off towards the city hall, two blocks distant. An enormous crowd collected and followed them. The officers kept pistols pointed at the leaders all the way to the jail.

Shortly after 9 o'clock fire hose was turned on the crowd around the jail. A large number got into the jail corridor, but could not withstand the big streams of water turned on them. The authorities used a ruse to get the negro to the big county jail. The patrol wagon was sent away from the city jail four different times and each time the crowd found it empty. On the fifth trip they did not inspect it so carefully but the negro was in it.

NEGRO, ACCUSED OF MURDER, IS CAPTURED

Montgomery Advertiser

(Associated Press)

ORANGEBURG, S. C., April 15.—Arthur Dailey, negro, accused of killing Magistrate Jeff Wiggins, near here, on the night of April 7, when the officer was trying to arrest him on a charge of violating the prohibition law, was captured by a posse near Pineapolis today.

4-16-20

Hearing that mob violence was threatened Sheriff Dennis of Berkley county, head of the possee, rushed the negro to Columbia for safe keeping. Garbed in woman's clothes, Dailey had been living at the house of friends, the officers said.

MOB ATTACKS BRING THREAT OF VENGEANCE

DETROIT MICH FREE PRESS
MAY 27, 1920

Town's Citizens Fear Raid Fr[illegible] Capital After Attempt to Lynch Slayer.

Special to The Free Press and Public Ledger

Washington, May 26.—All roads to Alexandria, Va., seven miles from Washington were being guarded tonight by nearly 2,000 army regulars, national guardsmen, ex-service men and citizens as the result of a report that a band of several hundred Negroes from Washington were preparing to invade that town.

The threatened invasion is the result of an attempt of Alexandria citizens last Sunday to lynch William H. Turner, a Negro, who confessed that he murdered Thomas Morgan Moore and attempted to assault his fiancee, Miss Pearl Clark, on a road near the Virginia town last Saturday night.

The volunteer guard of Alexandria, reinforced by regular army men from Fort Myer, is said to be equipped with 20,000 rounds of ammunition.

Since the murder Turner has been moved from three jails and is now at Winchester, Va., about 50 miles from here. At 10 o'clock tonight no reports had been received of any fighting.

ACCUSED NEGRO SAVED FROM MOB

DETROIT MICH FREE PRESS
APRIL 19, 1920

Boy's Alleged Assailant Rushed to Jail; Escapes Lynching.

Lexington, Ky., April 18.—Buck Jenkins, 27 years old, Negro, charged with assaulting 6-year-old Willie Trimble, of Danville, Ky., was rushed to the Lexington jail from Danville early today to thwart a possible lynching at the hands of a mob in Danville.

Jenkins, who with Keith Phillips, 15-year-old white boy, is charged with kidnaping the Trimble child Friday night, taking him into a cornfield and striking him over the head with a hammer, denies knowledge of the crime.

Jenkins was spirited out of the Danville jail last night by officers, while a mob was outside, demanding entrance. The lights in the jail suddenly were turned out and while the place was in darkness Jenkins and the officers escaped. Later members of the mob were admitted to the jail and made a search.

Jenkins, a grocer's delivery clerk, admits having had trouble with the Trimble family because of the manner in which he delivered groceries. Reports from Danville tonight were that the town was quiet. The Trimble boy is recovering from a fractured skull.

NEW YORK CITY TRIBUNE
MAY 26, 1920

Negro Murderer Sought by Mobs Taken to Winchester Ja[illegible]

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

WINCHESTER, Va., May 25.—William H. Turner, negro, of Washingto[illegible] the confessed murderer of Thomas [illegible] Moore, of Alexandria, and assailant [illegible] Moore's fiancée, Miss Pearl Clarke, was brought to the jail here to-day after two attempts had been made in other places to lynch hi[illegible] It is expected he will be held here until tried.

Turner was spirited away from the jail at Fort Myer Heights yesterday and taken to Leesburg last night. Plans to take him direct to Richmond were abandoned for fear that if the trip were made through Alexandria mobs might discover the negro's presence and lynch him.

PHILADELPHIA PRESS
JUNE 18, 1920

FEAR OF LYNCHING CAUSES REMOVAL OF NEGRO SLAYER

Dover, Del., June 17 (Special).—Because of the intense feeling at Felton, Del., yesterday, over the cold-blooded murder of Farmer Isaac N. Hammond by his negro employe, Clarence Broadard, who has ben with the Hammond family four years, Sheriff Cooke took Broadard to the New Castle County Workhouse where he will be kept until his trial early next month.

Apparently the only reason Broadard was not roughly handled at the Hammond farm on the morning of the murder, was the belief that Broadard, who had gone to the attic with the gun after shooting Hammond might be well armed and would have a better advantage in keeping the incensed people at bay than their trying to capture him.

GREENVILLE COOK IS SPIRITED AWAY

Ala. Montgomery Advertiser

Butler County Sheriff Transfers Texanna McChondico From Butler County Jail

9-28-28

(Special to The Advertiser)

GREENVILLE, Sept. 27.—Texanna McChondico, the negro cook who is being held charged with attempting to kill 26 persons by poisoning them at a local hotel last Tuesday night, was spirited away early this morning by Sheriff King Murphy to some other place for safe keeping. It is thought that she was carried to Montgomery for Deputy Sheriff Augustus Murphy left Greenville on an early northbound train today.

Continued rumors of mob violence were current on the streets of Greenville, and this is what is thought to have caused sheriff to take precautionary methods.

A report from the chemical laboratory at Auburn was received Sunday, and it showed that the biscuits served at the night meal did not contain arsenate of lead, but it did show pure arsenic. The negro cook claimed that she put some flour that she found in an old cupbord that contained arsenate of lead for buy poisinging into the biscuit dough, ignorant of the fact that it contained the posion. The chemist report refutes this statement for the biscuit did not show any lead, but pure arsenic was disclosed.

The case is arousing considerable interest in this section, and since the negro has been carried away from Butler County, her trial which will be held early in October is being

incomplete

Lynchings—1920 July—Dec. 644

Prevented

WAUKEGAN DAILY SUN
NOVEMBER 24, 1920

Rush Boy to Co. Jail to Prevent Lynching In Zion City

Lad Arrested for North Chicago Theft Menaced by Men who Threaten Lynching.

DRAGGED HER TO CLOSET

BULLETIN.

Following two attempts to break into the Zion jail in an effort to lynch Scott Garner, the negro boy charged with having attacked an aged invalid woman, asd fearing that a more determined and perhaps successful attempt would be made tonight, the Zion police this afternoon brought the negro to Waukegan and caused him to be locked up in the county jail. He is being held without bonds. The condition of his aged victim is such that it is feared she cannot survive.

Twice Tuesday night mobs tried to take the prisoner from the Zion jail. One man grabbed an axe and called for volunteers to follow him to the cell occupied by the boy. In both cases the police succeeded in dispersing the crowds, but they kept watch all night.

Today they were tipped off that a quiet move was on foot in Zion, led by several men who came there from the south, where negro lynchings are more common, to organize a powerful mob to storm the jail tonight. The Zion jail is not built sufficiently strong to withstand a determined attack and for that reason it was decided to rush the negro here in an automobile this afternoon.

The confession made by the youth in the coolest and most matter-of-fact manner possible was one of the most grewsome ever heard.

The boy told of having gone to two other houses, intent upon attacking a woman, but in both cases he was deterred because he thought the women were too strong for him to handle.

Then he came to the home of the old invalid. He gained entrance to the house on the pretext that he desired to purcase a chicken. Watching his chance he leaped upon the woman's back, clamping his hand over her mouth so that she could not make an outcry. As he sank to the floor he grabbed up a heavy pocket flashlight and beat her in the face and on the head repeatedly. In her feeble way she still resisted his efforts. All this time the negro was sitting astride his victim, his knees resting on her breast. Infuriated because she tried to resist, the moron grabbed her by the neck and swung her head against a leg of the bed until he beat her into insensibility. Then he mistreated her.

Garner said he thought the old woman was dead, but as he started to leave his victim struggled to a sitting position and tried to crawl across the bed to a window so that she could call for help, as several men were working on a brick foundation next door.

Like a fiend young Garner sprang upon her, dragging her back by the heels. Then he beat her over the head with the searchlight until she lay quiet. The negro says he figured she was dead. He said he planned to kill her so that she could not identify him and testify against hi if he was arrested. He dragged her into a closet and slamed the door shut on her.

When the police had heard the full confession they did not wonder that an effort was made to lynch him. There are some indignities which Garner heaped upon the old lady which cannot be printed.

Garner said yesterday he was 14 years old. He aditted today that he was 16. Assistant State's Attorney Deane is looking up his record in other cities.

Paroled to relatives last Saturday after being brought before Judge Persons on the charge of having broken into the Red Front Tea store at North Chicago and stealing $160, Scott Garner, a 14-year-old negro lad, went to Zion City Tuesday and now is in a more serious predicament than his robbery experience.

Garner, who came to North Chicago in September from Anderson, S. C., was arrested in Zion City yesterday after, it is charged, he entered the home of Mrs. John Mason, 55 years old and an invalid, and attacked her.

Acording to Chief of Police Theodore Becker, Garner, who, though only a youth, is large for his age, entered the home of Mrs. Mason while her husband was away. After the attack the police say he beat his victif into unconsciousness and dragged her into a closet, where she was found several hours later by her husband. Physicians say that her condition is serious.

Garner is said to have admitted the crime.

Garner had been in jail for several days after being arrested at North Chicago and the authorities were at first inclined to send him back to North Carolina, but when relatives promised to take care of him Judge Persons released him and he was to report back to the court on specified occasions to show how he was getting on. And now comes the Zion City case.

A report from Zion Tuesday night was that the Zion police, after word spread about the attack on the aged woman, were going to move the boy to the Lake county jail because they feared an attempt to lynch him. However, he was not taken away from Zion until his case was called up today.

Told to Go to Zion.

Garner told the police Tuesday night that his home was at 1504 Jackson street, North Chicago. He further stated that he had been arrested in North Chicago for breaking into a grocery store and that his trial was set for December 18. In the meantime, he alleges, a Miss Palmatier, truant officer in the county court, had advised him to go to Zion, and he arranged to stay with a colored woman named Mrs. Parker, 2108 Gabriel avenue. He claimed that he had lived at Parker's since Saturday last.

Tuesday afternoon, about 4:30, Garner went to the home of Mrs. John Mason, 2407 Gilboa avenue. Mrs. Mason is 55 years of age. She was in her parlor when Garner entered the house from the rear door and walked right into the dining room. Mrs. Mason heard the noise in the next room and she called out:

Thinks It Her Husband.

"What are you doing home so

NEGRO BOY ATTACKS AGED INVALID WHITE WOMAN IN ZION CITY

(Continued From Page One.)

early?" thinking that it was her husband who had returned home from work.

Garner then asked Mrs. Mason if she had any chickens to sell.

She said "No," and ordered the colored lad out of the house.

Mrs. Mason then turned her back and Garner leaped upon her. He dragged her into a bedroom and a fierce struggle then ensued. Garner soon overpowered her, as Mrs. Mason was not strong owing to her poor health.

Smashes Her Over Head.

To add to the dastardly assault, Garner then picked up a tubular flashlight and beat the woman over the head with it. Her back was injured and both her eyes were swollen and bruised. Mrs. Mason then became unconscious and Garner seized his helpless victim and dragged her into a clothes closet. Thinking she was dead he left her there and left the house.

An hour and a half later Mr. Mason came home from his work. He is a bricklayer by trade.

Finds Wife in Closet.

On entering the house he looked around for his wife and after a time he heard a faint noise in the clothes closet, a sort of tapping on the door. He opened the door and found his wife lying in a semi-conscious state. Her condition was truly pitiable, as her face was brutally marred and her body was sore and bruised.

A call was then put in for the police and on arriving on the spot they immediately tried to get a description of the assailant. A hunt was then made among the colored people and two youths were brought to the Mason home.

Identifies Assailant.

Mrs. Mason then identified Garner as the guilty person. Garner was rushed to the police station at all speed and Chief Becker put him through the third degree.

He confessed to the crime and made a clean breast of everything.

He said he had tried another house on Gideon avenue, but found the woman's husband at home. He inquired at that place if they had any eggs to sell. This, of course, was only a "blind."

Lynchings – 1920 Prevented.

July – Dec.

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Clutches of Law Quick to Grasp Its Violators

The Constitution

Defenders of Mob Violence Find Convincing Argument Against Their Contention of Unwarranted Legal Delays.

Rash defenders of mob violence, erroneously termed mob law, as the speediest and surest way to justice have found in Fulton county a brilliant argument against their contentions—in that the local superior court has disposed of a case which bore great attraction for mob devotees, with a rapidity and surety demonstrative of the fact that justice by legal means is just and is efficient.

The rapidity with which the arm of the law deals out justice according to the recognized principles of civilization in extreme infringements of the law, was clock-like and noiseless in its perfection.

To illustrate. On July 22, near Grant Park, a negro, Charley Jackson, 22 years old, assaulted a white woman, the mother of two children, both of whom were in the room at the time of the assault. The screams of the negro's victim attracted the attention of a city detective, who gave chase to the negro, wounding him three times before the latter surrendered.

The negro was taken into custody and it was thought at the time that he was mortally wounded. He was transferred from the municipal hospital to the tower, where he was examined by County Physician Dr. W. J. Allen, who pronounced the wound only a flesh wound.

The date of the trial was set by Judge John D. Humphries of the criminal division, five days before which he appointed two well-known attorneys to represent the negro. As threats had been made on the life of the negro, Judge Humphries, Solicitor General John A. Boykin and the attorneys for the accused agreed to have the trial at 7 o'clock in the morning.

The negro was brought to the court house, locked in a jury room with two armed deputies. The jury, which had been summoned for 7 o'clock, was brought into the box. The court room doors locked and armed guards stationed at each of them. Then the prisoner was brought in.

The trial was orderly in every respect. It was a fair trial. The jury found the negro guilty and under the law the penalty is the death sentence, which Judge Humphries gave the man. He set the date of the hanging for Friday, August 20. All of which was done by law in less than one month.

N. Y. C. TIMES
SEPTEMBER 22, 1920

MOB TRIES TO LYNCH NEGRO

Two Policemen Save Woman's Alleged Assailant.

Patrolmen held back a crowd with drawn revolvers yesterday when they attempted to lynch Henry Smith, a negro chauffeur of 2 West 137th street, accused of attacking and robbing Mrs. Mary Henderson of 642 West 172d Street.

Mrs. Henderson stepped into the vestibule of an apartment house at 654 St. Nicholas Avenue in search for an apartment. Smith, she said, posed as the superintendent and volunteered to show her a vacant apartment. In the hallway he knocked her down, she said, and grabbed her pocketbook containing $5. The woman screamed and Patrolmen Larkin and Hughes of the West 152d Street station gave chase. They fired several shots at Smith. One bullet penetrated his left hand.

A crowd gathered when Smith fled into a nearby areaway and when he was dragged out an attempt was made to get at him, but the police saved him. He was locked up in the West 135th street station.

NEGROES ARE CHARGED WITH INCITING RIOT

The Atlanta Journal

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 25.—Driving 30 miles in 40 minutes, Sheriff Massey, of Johnston county, arrived here at 12:15 o'clock this morning from Smithfield, with seven negroes, charged with inciting a race riot, whom he placed in the state prison for safe keeping. Members of a mob which had formed in Smithfield to lynch the negroes, followed the sheriff's party to within a short distance of the city. There was pistol firing from the following automobiles, but without effect.

Planned Lynching Party Frustrated.

The Dallas

(Associated Negro Press).

Kingston, N. C., Aug. 12.—That persons to the number of a score or more planned serving the state of the trouble of taying three Negroes held in the county jail here, was admitted at the court house. Authorities were ignorant of the alleged plot at the time, but believing that summary vengeance on one of the men was being planned, hastily left with him for another county, where officials declined to receive him, and from there went to Raleigh with the prisoner, Joseph Franklin.

The authorities, on the little evidence then in hand, believed the charge of attempted criminal assault exaggerated, and decided that trouble over the affair was out of the question. Their views were changed suddenly and Franklin was hurried away.

Aldridge was to "be included" in "the job" to make it a good one, the officials have heard. Summary action in the case of James Jackson would have been folly, it is said. Officers contend that there is not the least certainty that he is the right man. Jackson carries a silver plate in his head; this has slipped out of place and he is said to be suffering serious effects from it.

PRISONERS ARE SAVED FROM TENNESSEE MOB

The Constitution

Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 25.—Prompt action of Sheriff Bush shortly after midnight last night thwarted a mob which had assembled at the outskirts of the city with the purpose of storming the jail and lynching A. H. Martindale, a white man charged with slaying his wife in an office building here Thursday afternoon, and C. J. Jackson and Taylor Neal, two negroes who were today sentenced to electrocution for the murder of Abe Baron, well known young white man, and attempted assault on a young woman.

According to well authenticated reports a mob of several hundred had formed and when ready to march on the jail were informed by scouts which had been sent into the city that the sheriff had removed the prisoners. To show their displeasure several members of the mob, all of whom were armed with rifles, fired their guns into the air and then dispersed.

It was reported today, after Martindale and the two negroes had been spirited to Nashville, that the sheriff had placed the prisoners in an automobile when he learned that a mob was forming and removed them to the woods near the city, where they remained until daylight.

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 25.—A mob consisting of about 25 persons determined upon lynching A. H. Martindale, white, accused of killing his wife, and C. J. Jackson and Taylor Neal, negroes, sentenced to die in the electric chair, the three Chattanooga prisoners who were being brought to Nashville for safe-keeping, were held at bay by two Hamilton county officers late today when an attempt was made to board the N. C. & St. L. train on which the prisoners were riding at a small station near Murfreesboro, Tenn., according to deputies who had charge of the prisoners.

Members of the mob boarded the train and threatened to attack the officers with knives when they refused to give up the prisoners, it is said. Deputies McGhee and Smith were forced to pull their revolvers to prevent the crowd from carrying out their threat, witnesses claim.

MOB IN AUTOS TRAILS POLICE, SEEKS CAPTIVE

DETROIT MICH FREE PRESS
JULY 23, 1920

Wilmington, Del., July 22.—Police late today made an attempt to speed a Negro from Blackbird, Del., to Newcastle county jail in an automobile to prevent his being lynched by a mob incensed at an attack by the Negro on an aged white woman. The mob was reported to be trailing the police car in other machines. The Negro was identified by Mrs. A. Willey, a 75-year-old white woman, as the man who attacked her in her room early today. Neighbors, responding to her cries, followed the Negro and captured him a mile from the scene of the crime.

WILL IDENTIFY PELZER NEGRO

Washington, Held in State Pen, Be Viewed by Girl When She Is Able

GREENVILLE S C NEWS
JULY 17, 1920

When the fourteen-year-old Pelzer girl who was attacked by a negro man on Monday afternoon of this week, has sufficiently recovered from nervous trouble which followed the occurrence she will be taken to Columbia for the purpose of viewing James Washington, a negro, to ascertain if he is the guilty man.

Washington was rushed, first to the Greenville jail, then to Spartanburg and from that city to Columbia by officers evading a crowd of armed citizens who were searching for the negro. He fits the description furnished by the girl, officers state.

Deputy Sheriff Parkins, who carried the negro to the state penitentiary, said upon his return that he stoutly denied his guilt.

CRISFIELD MD. TIMES.
JULY 31, 1920

Another heinous crime—that of rape—has been committed in Delaware and for fear of lynching the man was hustled to the New Castle County Workhouse for safekeeping. The scene of the crime was about eight miles from Clayton, toward Golt's, Md. The victim was a Mrs. Talley, over 50 years of age, who lived alone. According to the infromation secured from neighbors in the locality of the crime, a negro, aged about 25 years, went to the home of Mrs. Talley at an early hour Thursday morning and asked for a piece of bread. When the woman turned to get the bread the negro slipped up behind and grabbed her, throwing her to the floor and choking her, and after assaulting her, left her in an unconscious condition. When she recovered she went to a farm adjoining and called to a man who was cultivating corn, to whom she related the affair.

FLIRTS WITH DEATH

Negro in Hands of Indiana Mob Finally Spared

Indianapolis News

SEYMOUR, IND., Nov. 27.—Henry Bentley, a negro, was released by a mob which took him from the city jail here early today after he promised members of the mob he would return to the jail. The negro was beaten by the mob before he was released.

Marion Weddell, night officer in charge of the jail, was overpowered by the mob and the jail key taken from him.

Bentley, when he returned to the jail, said the mob had taken him to the outskirts of the city, placed a rope around his neck and lifted him from the ground but lowered him when he pleaded that he was innocent of the charge of trespassing on which he was arrested.

PHILADELPHIA PA RECORD
JULY 23, 1920

VICTIM OF NEGRO BRUTE

Delaware Woman Attacked in Home and Prisoner Hurried Away.

Special to "The Record."

Dover, Del., July 22.—A dastardly attack by a strange negro upon Mrs. Emma Tilley, 58 years old, at her home, eight miles north of Clayton, today, has stirred the people of that locality, but the officers, after a preliminary hearing, spirited the man away to the New Castle County Workhouse for safety. The condition of Mrs. Tilley is said to be serious.

The negro, after satisfying himself that Mrs. Tilley was alone pulled down the window blinds so that passersby could not see in. From a washing the woman was doing he tore strips and bound her throat and from an apron he tore strings with which he tied her hands. After the attack he left the house without releasing Mrs. Tilley, who remained in her painful and suffocating position until consciousness returned. Freeing herself, she gave the alarm to the nearest neighbor and search for the man was begun, resulting in his capture near Blackiston crossroads, several miles away. As soon as the negro was brought to her she identified him as her assailant.

TRY THOMAS ON ASSAULT CHARGE

WILMINGTON DEL JOURNAL
JULY 27, 1920

Ernest Thomas, the Negro who was brought to the police station from Smyrna last week, to prevent infuriated citizens from seeking to harm him, following his arrest on a charge of committing a felonious assault on Mrs. Emma Talley, a 58-year-old white woman, was given a hearing before Magistrate Gillis this afternoon. Thomas was taken to the office of the magistrate by State Detective McCoy, who has been investigating the case.

Mrs. Talley, the alleged victim of Thomas, was in court. She was assaulted in her home at Dexter's Corner, near Clayton, last Thursday.

NEGRO RUSHED TO MADISON FROM MOB

(Special to The Advertiser)

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., July 28.—Willie Robinson, negro, charged with shooting Reese Lamon, a three year old child in Morgan county, was brought to the Madison county jail tonight for safe keeping.

There is much feeling in Albany and Decatur over the affair, and Sheriff May thought it best to get the prisoner out of Morgan county.

BROOKLYN N Y TIMES
JULY 18, 1920

ALABAMA NEGRO LYNCHING HALTED BY SHERIFF'S POSSE

Anniston, Ala., July 17.—A mob early today attempted to get into the county jail to lynch Lemuel Keith, negro, but abandoned the effort after leaders had succeeded in entering the residence portion of the prison.

The negro, alleged slayer of W. T. Lindsey, Woodstock furnace foreman, slept soundly throughout the demonstration. Sheriff Parker, with a squad of picked deputies, was in the jail awaiting the mob, having been warned an attempt to lynch Keith would be made.

DECOY AUTO SAVES NEGRO BOY FROM MOB

Anderson, S. C., July 28.—Anderson was quiet today after a night of excitement and threatened mob violence as the result of a negro's attack upon a young white woman. Scott Gambrell, negro youth 14 years old, was identified by the woman as her assailant. Officers removed the negro to a place of safety after a mob had been induced to pursue a decoy automobile loaded with policemen.

N. Y. C. MAIL
DECEMBER 28, 1920

TROOPS GUARD TRIAL OF NEGRO AS SLAYER

Louisville, Ky., To-day.—To prevent possible mob violence, seventy members of the Kentucky National Guard boarded a train carrying Lee Ellison, negro, charged with the murder of Sheriff Hunter, of Hopkins county, to Madisonville for trial.

Jackson Morris, adjutant-general, had charge of the troops. They will protect Ellison throughout his trial, which begins to-day.

Ellison, it was charged, shot and killed the sheriff on November 5 when the officer attempted to arrest him for alleged "bootlegging."

Alabama Mob Seeks to Lynch Negro, but He Sleeps Through Rio

ANNISTON, Ala., July 17.—A m today attempted to get into the coun jail to lynch Lemuel Keith, a Neg but abandoned the effort after leade had succeeded in entering the res dence portion of the prison.

The Negro, alleged slayer of W. Lindsey, Woodstock furnace forem slept soundly throughout the demo stration.

Sheriff Parker, with a squad picked deputies, was in the jail aw ing the mob, having been warned t an attempt to lynch Keith would made.

Police Res... Girl's Assailant From...

Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 3.—... in a room by the mother of a 10-... old girl when she ... her daughter. ... inally assaulting her. Thomas narrowly escaped death ... the woman called for help from neighbors. Thomas leaped throu window, but was apprehended b large crowd of men at 31st street ... Ninth avenue. The timely arriva policemen rescued him from the h ... of the infuriated mob.

NEGRO SPIRITED INTO SANTA ANA FOR COURT PROCEEDINGS AND IS SENTENCED TO DIE ON SEPT. 24

This morning shortly after 10 o'clock, Mose Gibson, self-confessed slayer of Roy Trapp, wealthy Fullerton rancher, and the man who criminally assaulted Mrs. Trapp as she lay at the side of her dead husband, was on his way to San Quentin prison, where, on Friday, September 24, he will pay for his terrible crime with his life.

Gibson was sentenced to be hanged for his crime within one week after the county was startled with the story of the bloody murder of Trapp and the assault on Mrs. Trapp. The wheels of justice moved quickly. Less than three days had expired after the crime was discov... the slayer was under arrest, and before the next three days had expired Gibs... way to the state prison where he will atone on the gallows for his crime.

Never before in the history of Orange County was a criminal dealt with as quickly as was Gibson after he entered court. In less than three hours after his case was called in the court of Justice of the Peace J. B. Cox, Gibson had gone through the entire program of court procedure in both the lower and upper courts and had been sentenced by Superior Judge K. Y. Williams, who set the date of execution for the first Friday following the expiration of the 60-day period, which, under the law, must be allotted to all condemned men.

That Gibson was to be brought in to the county today was known only by a few men. The plan was kept secret for fear of mob violence. Gibson left Los Angeles about 3 o'clock this morning in custody of County Motor Officers O. K. Carr and Ro... Ballard, Sheriff C. E. Jackson and Deputy Sheriff A. K. Cravath. The party arrived in Santa Ana about ... o'clock and remained in the office o District Attorney L. A. West until shortly before 7 o'clock when the court proceedings began in the court of Justice Cox.

The faster the wheels of justice moved the more pleased Gibson appeared. He did not enter an objection to any of the proceedings and while he has been living in continual fear of mob violence since the time of his arrest he did not show it by his actions. He was apparently the most unconcerned and least nervous man in court. He agreed to every suggestion, however, which would speed up the proceedings and bring about his early departure from the county.

During most of the time he was in court, Gibson sat slouched down in his chair, his head hung to one side and his eyes closed as though in sleep. His arms were folded and his legs stretched out in front of him, his feet crossed. Gibson wore a pair of rubber soled white canvas shoes. He moved his toes almost continually, this being the only sign of nervousness on the part of the slayer.

As questions were directed to him he would move slightly, open his eyes and in most cases would answer either "No, sir" or "Yes, sir."

At one time during the proceedings in the Superior Court when Judge Williams asked Gibson if he wished to waive time for the pronouncement of sentence, the slayer replied, "Well, judge, I don't know nothing about courts. I just want to plead guilty and get this over with."

On Way to L. A.

Shortly after 10 o'clock Gibson was on his way back to Los Angeles from which city he will be taken tonight to San Quentin. Gibson will be taken to prison by Sheriff C. E. Jackson and City Marshal Vernon Myers of Fullerton. Those taking

(Continued on page two)

choked her into submission and criminally assaulted her. Mrs. Trapp was also cruelly beaten and is now a patient at the Fullerton hospital. She was resting much easier today and there is said to be an excellent chance for her recovery.

After leaving the Trapp home, Gibson went to San Diego, arriving in that city on the train which leaves Fullerton about midnight. He was wanted in San Diego for a burglary he had committed at Chula Vista. Shortly after his arrivel in San Diego he took a north bound train to Los Angeles, arriving in that city Thursday night. During his trip to Los Angeles, Gibson passed within about a mile of the Trapp home.

Gibson was arrested on a train in ...na Saturday morning by Constable West of Needles, California, whose attention was directed to the negro by Santa Fe Ticket Agent Fred Lewis of Topoc, Arizona, who had sold Gibson a ticket to Albuquerque, Arizona. Lewis had just read a discription of Gibson when the negro appeared at the ticket window and purchased his ticket.

Revolver Does Work

When Constable West first placed Gibson under arrest the negro refused to return to California because the constable was without a warrant. With the point of a gun, West induced Gibson to change his mind. West and his prisoner arrived in Needles late Saturday afternoon and word that a suspect was under arrest was telegraphed to Santa Ana.

A party composed of Jailer Theo. Lacy, Jr., Constable Jesse Elliott, Under Sheriff E. E. French, City Motor Officer Frank Stewart and City Trustee J. W. Tubbs made the long trip to Needles by auto and took Gibson into custody, arriving in Los Angeles with him shortly before noon Monday. After his arrival in Los Angeles, Gibson made a complete confession of the crime.

Because of a fear of mob violence if the negro was openly brought into the county, it was decided at a conference yesterday afternoon in the office of District Attorney West to spirit the slayer into the city at an early hour today and rush the court proceedings through.

When the crime was first discovered suspicion was directed at two Mexicans with whom Trapp had had trouble. They were placed under arrest and held on suspicion. Eugene Scott, a negro, was also arrested here because of his suspicious actions. All have since been released.

The Board of Supervisors has made arrangements to have the $500 reward paid to the man or men who captured Gibson. District Attorney West said that the question as to the distribution of the reward would be settled later. However, he thinks it should go half to Fred Lewis, the station agent who recognized Gibson, and half to the constable who arrested him.

In reply to a wire asking whether or not Gibson was wanted for murder in Louisiana, the district attorney has received a wire reading as follows:

"Addis, La., July 20.

"Telegram rec...ed. Hold Mose Gibson. Want... for murder of ... J. Rives ... tomorrow re-... Sheriff."

Incomplete

Lynchings - 1920 July - Dec.

647

Prevented.

NEGRO SLAYER TAKEN TO MOBILE JAIL FOR FEAR OF A LYNCHING

The Montgomery Advertiser

Race Berry Captured Tuesday For Murder of Ogletree; Spirited Away

7-14-1920

(Special to The Advertiser)

MOBILE, ALA., July 13.—Race Berry, 52, a negro charged with murder and assault to murder, committed in Montgomery Monday night, at 9 o'clock was locked up in the Mobile county jail tonight for safe keeping. The prisoner was in charge of Deputy Sheriff Walter Keaton, who stated that the prisoner had been spirited out of Montgomery county on account of the feeling against him and fear of being lynched.

Berry killed Gordon Ogletree, 14, last night, who, it is claimed, was in Berry's watermelon patch when he was shot. John Gibbons, 18, who was with Ogletree, was wounded with shot from the same gun, but will recover. Berry was caught after an all night search being found in the city. The prisoner says that he made no effort to escape and that he shot when he heard some ore in his melon patch.

Race Berry, the negro who shot and killed Gordon Ogletree, fourteen year old son of William Ogletree, of Chisholm and severely wounded fifteen year old John Gibbons, Monday night, was arrested early Tuesday morning by Deputies Tucker and Keating. The whereabouts of Berry since his arrest is known to but few, and they are not saying anything, the temper of certain citizens, especially among the residents of Chisholm and friends of the murdered boy, being reported as such that it was not consideded advisable to announce just where the negro is being held. The most that could be obtained from the county jail was that Berry "went up a tree" following his arrest.

It was reported that Berry surrendered following a conference between his brother, Judge Berry and a local attorney, who advised the negro to give up. This statement was denied at the county jail, however, it being stated that the deputies learned of the whereabouts of the negro and made the arrest before Berry could learn of the approach of the officers and make his escape. The negro was found hiding in a swamp near Harristown, a small negro settlement located beyond Camp Sheridan, just before dawn Tuesday morning, according to deputies making the arrest.

John Gibbons, who was wounded in the abdomen by shot from the same load that killed his companion, is at St. Margaret's, and where he is reported as resting well, and it is believed that he will recover.

Funeral services for Gordon Ogletree will be held Wednesday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock from his home in Chisholm. Rev. M. Barnett, pastor of the Chisholm Methodist Church, officiating Interment will be in Greenwood.

POLICE GUARD NEGRO FROM FAYETTE MOB

PITTSBURG PA PRESS

JULY 9, 1920

(Special to THE PRESS.)

Connellsville, Pa., July 9.—Special policemen are guarding the local police station today against an attack by foreigners bent upon gaining possession of a Negro prisoner suspected of having attacked Miss Bertha Kason, aged 40, housekeeper for Rev. Peter H. Siadeck of the Polish Catholic church, yesterday afternoon.

Just prior to the attack upon Mrs. Kasan, which occurred in the yard in the rear of the church, where she was hanging up clothes, a Negro answering the description of the man who attacked the woman, entered the home of Mrs. W. R. Clasper, 121 Seventh st., covered the woman with a revolver while she, ill, was reclining on a living room couch, and ransacked a drawer, escaping with several hundred dollars.

CLOTHES TORN OFF.

Both women are suffering from shock today as the result of the encounters. Miss Kasan fought with her assailant, but was thrown to the ground and most of her clothing torn off. Her screams attracted Rev. Siadeck, who was in the church, and the Negro fled.

Rev. Siadeck ran to a nearby fire engine house and summoned aid. Police were also called and the chase taken up. The Negro fled toward the Youghiogheny river and disappeared in the shrubbery along the banks. Some time later a Negro answering the description of the man sought, who had pawned a coat earlier in the day at a local restaurant, was arrested when he returned to redeem the coat. He was lodged in the police station and gave his name as Raymond Allen, aged 18, of Alabama. The Negro who entered the Clasper home and later attacked Miss Kasan, was said to have worn part of a soldier's uniform.

MOB DEMANDS PRISONER.

Members of the Polish Catholic church, upon hearing of the attack, armed themselves and joined the search for the Negro. When it became known that a suspect had been jailed the mob surrounded the police station, demanding the prisoner and threatening summary vengeance.

Borough officials immediately swore in special policemen and detailed them to guard the jail. Late last night the feeling died down somewhat, but early today it broke out afresh and authorities feared an attempt might be made to force an entry to the police station. Meantime, search is being made all over the county for other suspects lest the women victims, who will view the youth now held, fail to identify him late today.

MAN CHARGED WITH ASSAULTING AGED WOMAN GETS STAY

WAUKEGAN DAILY NEWS

OCTOBER 25, 1920

Case of James Montgomery is Continued; Grand Jury to Hear the Evidence.

MARY RINTZ, 60, ACCUSER

James Montgomery, Negro, charged with assaulting Mrs Mary Rintz, aged 60, 14th and Dugdale road, who was spirited to the county jail by the North Chicago police who feared an attempt to lynch him might be made, was arraigned before Justice John Nelson late Saturday afternoan and his case continued until next Thursday.

The continuance was decided upon, it is declared, in order to give state's atorney James G. Welch an opportunity to present the evidence before the special grand jury, which went into session today and was called by Judge R. K. Welsh of Rockford last week for the purpose of investigating charges of criminal libel against Wilbur Glenn Voliva, overseer of Zion, brought by the Rev. Thomas H. Nelson, leader of the Independent faction, and his followers.

Montgomery it is charged, accosted Mrs. Rintz on the street in front of her home and after starting an argument compelled her to go into her house and then drew a butcher knife. According to the North Chicago police the appearance of Mrs. Rintz' daughter upon the scene caused Montgomery to retreat and disappear to the nearby woods.

When arrested by the police, Mrs. Rintz was positive that Montgomery is the person molested her, the police declared.

MUB TRIES LYNCHING AFTER AUTO KILLING

NEW YORK CITY AMER'CAN

JULY 3, 1920

Chauffeur Dragged from Truck, Woman and Three Boys Also Killed.

Police and detectives last night after hard work saved Joseph Hellburg, thirty-five, of No. 1811 Second avenue from an angry mob which sought to lynch him after a five-ton truck he was driving, ran down and killed John Olson, sixty, a mail wagon driver of No. 216 West Eighteenth street. Police report that Hellburg was so drunk that he collapsed in his seat a block and a half from where Olson was killed.

After the truck struck Olson a number of men who saw the tragedy ran after the truck and dragged Hellburg from his seat and were preparing to lynch him when patrolmen and detectives arrived and saved him after he had been roughly handled. The police say that three quart bottles, two full of liquor and one half empty, were found under Hellburg's seat on the truck.

Hellburg was taken to the West Twentieth street station unconscious, and Dr. Johnson of New York Hospital worked over him an hour and a half before he was revived with a stomach pump. He was then charged with manslaughter. The truck was owned by J. Kane & Son, of No. 45 Jay street. It was loaded with sugar.

Stepping from behind a trolley car at Honeywell street and Jackson avenue, Long Island City, last night, Mrs Mary Grimm, thirty-six, of No. 396½ Freeman avenue, Long Island City, was strick and killed by an automobile driven by George A. Hahn, of No. 46 Nassau avenue.

One boy lost his life and another was injured last night while hitching to an automobile truck at Manhattan and Greenpoint avenues, Brooklyn. Walter Patterson, the dead boy, was seven and resided at No. 179 India street; his companion, Charles Schatel, seventeen, of No. 299 Huron street, Brooklyn, was cut about the neck and face and suffered other minor injuries.

Thomas Irving, nine, colored, of No. 212 Tenth street, Brooklyn, was killed by an automobile truck while playing ball in front of his home.

George Callahan, seven, of No. 46 Morton street, was run down and killed by an automobile owned by Nathan Schweitzer, a butcher, of No. 409 West Fourteenth street and driven by Alfred Hansen, twenty-one, of No 704 Washington street.

Hansen was charged technically with homicide. Witnesses, according to the police, said he was speeding.

One Small Priest Saved Negroes From Lynching

The Atlanta Constitution

Father Thomas Burke Was More Effective Than Squads of Chicago Police.

9-22-20

Chicago, September 21.—One small priest with a smile and the word "sanctuary" on his lips did more than squads of police last night in preventing the threatened lynching of three negroes who took refuge in his church. He is Father Thomas Burke, pastor of St. Gabriel's church in the stockyards neighborhood The negroes were wanted for the murder of a white man in a street corner argument.

When Father Burke reached the church a mob estimated to number nearly 5,000 was packed about the doors and hundreds more had already entered in the search for the negroes. Forcing his way in the priest shouted:

"What is this sacrilige? Who are the rowdies that storm the house of God?"

Someone explained.

"That makes no difference," he cried. "This place is santuary. I order every person in this building to leave immediately and quietly."

The crowd broke and filed out. The last man had left when a police riot squad arrived. Taking the police inside Father Burke called to the hidden negroes to come.

There was a stir and one of the men stepped out from a confessional. A pile of cassocks in a robing room yielded a second and the third appeared from behind the altar rail. One knelt and kissed the priest's hand as police spirited them out a side entrance.

With the negroes safely away, Father Burke, smiling, went out to address the mob.

"Go home. Be peaceable and happy. There's too much trouble in the world right now. Don't start more," was his advice.

The mob left.

MOB ATTACKED JAIL, CLAIM OF SOLDIERS

The Constitution

8-2-1920

Durham, N. C., August 2.—Reiterating their original statements, that they were fired upon by a mob before they fired, and adding to that evidence of threats made against them, and sworn statements concerning plans of a mob to attack, seventeen officers and enlisted men of the Durham Machine Gun company today deefnded their action at the Alamance county jail in Graham on Monday night, July 19, before a court of inquiry recently appointed by Governor Bickett. James Ray was killed and two other men were wounded when the soldiers fired into a crowd they said was attacking the jail they were guarding from within to prevent the lynching of a negro held in connection with an attack on a white woman.

The court of inquiry, made up of Colonel A. H. Boyden, of Salisbury; General B. S. Royster, of Oxford, and Judge W. H. Whedbee, of Greenville, was held in the county courthouse. Tomorrow morning the investigators will go to Graham, pleted.,and tomorrow testimony will open at 10 a. m. The evidence of the machine gunners has been completed ,and tomorrow testimony will be given by citizens of Alamance county.

The offocers of the machine gun company, Mayor Newsom and a number of citizens will accompany the investigators to Graham and, if they desire, will be given an opportunity to submit testimony in rebuttal.

The commission will not hand down its decision immediately after the hearing is completed. Stenographic reports of the evidence is being taken and will be thoroughly digested before a report is made to

Governor Bickett, General Royster said today.

The militiamen, in their evidence today, presented a statement submitted by Private John Thompson, and sworn to in the presence of the court. Private Thompson told the court that when the order for his company to go to Graham came, he was visiting his sister in Alamance county. He was at Graham when the company arrived, but was not allowed to participate in its operations, having no equipment. In civilian attre, he mingled with the people who crowded together near the jail. He heard many threats indicating an attack would be made on the jail on the night of the 1t9h.

At 9o'clock that night, Thompson said he was in a opolroom a short distance from the jail. There were about fifty men present, and among them was James Ray and Phillips, one of the men wounded. Most of the men, he said, were heavily armed. He heard some of the men say they would attack the jail at 9:30 o'clock that night (the same hour members of the company allege the jail was stormed by a masked mob). Shortly before 9:30 o'clock, he said, the men in the poolroom left in small groups.

Early in the hearing, many Durham citizens were put on the witness stand to testify to the character of the soldiers called as witnesses.

N. C. SOLDIERS USED TO PROTECT NEGROES

The Constitution

Raleigh, N. C., July 18.—Governor Bickett today ordered the Durham machine gun company of the state national guard to Graham to protect three negroes, one of whom is suspected of attacking a white woman there. Bloodhounds were used to track the negroes, and after they were lodged in jail a crowd of several hundred men threatened to lynch them. County Attorney E. S. Parker prevailed upon them to let the law take its course.

Shoot Straight, Says Governer.

Asheville, N. C., July 18.—Orders to "protect those prisoners at all hazards and notify the people I have ordered necessary men and machine guns to shoot straight if an attempt on the life of the prisoners is made," were sent tonight by Governor Bickett to Captain Fowler, commanding the Durham machine gun guarding the jail at Graham, N. C., where three negroes charged with attacking a white woman are confined.

Later Governor Bickett learned that the machine gunners had the situation well in hand and at 10 o'clock tonight quiet prevailed there.

Three machine guns have been placed around the jail, and troops patroled the immediate vicinity.

Governor Bickett authorized the captain to make public a statement notifying the people of Alamance that no mob violence would be tolerated and that the lives of the prisoners must be saved at all hazards, and ordered the machine gunners to "shoot straight if the need arose." The chief executive also informed Captain Fowler that other companies of the state national guard would be called if he should need them.

County attorney for Alamance, E. S. Parker, prevailed upon the crowd to let the law take its course and assisted in keeping mob violence down until the arrival of the machine gunners. Captain Fowler was instructed by the adjutant general to remove the prisoners under guard to some other county, or to the state penitentiary if he could do so without inciting the mob.

ALMOST LYNCHED, M'NEAL ESCAPES

8-17-20

Accused of Murder of 4-Year-Old Girl, His Plea for Fair Play Caused Mob to Give Him Chance.

Constitution

St. Catherine, Ont., August 16.—Common sense and spirit of fair play tonight saved the life of David McNeal, who had been committed for trial during the afternoon at the town hall in Thorold on a charge of having murdered 4-year-old Margaret Boucock, on July 13 last.

The mob, which clamored for possession of the prisoner, numbered several thousand persons who set fire to the town jail after the prisoner and police officers had been smoked out of the town hall, which the mob had set on fire also. When darkness had set in, the crowd which had grown to large proportions began to storm the town hall with bricks and stones. Before long every window in the newly-built building had been shattered and then the mob attacked the doors.

Crouched in Corners.

McNeal and the police officers saved their lives by crouching in corners and holding chairs in front of them as volleys of rocks swept the building.

At first several shots were fired from the upper windows to frighten the crowd, but it did not hinder them. The flares were thrown through the shattered windows and a couple of men rushed a bundle of hay saturated with gasoline into the ground floor. Flames burst out and eventually the smoke and fire drove the men who had been besieged since early afternoon, down the stairs and out.

"We surrender," yelled McNeal as he came down the stairs, with Chief Frank Collins, of Thorold, hanging to his steel wristlet. A Buffalo newspaper man was ahead of McNeal and the crowd seized him and were rushing him off when he showed his badge and they let him go.

McNeal was seized and taken in an automobile in front of the town hall. A rope from the town flag pole was run up a pole and preparations were made to hang him. He screamed for mercy while the mob howled.

"Give Him a Chance."

"Give him a chance," called someone, and that met with popular approval.

"Men; if you are men, give me a chance to make a statement," McNeal shouted. "It may be my last words on earth."

McNeal and the crowd later moved to the public library steps, due to the excessive heat caused by the burning of the town ha...

McNeal spoke for half an hour before a hushed crowd. He swore he had not killed Margaret Boucock. "Only a degenerate could do such a thing," he said.

From one section of the great audience came insistent appeals: "Give the man a chance; hand him over to the police."

When McNeal ceased speaking, there was no further talk of lynching. The crowd was almost jovial. No one touched McNeal as chief Mains and his men supported the prisoner to an automobile and he was rushed off to Welland before there was time for the crowd to change its mind.

...groes Confess ...o Killing Escort Of Americus Girl

One Then Attempted to Assault Young Woman, But She Fought Off Assailant.

Atlanta Constitution 8/29/20

Chattanooga, Tenn., August 28.—Taylor Neal, aged 18, and C. J. Jackson, 17, two negroes, arrested as suspetcs for the murder of Abe Baron, aged 19, son of a well-known merchant, and attemtped criminal assault of his girl companion last Saturday night, made written confessions of the crime to Chief of Detectives William H. Hackett, according to the police. Both of the negroes declared that Baron was killed by Neal, who fired upon him with a Winchester rifle without warning.

Baron, who was accompanied by a young girl from Americus, Ga., had stopped his automobile at a lonely place in the outskirts of the city to put up curtains during a rain. He was approached by the negroes, shot down in cold blood and an effort made by one of them to assault the girl, who fought off her assailant until an approaching automobile caused him to desist. In his confession, Jackson admits that he attacked the girl.

Identification of a pair or army shoes worn by Jackson by Mark Wilson, a prominent citizen whose home had been robbed, led to the unravel of the mysery surrounding the killing, which had baffled the police for a week. The shoes and the rifle with which Baron was killed were among the articles stolen. Neal declared that he did not intend to kill Baron, the purpose of the hold-up being robbery, but that the gun was fired accidentally.

The two negroes were removed to Nashville for safe keeping at 1 o'clock this morning, officers fearing an attempt at lynching by friends of the dead man. A reward of $5,000 had been offered for their apprehension.

Negro Shot by Policeman Who Ends Gun Battle

OMAHA NEW BEE
OCTOBER 11, 1920

Riot Squad Rushed to Scene

To Prevent Violence by Crowd Threatening to Lynch Officer.

George Lewis, negro, 1213 Pierce street, was shot through the abdomen at 9 last night by Patrolman George Crandall, when the officer interrupted a gun battle which Lewis and another negro, said to have been John Spencer, 1225 South Sixteenth street, were staging near the soft drink parlor of Nick Herbolich, 1214 South Thirteenth street. According to Crandall, he fired at Lewis after the negro had run north on Thirteenth street, firing two shots in the direction of the officer, and had stopped in a doorway and covered Crandall with a gun.

Following the shooting, a riot call was sent into the station. Several reports stated that the crowd of negroes gathered around the officer after he had fired at Lewis, was going to lynch him. An emergency car containing six police officers, and another car with four officers, armed with shotguns, were ordered to the scene by Police Captain Vanous. Fifteen officers were ordered to report to the station in case of need. According to Crandall, he caught Lewis as he fell, and placed him in an automobile, but members of the crowd tried to take the negro down the street, while the officer was calling the station.

Frank Abley, 1010 South Thirteenth street, and three other negroes were arrested immediately after the shooting and are held as state's witnesses. According to Crandall, Abley suggested lynching the officer and was one of those who impeded him in his effort to take charge of the wounded negro. Abley denied that he made any threat against the officer. Others arrested were Jake Patterson, 1012 South Thirteenth street; William Taylor, 1213 Pierce street, and Mary Spencer, 1225 South Sixteenth street.

The trouble is said to have started over an alleged attack made upon Lewis' sister, Mrs. William Taylor, 1213 South Thirteenth street, by John Spencer. According to the woman's husband, Spencer robbed the woman of a $20 gold piece on a chain around her neck after he had struck her. Lewis is said to have gone to his sister's aid.

Lewis was taken to the University hospital, where his condition is said to be serious, although it is believed he will recover.

MILITIA ON GUARD; NEGROES CONVICTED

The Morning Oregonian

Two of Five Charged With Murder of White Man, Will Die; Three Draw 20 Years

Oregonian 12-4-20

(Associated Press)

GOLDSBORO, N. C., Dec. 3.—With a hundred state militia on duty, the trial of five negroes for the murder of Herman Jones, a country merchant, was continued this morning and tonight at 9 o'clock after havnig been out for two hours, the jury returned a verdict of first degree murder in the case of Harry Caldwell and Jesse Foster and of second degree murder in the cases of George Pearsall, James Hill and Henry Williams.

Judge Devin sentenced the two negroes convicted of first degree murder to die in the electric chair on January 7, and the three others to 20 years each in the state penitentiary.

Still under guard of the militiamen, the five negroes were taken to Raleigh tonight on a special train and placed in the state prison.

With the trial of the negroes out of the way and the community back to normal, Judge Devin indicated tonight that his next step wouldl be to bring to account the men who led the attack on the court house last night. Officers are said to have recognized several of those in the crowd and warrants will likely be issued for their arrest.

Judge W. R. Allen, of the North Carolina supreme court, was in the court house a greater part of the night with the ex-service men who kept guard and his brother, Judge Oliver H. Allen, of the state superior court, narrowly missed being in the thick of the shooting. The latter had started across the street to caution the mob against violence when the vacillate began.

Both of the judges li...

KANSAS CITY MO TIMES
JULY 9, 1920

SAVED TWO FROM NEGRO MOB.

Farmers Treated Roughly on Kansas Side After Attack by Women.

Complaints charging Mrs. Bessie Cobb, a negro, and her daughter, Frances, 16 years old, with assault and battery on R. G. Mayberry, 20 years old, a farmer, were issued late yesterday by E. A. Enright, Wyandotte County attorney. The charge is the result of an altercation yesterday noon in front of the Cobb home at 99 Greeley avenue, when Mrs. Cobb and her daughter fought Mayberry and his father, W. C. Mayberry.

According to the police who answered an emergency call, a crowd of fifty negroes had surrounded the Mayberrys and was closing in on them. The Mayberrys said the women had stopped them in the road with revolvers. In the fight Mrs. Cobb received a bullet wound in the left shoulder and her daughter was shot in the right arm. Neither was arrested last night. Negroes who live in the vicinity came to the rescue of the women.

The Mayberrys explained to the police that they had refused negroes the privilege to fish in the river from their land, and declared the refusal was the basis of the trouble. The younger Mayberry's clothing was partly torn off. He also suffered scratches on his arms and body. The fight occurred near Third street and Lafayette avenue. The Mayberrys were driving to the city in a wagon.

Troops Protect Negroes

Springfield, Ky., July 23.—State troops and machine gun squads surrounded Washington county court house to protect Robert Logan, negro, 18 years old, on trial for the murder of Joe Colvin, a young white man, here last February.

Lynching—1920 648 July-Dec. 648

Prevented.

Special To The News 10-14-20.

Johnson City, Tenn., Oct. 11.—The startling facts in connection with the activities of the mob that stormed the Jonesboro jail on Thursday night, September 30, bent on lynching Cooksey Dallas, Negro employee of the local national sanatorium, on the charge of outraging a young white woman, were made public here this week and show that members of the local division of the state militia, an organization whose members, under oath, declared that they would hold themselves in readiness to preserve law and order when called upon, actually led and participated in the mob, and further, the guns and ammunition used by the mob were supplied from the local armory.

Sergt. Walter Blevins, in charge of the local company, together with other members of the state militia against whom warrants have been issued, have fled to avoid arrest, but eleven others are now confined in the Jonesboro jail, having been unable to furnish the $5,000 bond required of them. The mobbists now under arrest are Buford Adams, Bainbridge, Ga., a tubercular patient at the national sanatorium of this place; Henry Carroll, Jonesboro; Burl Moody, Jake Smith, John Kelley, Zed Moody, Tom Tipton, Walter Goff, Clyde Lusk, of Johnson City. Other arrests are to follow, according to local officials and the number will possibly exceed twenty.

MANY GUNS NOT RETURNED

Following the taking of an inventory of the stock of guns and supplies at the armory, it was discovered that the mob actually looted and stole everything they could get their hands on and that many of the guns are now missing.

DALLAS GIVEN RELEASE

Cooksey Dallas, the Negro involved, and employed at the sanatorium, was taken into custody by local officials on complaint of certain inmates at the national sanatorium, where hundreds of soldiers of the late war are undergoing treatment for tubercular affections. They charged the Negro with making improper advances to a young white woman, also employed at the hospital. Investigation showed that the charge was unfounded and Dallas stated that several of the Georgia soldiers had requested that he supply them with whiskey and upon his refusal to do so, they threatened his life. He was sent to the Jonesboro jail for his own protection, according to Attorney General Lovett. "I questioned the two white girls," said the attorney general, "and there was no evidence of offense having been committed by the Negro." The Negro was ordered released and has left the county.

WHITE PRISONER WOUNDED

Frank Kelley, a white boy, seventeen years of age, was an inmate of the Jonesboro jail the night the mob fired upon that institution. He was held there on a charge of stealing a pair of pants. One of the bullets fired by the mob struck Kelley in the calf of the leg inflicting a serious and painful wound. He is now receiving medical attention and physicians are fearful that blood poison will result, necessitating the amputation of his leg.

JAILOR LIVINGSTONE PRAISED

The brave attitude of Jailor James Livingstone, who defied the mob, warning them that "the first to enter that jail door will be killed," when he was without assistance, is yet being praised for his heroism and the fearless stand. Many letters and telegrams have been sent to him praising his stand.

MILITIA MEMBERS WERE IN KNOXVILLE

This same organization of militia was in Knoxville at the time the disturbance arose following the arrest of Maurice Mayes, charged with the killing of a white woman, more than a year ago. Following the exposition of the acts of the "defenders of law" at Jonesboro, their criminal acts perpetrated against defenseless and unsuspecting Negro men, women and children is called to mind by local citizens.

It was members of the militia, not members of the mob of civilians, who shot and robbed Carter Watkins and Carl Chambers, inoffensive and innocent young colored men as they stepped from a train at the Southern Railway station, not knowing of the disturbance in the city. Not only was a large sum of money taken from Watkins after he had been shot and left for dead, but his watch and a railway check that he had received shortly before reaching Knoxville were taken and investigation by the railway officials shows that the check was cashed in Johnson City.

Knoxville didn't experience a race riot and the Negro citizenship would not have suffered but for the action of the state militia.

Second Attempt To Identify Negro Be Made By Miss Ross

LYNCHBURG VA NEWS
AUGUST 10, 1920

Unable To Say Positively Sunday Whether Robert Williams Is Man Who Attacked Her—Prisoner Carried To Roanoke Saturday As Precaution, But Brought Back Sunday Afternoon.

Miss Annie Ross, after she further recovers, it was understood yesterday, will be given another opportunity to identify Fred Williams, the negro now held, as the one who assaulted her Friday night. When she saw him at the police station Sunday, after he had been brought back from Roanoke where he was carried Saturday night for safe-keeping, she was unable positively to identify him as her assailant. She has not yet fully recovered from her experience at the hands of the negro who made the criminal attack on her.

Williams, dressed in the old overall suit, black slouch hat and old shoes which were found in his room, was brought to the room adjoining the one in which Miss Ross was sitting and was engaged in a conversation so that his voice could be heard in the next room. Then he was taken to the door of the room, and Miss Ross looked at him closely.

Miss Ross shook her head and said she was uncertain as to whether he was the man or not; that she could not say then that he was or was not the man.

The negro was then closely interrogated at considerable length regarding his movements on the night of the crime, but he stuck stoutly to his story that he had not been away from his home after dark.

Identified By Owen Shaner

Not a change in expression could be noticed as he sat there answering the questions shot at him, until he was told that a man had seen him on Rivermont avenue about 11 o'clock. Then her appeared Perturbel for a second but went on with his denial of having left the house. Shortly afterward, he was identified as the man seen on Rivermont avenue at the hour mentioned and when this witness told him that he had seen him, Williams faltered in his story again.

The identification of Williams as the negro seen loitering on Rivermont avenue that night was prompt. Owen Shaner, the man who had seen the negro Friday night, came to police headquarters, saw Williams as he was standing in the next room and immediately recognized him by his appearance and walk as the man who had walked ahead of him on Rivermont avenue Friday night.

The chain of circumstantial evidence contains the following links: The shoes found in his room fitted the tracks found at the scene of the crime; the hounds picket up the trail without any hesitancy and followed it, three times, straight to Williams home and Williams contradicted himself several times in his tale of his familarity with the resident of Princeton street. A taxicab driver is said to have seen a negro answering to Williams' description loitering at the Princeton street corner of the college grounds about 9:30 o'clock that night. The police authorities believe that they have the right man, they say.

The inability of Miss Ross to definitely state he was or was not the man is laid, it is said, to the fact that she was still in a highly nervous condition and that she saw him under completely different conditions.

It is understood that another attempt at identification will be made later.

It was understood last night that an examination of the blood-stained towel found in William's room when he was arrested is to be made under the direction of the health department, in a further effort to connect the negro directly with the crime. Dr. Mosby G. Perrow, city health officer, ~~it is said, expressed~~ the belief that such an examination might develop valuable evidence. On instructions from Dr. Perrow, the police last night placed the towel on ice and it will be turned over to the chemist today, it is said.

Williams' accounting for the blood-stains has been discounted by his fellow employes at Reusens, it is said. He claims to be a victime of nose-bleeds, but his fellow-workmen deny any knowledge of such attacks.

The police detectives, under the direction of Chief Seay, are running down every clue and rumor regarding the affair.

MR. LEE TO ASSIST

LYNCHBURG VA. ADVANCE
AUGUST 13, 1920

Noted Criminal Lawyer Will Help Prosecute Williams Negro

John L. Lee, noted criminal lawyer, will assist in the prosecution of Robert Williams, alias "Alabama Red", who is charged with rape. Mr. Lee decided to aid in the case after he had received a request to do so from several Rivermont citizens interested in the case. When first communicated with, Mr. Lee was in Roanoke trying a case and returned to Lynchburg yesterday and began immediately investigating the facts connected with the assault of the young woman.

A telegram was sent to the attorney by Mayo C. Brown, following a conference the latter had with E. J. Haley, in whose home the young woman was employed, the message requesting that he assist in the prosecution of the case. Mr. Lee at that time agreed to take the case on two conditions, the first being that he is to receive no compensation whatever and the second that he must be satisfied with the guilt of the accused.

Attorney Lee was engaged this morning in hearing the various facts concerning the case and the fact that he definitely agreed to assist in the case is evidence that he is strongly convinced of the negro's guilt.

No date has been set for a preliminary trial for the negro.

NEGRO SAVED FROM MOB OF OWN RACE

BIRMINGHAM ALA NEWS
AUGUST 25, 1920

Officers Rescue Black Charged With Attacking

Girl.

Following a narrow escape from lynching at the hands of his own race, Jim Thomas, negro, was in the city jail Wednesday, charged with attempted criminal assault upon a 10-year-old negro girl.

The negro was in the hands of a large crowd of other negroes near Thirty-First Street and Ninth Avenue, North, about 11:30 o'clock Tuesday night when he was rescued by police officers and carried to the city jail. At the time of the officers' appearance, the negro was being marched with hands tied behind his back to a tree in an open field nearby. The crowd gave way before the officers, who succeeded in getting hold of the negro without any serious trouble.

It is stated by police that the mother of the girl caught the negro in a room with the girl. After a struggle she succeeded in fastening him in the room and running for help. A crowd of negroes soon gathered and was preparing to lynch Thomas when officers who had been summoned appeared on the ground with shotguns.

None of the members of the mob were arrested.

ATTACK BY MOB ON COURTHOUSE

Unsuccessful Attempt Made to Get Five Negroes on Trial for Killing White Man.

Goldsboro, N. C., December 2.—Herbert Futrell, former constable of Wayne county, was shot when a mob stormed the Wayne county court house here tonight in an unsucessful attempt to obtain five negroes held there for the murder of a white man. Futrell was said to have been one of the leaders of the mob and he was removed in an automobile immediately after he was wounded. Whether he was killed could not be learned.

The attack on the courthouse was made under cover of a fusillade of shots and after all the windows on one side of the building had been shot out. It was during this firing that Futrell fell, apparently struck by a bullet fired by one of the attackers.

Shot by Member of Mob.

Colonel John D. Langston, in charge of the administration of the selective service law in North Carolina during the war and later assistant to Provost Marshal General Crowder in Washington, was one of a dozen citizens stationed at the courthouse to guard the prisoners. Colonel Langston declared the garrison did not return the fire of the attacking force and that Futrell was wounded by one of the men in the mob.

"Thirty of about fifty men which Futrell led against the west door of the courthouse," said Colonel Langston, "were subjected to a sort of cross fire from snipers, situated at various angles. I was outside the courthouse at the time and saw Futrell on the porch, turning about in various directions and shouting to the men about him. A party of snipers off to the side, near me, opened fire about the time Futrell fell. He was removed in an automobile, while the party with him dispersed."

At the time of the assault on the jail, most of the guards were on the third floor of the courthouse where they had the negroes. A small guard had been placed on the second floor, according to Colonel Langston, but these men did not fire. The door on the first floor, it appears, was smashed open, but when Futrell fell, no attempt was made to enter.

Machine Gun Company.

Twenty-five men at midnight were guarding the prisoners and these were to be reinforced after the arrival of a machine gun company of state troops from Durham. The soldiers were expected to board a special train at Durham shortly after midnight.

"It is utterly impossible for the mob to get the prisoners unless the building is dynamited," said Colonel Langston. "We can hold off a mob of two thousand, if necessary.

While members of the garrison did not anticipate further trouble, it was rumored on the streets that another attack would be made on the courthouse before morning. Threats were made that the lighting system of the town would be put out of commission and that telephone communication with the jail would be cut off, it was reported.

MOB NEGRO FOR ACCOSTING GIRL

BOSTON MASS HERALD
AUGUST 28, 1920

Roxbury Citizens Prevent Alleged Midnight Abduction in Motor

POLICE SEND HIM TO HOSPITAL A PRISONER

A Negro, Frederick E. Ames, 20, of 116 Alley street, Lynn, was mobbed by a crowd of white men in Roxbury early yesterday, when, in an automobile, it is alleged, he attempted to abduct a white girl.

The Negro was saved from death at the hands of the infuriated crowd only by the arrival of a squad of policemen hurriedly summoned from the Roxbury Crossing station.

Girl Screams and Runs

A number of other Negroes in the machine with Ames at Ruggles and Tremont streets drove away, it is said, before they could be reached by the crowd.

The girl was Edith Bentley of Roxbury. When approached by Ames she was accompanied by another white girl.

Henry L. Stiles, one of the Negroes in the automobile, was arrested on a charge of drunkenness and was held in $200 for a hearing Sept. 2 before Judge Ahearn in the Roxbury court yesterday.

Ames and Stiles told the police that one of the girls threw a stone at the automobile.

The alleged attempted abduction occurred half an hour after midnight. The white girl, the police were told, was on Ruggles street when the machine containing the Negroes drew up.

Ames, it is alleged, jumped from the machine and ran in the direction of the girl. She screamed, and also broke into a run. Her screams attracted the attention of late pedestrians in the vicinity. A number of them hurried to her assistance.

In a short time the Negro was in the center of a crowd of infuriated whites, each attempting to reach and pummel him.

A call was sent by someone to the police station. A squad of patrolmen reached the scene of the alleged abduction after Ames had been badly beaten. He was placed under arrest by Patrolman Harkness.

At the station the Negro was treated by Dr. Galvin, police surgeon, who then ordered his removal to the City Hospital.

DEATH FOR NEGRO WHO ATTACKED GIRL

The Constitution

Staunton, Va., December 11.—A verdict of guilty with punishment of death by electrocution was returned by a jury late today in the trial of Harry Hart, a negro, for an attack upon a 17-year-old white girl near here last Wednesday. Judge Holt denied a motion for the defense that the verdict be set aside as contrary to law and the evidence and sentenced Hart to die at Richmond on February 18 next.

The jury, which was the second to hear the case, was out twenty minutes. The first jury was unable to agree and was discharged yesterday morning. Fear of possible mob violence led Governor Davis to order a company of national guardsmen from Charlottesville here when the first jury reported a disagreement. The troops are still on duty.

CALHOUN POSSE IS FOILED BY OFFICERS

ANNISTON, ALA., Oct. 20.—While a posse of angry citizens of Weaver Station were searching for Naron Kirkland, a negro wanted for alleged insults to a young lady in that community, Kirkland was arrested by police on Fifteenth street in this city, and was lodged in jail.

The negro had disappeared from Weaver Station immediately after the young woman had been insulted, two weeks ago. Tuesday it was reported that he had returned to the Weaver community and citizens started out to find him. His arrest in Anniston is believed to have prevented a threatened lynching.

PLEA OF ACCUSED HALTS LYNCHING IN CANADA

The Guardian

MOB DECIDES TO ALLOW PRISONER A FAIR TRIAL.

St. Catharines, Ont., Aug. 16, 1920—Common sense and spirit of fair play tonight saved the life of David McNeal, who had been committed for trial during the afternoon at the town hall of Thorold on a charge of having murdered 4-year-old Margaret Boucock on July 13 last.

The mob which clamored for possession of the prisoner numbered several thousand persons who set fire to the town jail after the prisoner and police officers had been forced out of the town hall, which the mob had set on fire also. When darkness had set in the crowd, which had grown to large proportions, began to storm the town hall with bricks and stones. Before long every window in the newly-built building had been shattered and then the mob attacked the doors. McNeal and the police officers saved their lives by crouching in corners and holding chairs in front of them as volleys of rocks swept the building.

At first several shots were fired from the upper windows to frighten the crowd, but it did not hinder them. The flares were thrown through the shuttered windows and a couple of men rushed a bundle of hay saturated with gasoline into the ground floor. Flames burst out and eventually the smoke and fire drove the men who had been beseiged since early afternoon down the stairs and out of doors.

"We surrender," yelled McNeal as he came down the stairs with Chief Frank Collins of Therold hanging to his wristlet. A Buffalo newspaper man was ahead of McNeal and the crowd seized him and was rushing off when he showed his badge and they let him go.

McNeal was seized and taken to an automobile in front of the town hall. A rope from the town flagpole was run up a pole and preparations were made to hang him. He screamed for mercy while the mob howled.

"Give him a chance," called some one, and that met with popular approval.

"Men, if you are men, give me a chance to make a statement," McNeal shouted. "It may be my last words on earth."

McNeal and the crowd later moved to the public library steps, due to the excessive heat caused by the burning of the town hall.

McNeal spoke for half an hour before a hushed crowd. He swore he had not killed Margaret Boucock. "Only a degenerate could do such a thing," he said.

From one section of the great audience came insistent appeals. "Give the man a chance, hand him over to the police."

When McNeal ceased speaking there was no further talk of lynching. The crowd was almost jovial. No one touched McNeal as Chief Mains and his men supported the prisoner to an automobile, and he was rushed off to Welland before there was time for the crowd to change its mind.

NEGRO TO PAY DEATH PENALTY

BALTIMORE MD AMERICAN
DECEMBER 12, 1920

Hart, Convicted At Staunton Of Attack On Girl, Sentenced To Die.

TROOPS BAR DEMONSTRATION

The Courtroom Jammed When The Verdict Of The Jury Is Announced.

[Special Dispatch to The Baltimore American.]

Staunton, Va., December 11.—The death sentence was pronounced late this afternoon upon Harry Hart, the negro convicted of attempted assault upon a white girl. The passing of sentence marked the conclusion of his second trial within three days. Judge Henry W. Holt, after denying a petition for a new trial, set February 18 as the day of Hart's execution. Hart will be taken to the state penitentiary at Richmond at once.

The courtroom was jammed with both white and colored persons when the jury announced its verdict, following less than a half hour of deliberation. This was the second jury of 12 men to hear the case, the first having been discharged about noon Friday, due to its failure to agree following five hours' deliberation.

Troops Bar Demonstration.

There was no demonstration in the courthouse as the verdict was announced today. The crowd started through both exits to the courtroom, but was soon stopped by armed soldiers at the bottom of either staircase. In the meantime, the negro had been hurried across the street and again placed in the county jail. The company of National Guardsmen summoned here upon order of Governor Davis early Friday morning, will return to Charlottesville, as there is no further need of their presence here.

His Wife In Court.

Hart is only 22 years old and is married. His wife was by his side as the date of his execution was read out, and broke into tears. Hart only recently returned from Pennsylvania. He had been employed at the Staunton Military Academy infirmary as a waiter.

The girl in the case, Virginia Garber, is an attractive lass of 17 and moved to this city some months ago with her parents from the Fort Defiance section.

Lynchings – 1920 Prevented

July – Dec.

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"YOU'LL GET THEM OVER OUR DEAD BODIES," SAYS OFFICERS

Chattanooga Times.

East Tennessee's record for the suppression of mob violence has been kept intact during the last two weeks due to the efforts of brave officers of the law in whose custody prisoners had been given, showing what can be accomplished by a fearless officer who is desirous of carrying out his obligation and seeing that the law has its course.

Taylor Neal and Cyrene Jackson, two Negro boys were arrested in Chattanooga on the charge of killing Abe Baron, young white man. Baron, it is claimed, was out driving in an automobile with a young white woman and when a storm came up, he got out and adjusted the storm curtains. He was killed and robbed and an attempt was made to assault the young woman. Neal and Jackson, whose record was very bad in their community, were arrested, charged with the crime and the result of the trial in criminal court on Saturday, September 25th, they were found guilty and sentenced to be electrocuted on November 5th.

Notwithstanding the speedy action in apprehending and bringing to justice the accused, rumors of the mob spirit growing reached the ears of Sheriff "Nick" Bush and he expressed determination that he would protect prisoners to the last. Following the trial, the convicted pirsoners were placed in the custody of Deputy Sheriff McGhee and placed aboard an N. C. & St. L. train to be rushed to the state prison at Nashville. The mob realizing that Sheriff Bush was in earnest, pursued another course and filling several automobiles with guns and ammunition they rushed to Murfreesboro, a station located between Chattanooga and Nashville. When the fast train arrived there, they rushed into the car expressing their determination to take the prisoners. Deputy Sheriff Smith accompanied by Deputy McGhee, having in his custody A. H. Martindale, white, charged with killing his wife at Chattanooga. The fearless officers stood between the prisoners and the masked leader of the mob, with drawn pistols and in clear tone and firm attitude warned them that the first one to make a step toward the prisoner would get a bullet from the revolver. "If you get them, you'll get them over our dead bodies," said the officers. The cowardly hoodlums thereupon turned and left the coach and the train proceeded to Nashville.

NEGRO ESCAPES 500 HOBOKEN LYNCHERS

NEW YORK CITY SUN
AUGUST 12, 1920

Lone Cop Saves Man Accused of Insulting Woman.

Police reserves were called out last night in Hoboken to prevent an angered crowd numbering more than five hundren men from lynching James Sergeant, a negro, accused of insulting a white woman, Mrs. Josephine Peterson of 358 Newark street, Hoboken. A solitary policeman with drawn revolver stood off the crowd in front of a motion picture theatre in which the negro took refuge until the reserves arrived.

Early in the evening John Peterson, the woman's husband, reported the insult at police headquarters, but was told he should make his complaint in court, whereupon he went home evidently dissatisfied. A few hours later a crowd gathered and caught Sergeant at Newark and Clinton streets, beating him severely until he escaped and ran two blocks to the motion picture house, into which he darted, the crowd following and shouting "Lynch him!"

As the vanguard of the pursuers neared the theatre Patrolman Joseph Holmes ran to the lobby and threatened to shoot the first one who tried to enter, while Bernard M. McFeely, City Commissioner, who happened to be passing, sent in a riot call. A score of reserves drove back the throng while the negro was hustled into a patrol wagon and taken to police headquarters. There a cordon of police stood guard around the building, keeping back the crowd, which was still uttering threats.

The Petersons were admitted to the station and made a formal complaint and Sergeant was locked up on a charge of disorderly conduct. A surgeon was summoned to dress the prisoner's injuries including one deep cut over his eye.

JURY LOCKS ON NEGRO AND MOB IS FORMED

Staunton, Va., December 9.—Failure of a jury to aree on a verdict in the case of Harry Hart Hogue, charged with having attacked a young white woman near here yesterday, led tonight to the formation of a mob outside the jail where the negro was confined. The governor has been requested to order state troops to Staunton.

The negro was indicted early today by a special grand jury called to investigate the alleged attack. Trial of the negro was held tonight but the jury, after being out two hours, informed the court that it was unable to reach an agreement. The jury then was ordered locked up for the night and court adjourned until tomorrow.

The city authorities fear that when news of the jury's failure to agree became generally known, the mob will increase in size and attempt to storm the jail.

Governor Sends Troops.

Charlottesville, Va., December 9. The Charlottesville company of the Virginia national guard was ordered by Governor Davis tonight to entrain for Staunton to guard against mob violence growing out of an alleged attack by a negro on a white girl and the failure of a jury before whom the negro was tried to reach a verdict.

The Charlottesville company, composed of fifty men and commanded by Captain D. C. Dizens, will leave here tomorrow morning at 2 o'clock

NEGRO LANDED IN JAIL FOR ATTACKING WOMAN

Feeling Runs High When Posse Captures Would-Be Rapist.

8/14/20 Atlanta Constitution

Macon, Ga., August 13.—(Special.) John Epps, a negro who is alleged to have forced an entrance to the home of a prominent family at Williamson, Pike county, Thursday night, attempting to choke a woman as she slept, was lodged in the Bibb county jail tonight after a flight through Monroe and Pike counties to escape his pursuers.

After entering the home of the white family, the negro apparently mistook the foot of the bed for the head and instead of grasping the woman by the throat grabbed her ankles. The woman's screams brought members of her family to the room and the negro escaped through a window. A searching party was formed and track dogs were put on the negro's trail. He was located and his captors started with him for Zebulon. Some confusion resulted and most of the party thought the negro had escaped, but it later developed he had been lodged in jail at Forsyth.

Feeling became so intense that it was decided to ask Judge Searcy for an order to remove the prisoner to a safer place.

Prisoner Removed To Prevent Lynching

HARRISBURG PA SUN
AUGUST 25, 1920

Accused of Beating and Scalding in Little Stepson.

Special to The Pittsburgh Sun

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Aug. 25.—To avoid a lynching party of more than 200 men, county authorities slipped out of the county jail during the night with Joe McDonnie, railroad brakeman, accused of beating and scalding his 6-year-old stepson, and conveyed him in an automobile to another jail, 50 miles from Huntington.

James Martin Gibson, the abused stepchild, is in a critical condition and may die. Those gathered in the mob were friends of the youngster's father. McDonnie is accused of beating the child almost into insensibility and then scalding him in a bathtub.

FIGHT MOB TO HALT LYNCHING

NEW YORK CITY TELEGRAM
AUGUST 12, 1920

Hoboken Police Battle Crowd of 2,000 Half Hour to Protect Negro.

A riot in which nearly 2,000 persons figured and in which pistols were brought into play by fourteen policemen to prevent the lynching of a negro took place in front of a moving picture theatre at First and Grand street, Hoboken, last night.

The negro, James Sergeant, twenty-one, of No. 352 Newark street, Hoboken, six feet tall and weighing 230 pounds, is alleged to have insulted the wife of John Peterson, twenty-three, of No. 358 Newark street, Hoboken. Peterson went to police headquarters and told the police about the alleged insult to his wife. He was advised to go to the Recorder's Court today to obtain a summons.

Peterson was returning home when he met the negro. A fight started, and a crowd attacked the negro. He fled, with a policeman and a crowd in pursuit. He ran into the theatre, while the crowd shouted "lynch him!"

The man in the box office sent in a riot call to the police headquarters. This brought fourteen policemen. The crowd increased. The policemen, with revolvers threatened to shoot. Clubs were used on at least twelve persons. After half an hour's struggle the policemen arrested the negro. He was taken in a patrol wagon to headquarters, the crowd running after the wagon, hurling stones.

The negro was badly bruised on head and body. He was held on a charge of disorderly conduct.

Director of Public Safety McFeely also suffered bruises on the hand and body when he used his fists on the crowd.

HOBOKEN MOB IN HOT PURSUIT OF FLEEING NEGRO

JERSEY CITY N J JOURNAL
AUGUST 12, 1920

Charge He Insulted White Woman—Saved by the Police.

A convenient theatre entrance and a husky policeman were life-savers last night for James Sargeant, a six-foot three-inch negro, of 352 Newark Street, Hoboken, who crouched trembling in fear while a mob of three hundred men and women howled "lynch him." The negro had taken refuge in the theatre after a chase of a dozen or more blocks through the lower section of Hoboken, with John Peterson, who lives in the same house as Sargent, and a number of his friends showing the way.

Shortly after 10 o'clock Peterson complained to the deskman at Police Headquarters that a negro had insulted his wife. He was advised to swear out a warrant for the negro's arrest, but instead of doing so informed several of his friends of the occurence. Sargent was located in Newark Street and started on a run with Peterson and his friends in hot pursuit toward Clinton Street, thence south to Grand Street, and along the latter thoroughfare to First Street where the entrance of a moving picture house offered a refuge. Patrolman Holmes, standing nearby, rushed between the man and the mob which had accumulated in the chase and managed to keep the crowd which clamored for the negro's life at bay until the fortunate arrival of Commissioner Bernard N. McFeely and Lieut. John Lavezzo, who were on their way home, and who rushed to Holmes' assistance.

While they hold the mob back, Holmes managed to send in a riot call. A few minutes later a patrol motor dashed up loaded with bluecoats. They dispersed the crowd and then hurried off with Sargent. The latter was dripping with perspiration, caused mostly by fear. He had a deep gash over his right eye. After his injury was treated by an ambulance physician, he was placed in a cell still pleading with the police to protect him. Peterson, carrying a child in his arms and accompanied by his wife, a frail little woman, appeared later and lodged a complaint against the negro.

CROWD THREATENS NEGRO BURGLARS

LANCASTER PA NEW ERA
AUGUST 9, 1920

Welsh Mountaineers Arrested For Recent Crimes In Eastern Section Of County.

MUCH LOOT RECOVERED

Thieves Have Narrow Escape At Intercourse, When Taken There By Officers.

An angry crowd of Intercourse residents threatened to do bodily harm to Charles Smith and Alfred Green, characters of the Welsh Mountains, when they were brought to that village Saturday evening, following their arrest by Corporal Kuntz, of Troop E, State Police and Constable P. Morris Eaby, of Intercourse. The men, who are negroes, are charged with robbing homes at Intercourse, White Horse, Gap, Honeybrook and other villages in the eastern section of the county. After the demonstration, they were taken to the Lancaster county jail to await a hearing before Squire H. M. Slack, of Intercourse, on Thursday night.

With rain pouring down in torrents, a crowd gathered around the two prisoners, women as well as men, and boys were in the crowd. Hardly had the gathering assembled when

some one shouted: "Let's do away with them."

"Let's hang them up to a tree" suggested another man in the crowd.

"Ive got a rope" volunteered another person.

For a while it looked as though the crowd might make some move to gain possession of the two negroes, say the officers. The negroes were put into an automobile and brought to the county jail.

The arrest of the negroes took place after a spectacular chase down Main street, New Holland. The thieves were traced by prints made by hoofs of a horse used to cart away their loot. After a fruitless search on Saturday of the Welsh mountains for the suspects, Corporal Kuntz, Constable Eaby, and Enos Zimmerman, in whose automobile the officers were riding, passed the two negroes driving a buggy through New Holland. The automobile was turned around and the suspects chased a quarter of a mile. When captured, the negroes at first denied that they were the men for whom the police were looking and gave fictitious names.

Corporal Kuntz and Trooper Fox searched the Welsh mountains Sunday for goods believed to have been taken from the homes. In a deserted shack between the "hand board" and the Welsh mountain church the plunder was found. Among the articles recovered were two search lights, partly demolished banksc and other articles missing from the Zimmerman home; cartons in a bag, cigarettes, chewing gum and eggs, believed to be the property of Elmer Steffy; silverware, clothing and other articles believed to have been stolen from Dr. G. D. Morton, of Honeybrook.

A .38 calibre revolver with all chambers loaded was found on Smith, an extra round of ammunition in his pockets, and 24 rounds in the wagon. It is believed that this is the revolver that was used in holding up the Zimmerman family in their bed room early Friday morning in Intercourse.

At Troop E barracks this morning it was announced that Green was released from the Lancaster county jail on July 16, and Smith on July 21.

LYNCH MOB IN HOBOKEN FIGHTS POLICE FOR NEGRO.

AUGUST 12, 1920

,000 Storm Movie House After Alleged Insult to White Woman —Fugitive Beaten.

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Peterson was returning home when he met the negro. A fight started, and a crowd attacked the negro. He fled, with a patrolman and the crowd in pursuit. He ran into the theatre, while the crowd shouted "lynch him!"

The man in the box office sent in a riot call to Police Headquarters. This brought fourteen policemen. The crowd increased. The policemen, with revolvers, threatened to shoot. Clubs were used on at least twelve persons. After half an hour's struggle the policemen arrested the negro. He was taken in a patrol wagon to Headquarters, the crowd running after the wagon, hurling stones.

The negro was badly bruised on head and body. He was held on a disorderly charge.

Director of Public Safety McFeely also suffered bruises on the head and body when he used his fists on the crowd.

KANSAS CITY MO STAR
OCTOBER 12, 1920

THREATEN TO LYNCH A NEGRO.

Shooting of William Mathews Angers Stockyards Workers, Police Say.

Men employed in the stockyards ut tered freely today threats to lynch Nathan Washington, negro slayer of William Mathews, ch[illegible] according to reports at the Mulberry Street police station. Washington shot Mathews last night at the entrance of the West End hotel, where Washington was a porter.

The quarrel that resulted in the shooting began in the hotel wash room, according to employees. Mathews, after doing some work on his car, had gone into the wash room to clean his hands. The negro resented Mathews getting the basin dirty. A dispute between the two was heard. The negro left. He is believed to have gone to the basement and obtained a revolver from his locker. Mathews finished washing and went into the hotel bar. The negro was at the north entrance of the hotel behind Mathews's car when Mathews stepped out on the walk.

"Come on out here," the negro told Mathews, according to bystanders.

"Have you got a gun?" Mathews is said to have asked.

"Yes, I have," the porter said, and began shooting, witnesses said. The first shot went wild. The second shot apparently was the one that struck Mathews's head, causing death. The negro fired several shots at the body, then walked through the hotel, leaving by a back door. The porter's white jacket he was wearing was found in the alley. No trace of the negro has been found.

Charge Negro Attacked Girl

LYNCHBURG VA NEWS
OCTOBER 8, 1920

Dory Jones, Lodged In Lynchburg Jail By Nelson County Authorities

ESCAPED TO NORTH CAROLINA

Crime Committed September 2—Jones Recognized by oCnductor on Feright On Which He Returned to Virginia

Dory Jones, colored, was lodged in the Lynchburg jail yesterday evening by Sheriff Wheeler of Nelson county on a charge of attempted rape on a white girl at Shipman, September 2. Only a few officials were aware of Jones' presence in the county so he was brought to Lynchburg for safe keeping without any trouble.

Jones escaped to North Carolina after the crime was committed but returned to this part of the country on a freight train on which he was recognized by Conductor Purvis, who knew the negro. Purvis got the man back in the cab and there took his revolver away from him and tied him up. Word was telegraphed to the officials at the nearest station and the culprit was handed over without any delay.

The negro, it is charged, met the girl in a railroad cut as she was returning, with some younger children, from church. The other children were up on the banks of the cut picking chinquapins when she was attacked and they ran for aid to some nearby houses. Jones is reported to have threatened to shoot her when he saw that his evil intentions were frustrated and told her that he would get her some other time. He managed to escape from the people who rushed to the girl's rescue. The incident caused considerable feeling and Sheriff Wheeler said last night that he believed the negro would have been lynched if it had been known that he was in custody.

The girl was about 14 years old and lived only a block away from the negro's home.

NEGRO BOY SAVED FROM FURY OF MOB

WASHINGTON D. C. HERALD
OCTOBER 3, 1920

(Special to Washington Herald.)

Danville, Va., Oct. 2.—Gus Lockett, a 14-year-old negro boy, narrowly escaped rough treatment at the hands of infuriated Halifax County citizens yesterday after an alleged attempt to assault a young Norfolk woman visiting in South Boston.

The woman's cries attracted a number of residents in the neighborhood, who soon were joined by others. They followed the boy's trail for ten hours, and at last found him concealed in a negro house.

He was hastened to Houston jail by his captors before the mob had a chance to form.

Today the boy was found guilty by the Circuit Court and sentenced to serve six months in jail. The negro who concealed him also was fined.

Life of White Man Threatened for Insulting a Woman

The Chicago Defender 10-6

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 8.—Police reserves were rushed to the Hill district early last Monday night in response to a riot call growing out of a pitched battle between two white men and two men of the Race, and which is said to have involved scores of others. Milk bottles were thrown indiscriminately and one alleged battler was sent to a hospital, where his wounds were dressed.

Answer Riot Call

Four arrests were made. When a mob threatened to storm the Center avenue police station, presumably to release the prisoners, and seize the two white men, Lieut. James McCormick, who was injured in subduing the beligerents, turned in a riot call. Patrol wagons arrived from Frankstown avenue and 43d street stations with reserves, who remained on duty for several hours. There was no further trouble.

Whites Start Trouble

According to Lieut. McCormick the trouble started when Harry Roeger (white), 4 Vallejo street, who is said to have been intoxicated, knocked down a woman of our Race, and a general fight started. When police arrived over a dozen men were battering Roegers and his pal, Dal Martin, 72 Van Braan street. McCormick, with several officers, arrested Roegers and Martin and also took into custody William Carr and Samuel Johnson, 45 Fullerton street, who beat the white men. A crowd followed. When the leaders attempted to enter the cell room and get the two white men, the door was bolted and the crowd driven into the streets.

Woman Assaulter Beaten

However, Roegers received a scalp wound and Lieut. McCormick was knocked down by a milk bottle. Roegers was taken to the Passavant hospital, where his wounds were dressed and later returned to his cell. A case of mistaken identity caused Hugh Woolridge, a plain clothes officer, of 321 Charles street, to be arrested. When the mob gathered Woolridge flashed his revolver and ordered the crowd back. He was mistaken for a member of the mob, but upon establishing his identity was released.

N. Y. C. JOURNAL
OCTOBER 8, 1920

FLORIDA OFFICIALS ORDER PROTECTION OF NEGRO

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 7.—Columbia County Commissioners have passed resolutions condemning the action of persons who on Wednesday night took B. J. Jones, negro chairman of the Columbia County Republican Club, from bed, tied a noose about his neck and drove him out of town in his night clothes in an automobile, later releasing him.

The Commissioners demanded that the Grand Jury investigate and order the protection of Jones by the Sheriff.

Noose Adjusted, Mob in Brooklyn Cheated of Prey

Nathan Mathias, Accused of Assault on Girl, Rescued as He Was About to Be Hanged.

New York, October 9.—Nathan Mathias was rescued from lynching at the hands of an infuriated crowd of Brooklyn residents today after a 14-year-old girl, assuced the man of attempting to assault her. When police officers arrived on the scene a noose had been adjusted about Mathias' neck and the other end of the rope attached to a telegraph pole.

The girl said Mathias asked her to go to the second floor of a nearby house and awaken a friend of his. When she went into the doorway the man followed, she said, and attacked her.

When she screamed for help Mathias ran into the street, the girl following. She told her story to passers-by and a chase after Mathias was started, pursuers increasing until they numbered nearly 500. The fugitive was finally tripped up by a man who came out of a garage. A rope was obtained and plans perfected for the lynching when two policemen arrived, and, with drawn revolvers, effected his rescue.

Mathias was hurried away in an automobile, arraigned in court and held without bail for further examination next week.

Twice Saved From Mob Negro Is Acquitted Of Assault on Girl

Fort Worth, Texas, November 25. Robert Lowe, negro, who was twice rescued from a mob after his arrest several weeks ago, was acquitted here today of the charge of having attacked a 10-year-old white girl.

Lowe, on the witness stand, repudiated a confession he is alleged to have made at the time of his arrest. He declared he was frightened when he made the statement.

As a precautionary measure he was hurried out of the city under guard of sheriff's deputies after his acquittal.

Lynchings - 1920

Prevented

650

July - Dec.

Mob Attacks Graham County Jail

The Raleigh Independent

7-24-1920

Milita Returns Fire--One Man Killed Two Wounded

(Special to Raleigh Independent)

Graham, July 21—One man was killed and two others wounded Monday night when the Durham Machine Gun Company fired upon a mob which attacked the Graham jail in an effort to lynch the three Negroes held in connection with the assault here Saturday night upon Mrs. A. A. Riddle. Jim Ray the man killed, was coming in an oposite direction to that in whichwhich the militia was firing but was in direct line with the fire of the mob.

It was at 9:30 that the mob fired on the machine gun guard in front of the jail. The guard retired to the jail under fire and there the fire was returned. Fifty or more shots came from the building, while the shooting from the mob which surrounded the prison on all sides was general. None of the garrison, including 37 members of the Durham company, and a number of armed citizens were wounded.

Jim Ray, it was detirmined later was killed by a pistol ball rather than a machine gun bullett. Whether this came from the jail or from the mob, firing in several directions is not known.

The mob that stormed the jail was made up of about fifty men. They surrounded the jail and made a concerted attack.

The trouble grew out of an assault upon a white woman here Saturday night. The woman was attacked about 9 o'clock Saturday night at her home on the outskirts of Graham by an unknown Negro during her husband's temporary absence from the home. The Negro wore a mask and used a pistol with threats to kill her if she resisted him.

Bloodhounds were brought from Raleigh, early Sunday morning and as a result Dennison Veasley, George Troxler and Arthur Lee, three Negroes living in a shanty at the Rainey Hospital were arrested by Sheriff Story and deputies about 6 o'clock as suspects. It were these Negroes whom the mob would have lynched

Feeling ran high ond only quick work on the part of the officers in getting the suspects to the jail thwarted the first attempt of a small mob to get the Negroes. As the hours passed the crowd became larger and larger, many coming here from other places, and by noon several thousand were on the streets in the immediate vicinity of the jail.

Sheriff Storey immediately called for assistance and the Durham Machine Gun company reached here about 7 o'clock Sunday afternoon In the meantime the work of the mob was delayed through speeches by County Attorney E. S. Parker and J. Dolph Long, a brother of the attacked woman. These speakers urged the crowd to leave the jail and begged them to allow the law to take its course. Mr. Long went so far as to inform the mob that there had been no postive identification of any of the Negroes by Mrs. Riddle, and there was serious doubt that the guilty Negro had been iaptured. The talks had a temporary effect upon the mob but the efofrts to get into the jail was renewed in the afternoon. noon.

Crowd Surroonds Jail

No further attempts to get into the the jail were made after the arrival of the soldiers, but a large crowd remained around the building until the early hours of Monday when a hard rain dispersed them.

Leader Was Missing

Like nearly all unsuccessful attempts at lynching, Sunday's crowd lacked a leader. The men who composed the real mob were not masked and a majority of them were known to the sheriff and deputies. No shooting occured, but there was plenty of cursing and abuse heaped upon the heads of the officers who were doing their duty.

With all the Sunday trouble and activities of the officers in trying to get the Negro who assaulted Mrs. Riddle, an investigation has led to the belief among officers and the family that neither of the three Negroes in jail is the right one. Sone of them has been identified by Mrs. Riddle

All three may be released.

The Negroes were arrested because they slept in a shanty where the bloodhounds stopped after their trail of footprints from the Riddle home Troxier and Lee, employees at the Raney Hospital, lived in the shanty Veasley, a Negro from Elon College spent the night with the other two Troxler and Lee were found asleep in the hut, while Troxler had begun his duties as cook

The investigation after the arrest of the Negroes developed that Troxler is the only Negro who tallies any way with the description furnished by Mrs. Riddle. He failed to measure fully to the description, however because he was short of stature than the guilty one and wore a brown suit of clothes. whereas the woman stated that the Negro who assaulted her wore a light suit of clothes.

GOVERNOR ORDERS MEN TO SHOOT IF NECESSARY

Asheville, July 18—"Captain Fowler protect those prisoners at all hazards and notify the people that I have ordered you and your machine gunners to shoot straight if an attempt on the life of the prisoners is made," is the order given by Governor Bickett tonight over long distance telephone from Asheville to Capt. Marion B. Fowler, captain of the Durham Machine Gun Company which is protecting the jail at Graham, in which three Negroes, chraged with an assault on a white woman were lodged today.

Governor Bickett authorized the captain to make public a statement notifying the people of Alamance that no mob violence would be tolerated and that the lives of the prisoners must be saved at all hazards, and ordered the machine gunners to "shoot straight if the need arose"

NEGROES BROUGHT RALEIGH FOR SAFE KEEPING

The three Negroes whom a mob attempted to seize in the Graham jail were brought to Raleigh Tuesday on a special train and placed in the State Penitentiary for safe keeping.

The RALEIGH TIMES in commenting on the Alamance County jail had the following to say:

No Chivalry In Sniping At The Law

"While neighborly enough to desire to impose upon no North Carolinian the handicap of trying to rise to Heaven from a lynching mob, we cannot help feeling that the snipers who surrounded the Graham jail Monday night and fired into the ranks of the Durham machine gunners, there as defenders of law and order get off too lightly. Somebody did get a bystander or two,—and here let us remark that none who attends a would-be-lynching as a spectator is innocent unless it be that he is such a fool as not to be in any sense responsible for his actions. The one killed, however, may have been a direct victim of the mob.

Nor is it bloodthirstiness, we think that impels us to deplore the generacious treatment of the mob by the soldiery. Avengers of outraged society who are worth any appreciable amount to society do not fire from ambush on fellow-men busied with the performance of their duty. Had the guardsmen swept the bushes with a rain of bullets that would have put every undertaker in Alamance County on overtime for a week, the result would have been beneficial to Alamance and the Sate of North Carolina.

The willingness of the mob to shoot it out at long range and from behind trees is a clear indication that its personnell was in the main just lawless and ben on raising hell,—outraged neighbors of a gentlewoman assaulted by a brute are not prone to take delight in killing other and not less sentient men who, representing the Commonwealth, are held responsible for carrying out of the law. And while much can be forgiven otherwise law-abiding men who lose their heads when such a monstrous crime is committed, this sniping from the dark is just about the most damnable affront ever offered the dignity of the once-popularly-supposed-to-be-sovereign State of Nort Carolina.

Why is it, we wonder that men profesing to be motivated soley by a desire to protect womanhood will associate themselves with such cattle as appear to have made up the majority of this Almance mob? The bold faring forth to the jail in daylight without masks by vigilantes cool enough to sit in judgement though determined to exact speedy revenge might be understood and in some manner condoned. But we confess our nabiity to see how a man wants to share such a responsibiity with the wholly irresponsible.

Given anything like postive proof of the guilt af an assailant of a woman, we can see how husband, brother or friend could not be restrained from slaying,—frankly, we have no idea that we personally would seek to restrain the woman's natural protectors,—but when neighbors invite in or join with men to whom the victim could not have afforded to speak in passing, additional horror is contributed to an almost unbearabe condition of affairs.

And so in an impersonal fashion as we are capable of, we would insist that it is a matter of regret to the State as a whole and should be o friends and relatives of the victim of the brute that Governor Bicketts instructios to the guardsmen to "shoot straight" were not better executed.

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NEGROES BROUGHT TO STATE PRISON FOR SAFE-KEEPING

RALEIGH N. C. OBSERVER
SEPTEMBER 26, 1920

Wild Midnight Ride From Smithfield Saves Seven Prisoners From Violence

SHERIFF MADE 30 MILE RECORD IN 40 MINUTES

Pursued By Angry Citizens, Bent On Lynching, Sheriff Massey Lands Prisoners Here at 12:15 This Morning; Trouble Started Thursday Night In Fight at Circus

Breaking all the laws that have been passed to regulate the driving of automobiles, Sheriff Massey of Johnston county drove the 30 miles between Raleigh and Smithfield in 40 minutes late last night, bringing with him seven negroes to save them from a crowd of several hundred angry citizens who had gathered in Smithfield with threats of lynching. The negroes, charged with assault with deadly weapons, and with inciting a race riot, were placed in the State Prison for safekeeping.

For a distance out of Smithfield the three high-powered automobiles commandeered by the sheriff were pursued by members of the crowd, but long before he reached Raleigh he had shaken them off. After the party arrived here several automobiles drove into the city, and before they reached town there were sounds of pistol fire on the road leading to Smithfield. It could not be ascertained whether they were members of the pursuing contingent.

Shot Out Deputy's Eye.

The seven negroes were arrested shortly after midnight yesterday morning following the shooting of R. L. Massengill, who had volunteered to go with officers to the circus grounds to help put down disorder spreading after an alter-

cation between a negro and a white man. Massengill's right eye was shot out, and the officers returned the fire, severely wounding one negro. Both men were brought to Raleigh early yesterday for medical attention.

During the day yesterday there were threats of violence, both on the part of negroes, who declared their intention of attacking the jail and liberating the seven prisoners, and on the part of friends of Massengill who were intent upon lynching the negroes. Last night at 9 o'clock considerable crowds gathered on the streets of Smithfield, the members being, it is said, mostly from Ingram township, where Massengill lives. There were open threats of violence, from both whites and blacks.

Mob Gave Chase

Fearful of serious trouble and the possibility of racial outbreak, Sheriff Massey made preparations to remove the negroes to Raleigh. Committment papers to the Wake county jail were issued by Judge F. A. Brooks, of the Johnston recorder's court, and three swift automobiles held in readiness for the trip. The crowd falling momentarily quiet between 11 and 12 o'clock the negroes were taken from the jail and the trip begun. Within five minutes the news of the departure spread through the throng gathered in the town, and other automobiles set out in pursuit.

Forty minutes later the three automobiles, two Studebakers and a Peerless, swung into Fayetteville street and stopped at the jail. Some little delay seemed imminent in transferring the prisoners, and the Sheriff thought it best not to wait for formalities. Two minutes later he was pulling up before the great gates of the State Prison and Warden Busbee was being yanked from his slumbers. He had no commitment, but he waived formalities and allowed the seven men to be led away to the solitude of the death chamber, where all prisoners for safekeeping are kept.

Handcuff Key Lost

All seven of the negroes were apparently country raised negroes, roughly dressed and plainly agitated over the night's adventures. All disclaimed any knowledge of wrong doing. Four of them are brothers. Their names are as follows: Harp, James, Zack and John Dublin, Charlie Williams, John and Donnie Griffis. All of the negroes were handcuffed in pairs, and in the excitement of leaving Smithfield one of the accompanying deputies forgot to bring the key to one of the "bracelets." Two of the negroes went to bed handcuffed together, with the promise that the key would come up first thing today.

Trouble began brewing in Smithfield at the afternoon performance of the circus Thursday. A drunken negro lurched into a white man, and there was a brief altercation, and the negro was severely cuffed. Resentful, a crowd of negroes undertook to start a disturbance at night, and a party of officers, with Massengill going voluntarily and unarmed, went out to quiet things down. They were fired upon by a group of negroes, and Massengill was shot. A shotgun was used, and a score of shot took effect in his face and head, several penetrating the eyeball. The fire was returned with pistols, and one of the negroes shot down, with a bullet round through the abdomen. Both were brought to Raleigh for treatment. Massengill's eye was removed. The extent of the negro's injuries had not been established early this morning.

Investigation of the disorder at the circus grounds led to the arrest of the seven negroes, and they were placed in the Smithfield jail. Threats were made during the day that trouble would develop after nightfall, but the sheriff was busy with a party of revenue officers and paid no particular attention until he returned to Smithfield early in the evening. About 8 o'clock the crowd began to gather and by 11 o'clock there were several hundred men on the streets. There were open threats of lynching the Sheriff said when he reached Raleigh.

Persistent rumors were afloat that negroes were arming themselves and preparing to attack the jail for the purpose of liberating the seven prisoners. Minor disturbances between whites and blacks were reported. By 10 o'clock the situation appeared to be taking a most critical turn and it was then determined to bring the men to Raleigh. The sheriff was thoroughly tired out when he turned his steps toward Smithfield at 2 o'clock this morning—three brandy stills and a near lynching all in one day was about all that he craved by way of excitement.

Crowd Threatens to Lynch Negro

BOROUGH OF BRONX NEWS
SEPTEMBER 26, 1920

An exciting chase after a negro, in which several shots were fired, attracted a crowd of several hundred persons on the Heights the other afternoon, and there were wild cries of "Lynch him!" and "String him up," when at last the quarry was run to earth near 650 St. Nicholas Ave.

Mrs. Mary Henderson, of 642 W. 172d St., was out hunting an apartment when she entered a building at 654 St. Nicholas Ave., a sign outside having notified her that a six-room apartment was for rent.

As she entered the lobby a big colored man aproached her, and she asked him if he was the superintendent of the building. Instead of answering her the negro, she said, struck her in the face with his clenched hand, knocking her down and, snatching her hand-bag, escaped to the street.

Cries For Help

Mrs. Henderson scrambled to her feet and pursued him, crying loudly for help. Policeman Francis Hughes, who was directing traffic at 145th St., and Policeman Larkin, of the W. 152d St. station, heard the cries and followed hot on the heels of the pursuing man, firing several shots as they ran.

To get out of range of the policeman's shots the negro scaled a wall near 650 St. Nicholas Ave., and dropped fifty feet into an areaway. As he was going over the wall a bullet from the policeman's revolver caught him in the left hand, leaving a bloody trail on the coping.

By this time the shouts and the shots had attracted hundreds of persons who came running from all directions. Hughes climbed up the wall and saw the negro crouching under some lumber in the areaway below. Keeping him covered with his revolver, Larkin went through the house next door, climbed through a window and placed the man under arrest.

As he was brought out to the street the angry crowd attempted to reach him and take him from the officers, but Hughes held them back at the point of his revolver. An automobile was commandeered and the negro was taken to the W. 135th St. police station, where he said he was Henry Smith, a chauffeur, of 2 W. 137th St.

He was held on a charge of assault and robbery and arraigned before Magistrate Ten Eyck, in the Heights Court, on Thursday morning. The arresting officers stated that Smith was known as Cholly Walker, and that he had served time on several previous occasions. The hand-bag, they said, was in his possession when he was caught.

Smith was held in $3,500 bail for trial. Mrs. Henderson, who was in court, said she was suffering from bruises and shock as a result of her experience, and was under the care of a physician. Dr. Zuckerman, of the Harlem Hospital, dressed the wound in the prisoner's hand.

TROOPS GUARD DOOMED NEGRO

BROOKLYN N Y TIMES
DECEMBER 12, 1920

Attacked White Girl—Mob Surrounds Jail.

Staunton, Va., Dec. 11.—Troops remained on guard at the Staunton Jail tonight, where Harry Hart, twenty-one-year-old negro, was confined after his conviction late today.

Hart was sentenced to be electrocuted at Richmond, February 18, for his attempted assault early Wednesday upon a white girl one mile from here.

Mobs formed rapidly when it became known Hart had been captured and returned to the jail and Judge Holt summoned troops. A Special Grand Jury indicted the young negro and a trial was begun Thursday. Disagreeing after a long session Thursday, the jury was recalled Friday and dismissed when it again disagreed. The second trial, before a new jury convicted Hart late this afternoon and Judge Holt passed the death sentence. He overruled a motion to set aside the decision.

ALSO, BUT WILL LIVE

Considerable Feeling Aroused Over Incident; Negro Used Shotgun Loaded With No.6 Shot; Last Seen Crossing Tallapoosa River Bridge

Gordon Ogletree, fourteen year old son of William Ogletree, an engineer on the Seaboard Air Line Railroad, was shot and instantly killed, and John Gibbons, fifteen year old son of Walter E. Gibbons, an employee of the Montgomery Light & Traction Co., was seriously but not fatally wounded by Race Berry, a negro, near the latter's home in Chisholm shortly after 9 o'clock Monday night.

Berry who made his escape directly after the shooting, was being trailed by city and county officers and agents of the State Penitentiary with bloodhounds during the night, but according to latest reports early Tuesday morning he had not been located. Feeling aroused over the act of the negro ran high at Chisholm last night and more than one threat of a lynching party was heard, if he was captured by any persons other than the duly constituted officials of the law.

The shooting occured at a point about one hundred yards south of the Pickett Springs carline crossing of the A. C. L. R. R., the body of the dead boy being found by neighbors attracted by the shot at the edge of a watermelon patch belonging to Berry, and within a few yards of the latters house. It is presumed that the boys were shot from ambush by the negro while in the act of entering the melon patch, but no details of just how the shooting occured could be obtained one of the boys being killed the other severely wounded, and the negro escaping from the scene immediately after the shooting.

Police headquarters and the county sheriff were notified at once, and a thorough search of the vicinity and all of the outlying sections of Montgmery were made, but without success. A repeating shotgun found in the negro's house was brought to police headquarters and the negro was reported to have been seen crossing the river bridge into Elmore county at about half-past ten o'clock.

Bloodhounds were procured and put on the trail, the sheriff's posse crossing into Elmore county and continuing the search northward. Clanton, Calera, and other points along the route the negro was believed to have followed, were notified, as well as all railroad yards and train crews.

Gordon Ogletree the boy killed was shot in the left side and legs, being struck by about a dozen shot, of about number 5 or 6 size, and was killed instantly. John Gibbons was struck in the abdomnen by several shot. He was taken to St. Margaret's Hospital, and at an early hour Tuesday morning it was reported that his condition was not considered serious.

A crowd of several hundred people gathered near the spot where the shooting took place within a short time after the news reached Montgomery. Feeling against the murderer was strongly voiced, and it is believed that in case he should fall into the hands of white men other than the officers of the law, lynching would be used to effect a speedy settlement of the affair.

Berry was first reported as having started for Montgomery to give himself up, and police headquarters and county jail were closely watched for any sign of the negro's approach. It is believed that the knowledge of the feeling against him had something to do with the negro changing his course.

The body of Gordon Ogletree was taken to Diffly's undertaking establishment and prepared for burial. Funeral arrangements were not announced last night, but it is expected that these will be held from the Ogletree home on the Lower Wetumpka road.

Berry is described as being light ginger or dark yellow in color; weighs about 180 pounds, is approximately 50 years of age and wears a mustache.

Early Tuesday morning a report gained circulation in Montgomery that the bloodhounds had picked up Berry's trail in Elmore county, but no additional news was received up to 2:30 o'clock.

Chief of Police Taylor, who visited the Chisholm section after midnight found the situation there quiet, with very few people on the streets. He also went to Berry's home and found that it had not been entered. Berry's wife, however, had also taken flight and her whereabouts were unknown this morning.

etree Is Melon Last Night

Officials, Civilians and Bloodhounds Hunting For Race Berry Who Fired on Two Boys Who Were in His Field Near Chisholm

JOHN GIBBONS SHOT,

MOB ATTEMPTS LYNCHING IN ALA.

The Guardian
8-7-20

COLORED FARMER INCURS WRATH BY KILLING THIEF.

Montgomery, Ala.—Because Race Berry, a Colored farmer killed one and wounded another melon thief in his patch of watermelons here late last week the lynch flame flared again in Montgomery.

Berry, who is 52 years old, and a small farmer on the outskirts of the town had suffered serious losses through robbery of his melon patch. He decided to keep watch and if possible, apprehend the thieves. His vigil was rewarded when on a dark and cloudy night he discerned Gordon Ogletree, 8, and John Gibbons, the same age, both white, prowling amongst his envied melons. His warning challenge being disregarded, Berry fired twice. At the first shot Ogletree fell dead The next shot felled Gibbons.

News of the thieves' misfortune was mob. Berry was spirited out of town and taken to Mobile for safe keeping.

GEORGIA NEGRO WAS SAVED FROM A MOB

8-14-20

(Associated Press)

MACON, GA., Aug. 13.—John Epps, a negro, who is alleged to have attempted to choke a white woman at Williamson, in Pike county last night, was landed in the Bibb county jail here tonight after a wild flight through Pike and Monroe counties to escape his pursuers.

8-14-20

Lynchings—1920 July—Dec 651

Prevented.

Three Men Saved From Mob By Gov. Bickett, Freed by Court

Negroes Charged With Assault Establish Innocence and Are Released—Troops Had To Kill Would-Be Mobbists

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

Greensboro, N. C.—Judge Thomas J. Shaw, sitting in the Guilford county Superior Court, issued an order on September 20, calling for the liberation of George Troxler, a Negro, held since July 17 on a charge of having criminally assaulted a white woman, Mrs. Riddle. Two other Negroes held with Troxler had already been freed, the evidence being insufficient in all of the cases.

Troxler's release came as the result of a habeas corpus proceeding brought by his lawyers, Judge W. P. Bynum, Judge R. C. Strudwick and Sidney S. Alderman, the writ being argued before Judge Shaw on September 13. The state solicitor offered testimony which based his case against Troxler on the work of bloodhounds, which picked up a trail at the Riddle home and followed it, to a place where Troxler and several other Negroes were sleeping.

"Bloodhound Test" Not Sufficient.

Judge Shaw, in his decision, declared that the "bloodhound test" was not sufficient evidence on which to base a conviction in the absence of a showing of probable cause. The "bloodhound test," he declared, could only be used to corroborate other testimony. Troxler established an ironbound alibi, to the effect that he was in Burlington at time the crime was committed.

The Troxler case excited great interest, as it was because of an attempt by a mob to lynch Troxler and the other two Negroes that Governor Bickett ordered a machine gun company from Durham to protect the jail at Graham, Alamance county, where the three men were confined. Governor Bickett gave orders to the captain commanding the company to shoot to kill if necessary in protecting the prisoners.

As a result one white man, member of the mob, was killed and two others seriously wounded. But the lives of three innocent Negroes were saved. Judge Shaw is a Greensboro citizen.

NEGROES ARE GLAD TO REACH PRISON

Not oten does it happen that sighs of relief greet the click of the lock in the door of a death cell after a prisoner has entered, but there were sighs of thankfulness yesterday morning when the doors closed behind three negroes from Graham, brought here to escape the fury of the aroused community where their alleged crime was perpetrated Not since they were taken in custody 48 hours earlier had there been a moment without the menace of summary execution at the hands of the mob.

WILSON N C TIMES
JULY 22, 1920

But here was safety, within stout stone walls, behind many barred steel doors, quite far removed from any turmoil of angry threats, menacing volleys of firearms, and the threat of death. Here also comfortable cots, and welcome darkness within the gloomy cells, and no sound save occasional feeble efforts at conversation from cell to cell among a half dozen men who await the day that will send them beyond the little door in the far end of the room to the electric chair

Sleep was the thing the negroes most desired, and they slept as only men can sleep who have kept vigil for 48 hours. Ten hours later in the day two of them were still snoring, but Troxler, toward whom the finger of circumstancial evidence points straightest, was standing at the door of his cell staring at nothing He is a ginger cake negro, shaven headed and shifty mannered. He had on prison garments that were given him after he arrived here. He assured a reporter that he was entirely innocent of any misdoing, volunteering the information without questioning.

He disclosed stronger things than the assurance that his hands were clean of any crime. He professed to have slept through the entire night Monday, hearing nothing of the uproar outside when the mob twice rushed the jail, heard none of the bullets htat crashed through the windows of the jail. Such knowledge as he had of the violent night was seconded handed, gathered from less somnolent inmates of the beleaguered little that the crowd without thirsted for his blood.

The other two were awakened by the conversation with Troxler, who is resting in a cell between them. They were in better spirits than was Troxler, and seemingly without any care in the world. They were exceeding glad to be here, grateful of their imprisonment, since it protected them. Neither had slept in many hours, and admitted that they had passed the previous night in great trepidation, expecting every moment that the mob would burst through and take them off to death.

Had they the gift of psychological analysis, they would have had a story to relate, but being simple humans, with no resources of emotional experience or expression, they had nothing more to offer in recounting their experience further than the statement that they were "turrible scard," and that they prayed a good deal throughout the night for deliverance from the dangers without, and they were pwerful glad to get here.—News and Observer.

GRAHAM CITIZENS RESENT ACTION OF TROOPS

The Raleigh Independent

(Press Report)

Graham, July 20—Bitter resentment is expressed here today over the firing on citizens last night by members of the Durham machine gun company, which resulted in the killing of one white man and slightly wounding two others. An investigation was started today by Solicitor S. M. Gattis and a dozen witnesse testified that there was no attack on the county jail last nigh as stated by Captain M. B. Fowler. The coroner's jury today found that Ray came to his death by a shot fired by the guardsmen without provocation.

Mayor Issues Statement

Mayor R. M. Holmes is among those who take exception to Captain Fowler's statement to the News and Observer:

"Referring to your statement that a mob of Alamance citizens attacked Alamance jail and were fired upon by machine gunners, beg to say that your statement is absolutely incorrect as there was no mob assembled in Graham any time during the night of July the 19th, and no attempt was made to enter the jail or trespass on the grounds. The facts are that about 9:30 o'clock p. m., the lights in the jail went out and it is said by the soldiers that some unknown person fired upon them. This fact has not been verified but immediately they state upon this provocation they opened up the machine guns, also they fired arms and about 75 shots were fired in all directions of the town, killing one man by the name of James Ray and wounding Willie Phillips. Upon investigation held today by Solicitor Gattis the fact seems to be that there was no provocation whatever for this rash act."

To which the TIMES editorially makes the following reply:

ALAMANCE TRIES TO WASH -- ITS HANDS

If investigation prove that no mob attacked the Graham jail, the daily press of the State owe the County of Alamance a handsome apology, so perhaps we might as well begin on tendering a small part of ours.

Testimony as given to the coroner's jury and reported to the TIMES by its Burlington correspondent, Mr. Hoffman, has it that there was no mob and no attack on the jail. This staggers belief, and if the State at large accepts this version, time will be needed and an investigation more thorough than that conducted by a citizenry apparently determined to place all the onus of the tragedy on soldiers merely obeying orders to the best of their ability.

It is not impossible that the machine gun fire took in too much territory; but if the jail was being fired on from the dark, we fail to see how the gunners could be expected to refrain from replying. "Big Jim "Ray does not appear, however, to have been connected in any matter with any sort of attempt to take from the officers the three Negro prisoners It's too bad that he was killed; but he took a chance no family man had any right to take. He should have stayed home with his wife and children, unless deputized to enforce the law.

Therefore, while sympathy with his family will not be less general or keen, common-sense will not permit us to accept the charge of "murder" entered by our correspondent against the guardsmen, who certainly had no animus against "Big Jim."

Nor did the soldiers ask to be sent to Graham. None of them would have gone save at the command of their superior officers. And it was the exhibited disrespect of the law by Alamance and Graham folk that resulted in the ordering of troops to the scene.

Just exactly what Mayor Holmes whose cries for help were answered would have had the guardsmen do when they had reason to believe they were being attacked is beyond us. Would he have them stand and be shot at without shooting back?

We hape the facts developed will show Graham and Alamance up in a better light than did first reports; but abuse of those who answered an appeal for help will not do it.

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WILSON N C TIMES
JULY 23, 1920

But here was safety, within stout stone walls, behind many barred steel doors, quite far removed from any turmoil of angry threats, menacing volleys of firearms, and the threat of death. Here also comfortable cots, and welcome darkness within the gloomy cells, and no sound save occasional feeble efforts at conversation from cell to cell among a half dozen men who await the day that will send them beyond the little door in the far end of the room to the electric chair

Sleep was the thing the negroes most desired, and they slept as only men can sleep who have kept vigil for 48 hours. Ten hours later in the day two of them were still snoring, but Troxler, toward whom the finger of circumstancial evidence points straightest, was standing at the door of his cell staring at nothing He is a ginger cake negro, shaven headed and shifty mannered. He had on prison garments that were given him after he arrived here. He assured a reporter that he was entirely innocent of any misdoing,

volunteering the information without questioning.

He disclosed stronger things than the assurance that his hands were clean of any crime. He professed to have slept through the entire night Monday, hearing nothing of the uproar outside when the mob twice rushed the jail, heard none of the bullets htat crashed through the windows of the jail. Such knowledge as he had of the violent night was seconded handed, gathered from less somnolent inmates of the beleaguered little that the crowd without thirsted for his blood.

The other two were awakened by the conversation with Troxler, who is resting in a cell between them. They were in better spirits than was Troxler, and seemingly without any care in the world. They were exceeding glad to be here, grateful of their imprisonment, since it protected them. Neither had slept in many hours, and admitted that they had passed the previous night in great trepidation, expecting every moment that the mob would burst through and take them off to death.

Had they the gift of psychological analysis, they would have had a story to relate, but being simple humans, with no resources of emotional experience or expression, they had nothing more to offer in recounting their experience further than the statement that they were "turrible scard," and that they prayed a good deal throughout the night for deliverance from the dangers without, and they were pwerful glad to get here."

—News and Observer.

TROOPS FIRE AS JAIL IS STORMED

One Killed, Three Injured, While Attempting to Lynch Prisoners

By Century News Service

Graham, N. C., July 23.—A mob, composed of the most prominent white citizens of this place, was halted by bullets from a machine gun when an attempt was made to secure three men from the Alamance jail and lynch them. As the throng advanced on the jail, Capt. Marion P. Fowler, commanding the state militia, sent here from Durham to guard the prisoners, ordered his men to fire. One man was killed and three seriously injured. The mob retreated after the bullets began to fly from the jail doors. The troops were ordered here by Governor Bickett when he was informed by wire that a mob intended lynching the prisoners.

Prisoners Removed

The three prisoners were removed to the state penitentiary at Raleigh for safekeeping until the case against them can be fully investigated. They went on a train guarded by a national guard machine gun company. The train was in charge of Adjt.-Gen. Metts. The Durham reserve militia, numbering 125 men, is being held in readiness to proceed to this city should further trouble occur, and a number of high state and military officers were expected to arrive here hourly. Attorney-General Manning, Adjt.-Gen. Metts, who commanded the 119th infantry of the 30th division during the storming of the Hindenburg line, are conducting an investigation, seeking to apprehend leaders of the mob.

Mob Fired First

Sending of further military forces to the scene of trouble was held up. Capt. Fowler, in charge of the guards, said two efforts were made by the mob to reach the jail. The first resulted in a battle that lasted three minutes, in which more than a hundred shots were exchanged. The last effort consisted of only a few scattered shots fired into the jail by the attackers and which were not replied to by the soldiers barricaded in the jail building. "The mob fired the first shot," said Capt. Fowler, "and we called their hand."

Lyching Mob Is Checked by Troops

NEW YORK CITY TELEGRAM
JULY 19, 1920

GRAHAM, N. C., Monday.—State troops were guarding the jail here today following threats yesterday of a mob of white men to take from the prison three negroes who had been arrested in connection with an attack on a white woman at her home Saturday. Quiet had been restored this morning and with the prison flanked by machine guns no further trouble was expected by the authorities.

The attack on the woman was made Saturday evening by a masked negro while her husband was absent from home. She is in a serious condition.

When a report of the attack was made to the police three bloodhounds were ordered from Raleigh. Each of the dogs followed the same trail to a hospital where George Troxler, the cook, was arrested. The other negroes found near the hospital also were taken to jail.

Early yesterday a mob formed around the prison and soon more than 1,000 men were on hand demanding the negroes be surrendered. County Attorney E. S. Parker urged the mob to let the law take its course. His appeal was supplemented by a similar one from the brother of the woman.

Meantime troops ordered here by Governor Bickett had arrived and the mob dispersed.

MACHINE GUNNERS DEFEND NEGROES

One Man Killed and Two Wounded When Crowd Gathers at Jail—Negroes Accused of Attacking Woman.

7-20-1920

Greensboro, N. C., July 19.—Jim Ray was killed and Willie Phillips and one Nug Bradshaw slightly wounded tonight at the jail at Graham, Alamance county, when machine gunners of the national guard company opened fire on a crowd in the darkness, apparently under apprehension that an attempt was being made to storm the jail, where three negroes are held pending identification of the assailaint of a white woman near Graham, Saturday night.

Reports from Graham state that nobody seems to know just why the gunners opened fire, and denial is made that there was any concerted attempt to storm the jail, around which crowds have gathered since early Sunday morning, when bloodhounds trailed from the home of the woman attacked to a servant's house at Rainey hospital, nearby, and the three negroes were found in bed together, arrested and placed in jail.

Citizens during Sunday persuaded the crowds not to attack the jail, until a machine gun company arrived from Durham at orders of Governor T. W. Bickett, who instructed them to shoot and shoot straight, if the necessity arose.

Crowds Gathered.

Crowds stayed around teh jail until nearly daylight this morning, and then dispersed and the day passed very quietly, the officials late today expecting no further trouble. Tonight, with teh street lights out, a crowd appeared to have gathered near the jail, and for some reason, not yet clear, fire was opened by the the machine gunners.

After the shooting, all the soldiers were withdrawn with their guns outside the building and are now on guard within the prison. Reports late tonight state that the crowds are rapidly diminishing and officials declared they expected no further trouble tonight. They have not yet ascertained, it is stated, which of the three men held is the man wanted, or that any one of them is guilty, but it is said there is reason to believe that one of the trio is the criminal.

More Troops to Scene.

Raleigh, N. C., July 19.—Adjutant General Metts informed of the situation in Graham is making arrangements to proceed to Graham on a special engine of the Southern railway, meantime ordering more troops to the scene.

Negroes Saved From Lynchers at Graham, N. C.

NEW YORK POST
JULY 20, 1920

Taken to Penitentiary at Raleigh on Troop-Guarded Train

Machine Gun Company Fought Off Attacks on Jail—One Man Killed

RALEIGH, N. C., July 20.—Three negroes, arrested at Graham Sunday on a charge of having attacked a white woman of that place, were brought here early to-day and placed in the State Penitentiary for safekeeping. They came on a special train guarded by a National Guard machine gun company from Durham. The train was in charge of Adjt. Gen. Metts.

A mob gathered last night at the Alamance County Jail, where the negroes had been held and fired into the jail. The State Militia guarding the jail returned the fire, killing one man and injuring two others.

Quiet Restored at Graham

GRAHAM, N. C., July 20.—Quiet was restored here to-day after State officials succeeded in getting away the three negroes arrested Sunday in connection with assault on a white woman at her home here. The prisoners were sent to Raleigh on a special train after crowds last night had fired on the county jail and the Durham militia guarding the prison had returned the fire, killing one man and injuring two others.

The trouble which led to the ordering of the militia here was renewed early last night, a crowd of men firing on the jail from a nearby cornfield. Capt. Marion Fowler, commanding the militia, said he did not order his men to fire until after a dozen or more bullets had come from the field. The guardsmen retreated to their machine gun positions and opened fire with both those guns and automatic pistols.

It was fairly well established today that the man killed and those injured were spectators, and not members of the armed crowd. The shooting attracted several hundred persons to the jail and when it was learned that the soldiers had killed one man the crowd became enraged and openly threatened to battle with the militiamen.

The situation became so tense that the county authorities appealed to Gov. Bickett, who ordered Adjt. Gen. Metts and Secretary of State Grimes here to take charge. Before their arrival, however, a heavy rain began and the crowd gradually dispersed. When the State officers reached Graham the town was quiet, but the officials decided that to avoid further trouble the negroes should be sent to the State penitentiary.

SOLDIERS JUSTIFIED FOR FIRING ON MOB

Raleigh, N. C., August 20.—The committee appointed to investigate the alleged assault upon the Alamance county jail at Graham and into the conduct of members of the Durham machine gun company on the night of July 19, which resulted in the death of one man and the injury of two others, today submitted its report to Governor Bickett justifying the action of the soldiers "in returning the fire, when the sentinels and jail were fired upon."

James Ray, who was killed near the jail and Willis Phillips and Clem Bradshaw, who were wounded, were not members of any organized mob, the committee reports, but seemed to have been innocent or curious onlookers.

The machine gunners were ordered to Graham to protect three negro prisoners who were lodged in the Alamance county jail in connection with an attack on a prominent white woman at that place.

Mob Threatens Lynching

N. Y. TRIBUNE
AUGUST 22, 1920

Police Rescue Prisoner Accused by Young Girl

Harry Kastenkap, twenty-three years old, of 141 Stanton Street, was held in $1,000 bail in Night Court for examination to-morrow on a charge of violating Section 418 of the Penal Code. The charge was preferred by Jennie Imbrenda, twelve years old, of 302 Mott Street. The girl screamed when the man approached.

Testimony in Night Court showed that a crowd of several hundred gathered in Mott Street and demanded that Kastenkap be lynched. Police rescued him.

Lynchings – 1920
Prevented.

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Leaders of Two Mobs Killed in Attacks On Law Officers

The New York Age 12-11-20

Negro Prisoners in North Carolina and Virginia Are Protected From Mob Violence by Sheriffs Who Performed Their Duty

Citizen Deputies Served

Militia Called Out After Local Officers Had Repulsed Mobs---North Carolina Judge to Bring Mob Leaders to Account

(*Special to* THE NEW YORK AGE)

A special guard of twelve citizens defended the court house and, after being fired on by the mob, returned the fire, killing the mob leader, H. Futrell a former Wayne county deputy sheriff.

Harry Caldwell, Jesse Foster, Frank Williams, George Pearsall and James

Goldsboro, N. C.—North Carolina again gave evidence of its law-abiding spirit when on December 2nd a mob of 100 or more attempted to storm the Wayne county court house to seize five Negroes held for trial on a murder charge Hill had been arrested and charged with killing Jones, a white merchant at his home on the highway one mile east of Goldsboro on November 7th. They were placed in the state penitentiary at Raleigh for safekeeping until the trial which opened the morning of December 2nd.

The men were brought to Goldsboro from Raleigh under heavy guard, and were met at the station by a number of citizens who had been deputized by Sheriff Grant of Wayne county as a guard for the prisoners. When the train pulled into the union station this throng of deputies surrounded the train and the five prisoners, with the penitentiary and local officers, were escorted to the court house.

Crowd Jeered Guards.

When the party reached the court house, a crowd, gathered at the steps of the building, greeted the civilian guard with jeers, but no other demonstration occurred. The prisoners were immediately arraigned and the trial started. Only six members of the jury had been secured when adjournment until next morning was taken. The prisoners were kept in the court house, the sheriff and his deputies being inside the building.

The attack was made about 9 o'clock, the mob advancing under cover of a fusilade of shots. The small guard was barricaded behind felt matresses, however, and none were injured. Windows in the building were shattered by the mob's fire and an attempt was made to force one of the entrances. At this time the guards began returning the fire and Futrell was killed. When the mob realized that the leader was shot, it quickly dispersed.

Following the mob's attack state troops were ordered out. A machine gun company of one hundred men, under command of Col. John D. Langston and Major Matt H. Allen, was stationed about the building, and continued on duty through December 3rd, until conclusion of the trial.

Judge to Act Against Mob.

Judge Devin presided at the trial and Caldwell and Foster were found guilty of first degree murder. They were sentenced to the electric chair, one execution to occur January 7. Pearsall Hill and Williams were convicted of second degree murder and given twenty years each in the state penitentiary. With the state troops still guarding them the men were put on a special train and taken to the state prison at Raleigh.

The town quieted down immediately after the trial was concluded, but there was absolutely no further demonstration against the prisoners after the sheriff's gurd had shown its determination to uphold the law by shooting down the leader of the mob.

A statement from Judge Devin indicates that his next step will be bringing to account of the men who the attack on the court house.

July-Dec.

NEGRO WILL DIE FOR ATTACK ON WHITE GIRL

The Montgomery Advertiser 12-12-20

Harry Hart Will Be "Jolted" Off Mundane Sphere at Virginia Penitentiary

(Associated Press)

STAUNTON, VA., Dec. 11.—A verdict of guilty with punishment of death by electrocution was returned by a jury late today in the trial of Harry Hart, a negro for an attack upon a 17 year old white girl neare here last Wednesday. Judge Holt denied a motion for the defense that the verdict be set aside as contrary to law and the evidence, and sentenced Hart to die at Richmond on February 18, next.

The jury which was the second to hear the case, was out 20 minutes. The first jury was unable to agree and was discharged yesterday morning. Fear of possible mob violence lead Governor Davis to order a company of national guardsmen from Charlottesville here when the first jury reported a disagreement. The troops are still on duty.

SOLDIERS ON GUARD AT STAUNTON

The Baltimore Herald

Mobs Form While Hart Trial Goes On

12-13-20

Staunton, Va., Dec. 11.—While Harry Hart, colored, aged 22 years, was being tried here today on the charge of assaulting a white girl, mobs were forming in several sections of the city with the avowed purpose of lynching him. Hart was found guilty by the jury, and Judge Holt immediately passed the death sentence upon the convicted man. He is to be electrocuted February 18th at Richmond. After the condemned man was carried to jail the mobs became so menacing that troops had to be called. They are guarding the jail with fixed bayonets.

NEGRO CONFESSED TO ATTACK ON GIRL

STAUNTON, VA., Dec. 8.—Harry Hart negro, 23 years old, was arrested here today charged with having assaulted a seventeen year old white girl. The police say the negro confessed. A special grand jury has been ordered to convene tomorrow to investigate the case and another jury has been summoned to try Hart immediately if an indictment is returned.

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Former Law Officer Slain by Guards in Attempt to Lynch

Atlanta Ga. 12-12-20

FIVE PRISONERS SAVED

(By Continental Press)

Goldsboro, N. C., Dec. 10.—Henry Futrell (white), former deputy sheriff of Wayne county, was shot Thursday night during an attack on a special guard of twelve citizens barricaded in the Wayne county court house, when a mob fired upon the jail in an attempt to seize and lynch five members of the Race held for trial on a charge of murdering a white merchant. Futrell died later in the city hospital. It is claimed he had organized a band of lynchers and placed himself at the head to storm the bastile. Although a former officer of the law here, Futrell is known as a "bad man," and is said to have been angry with the present administration because they failed to reappoint him deputy.

Mob Leader Slain

The firing lasted only a few minutes. Barricaded behind felt mattresses, the small force in the court house returned the fire and Futrell was slain as he advanced with Winchester rifle in his hand. The mob scattered, but further trouble is expected, and a company of state troops is here from Durham to ward off contemplated clashes.

Sheriff Evades Crowd

The prisoners, until Wednesday, had been kept in the state prison at Raleigh since their arrest ten days ago following the murder of Hermann Jones (white), a grocer of this city. The sheriff in bringing them here for trial evaded a mob that awaited the party at the station by getting off the train and spending Wednesday night in the woods with his prisoners. He flagged a train later and went back to Raleigh, reporting to Judge Deven of the Superior court that troops would be necessary if a trial was to be held.

Citizens Guard Jail

The court, however, sent the prisoners back to Goldsboro later in custody of county officers from Raleigh, and the trial began after a party of several hundred Goldsboro citizens had been deputized to guard them.

Others Wounded

An effort is being made to round up followers of Futrell, who are well known in this city, some being friends of Jones, who was slain by one of the prisoners. A member of the mob, whose name has been kept secret, is expected to die from a wound in the head, received at the same time Futrell was slain. It is thought he was spirited to another town and placed under the care of a physician there.

ARMED MEN WITH HIGH EXPLOSIVES AT JAIL

(Associated Press.)

BRISTOL, VA.-TENN., Dec. 5.—A mob of approximately 700 men from Appalachia, Va., armed with rifles and supplied with dynamite, was reported preparing tonight to storm the jail at Wise, to gain possession of a negro held there for assaulting an aged white man, according to a message received tonight by Deputy Sheriff L. N. O'Dell, in command of a force of deputies guarding the prisoner.

A telephone message from Norton to Bristol earlier in the night said such information had been given O'Dell and that the mob was reported forming rapidly in the coal field adjacent to Appalachia and Norton.

At midnight O'Dell said he was expecting an attack momentarily and that a sortie from the jail was planned to prevent the dynamiting of the building. The officers repulsed an attack on the prison early Sunday morning, during which one man, said to have been a leader of the mob, was shot and killed, one probably fatally wounded and several other injured.

The deputies guarding the prisoner tonight, were said to number 35 men and their equipment included a machine gun mounted on the building. They had orders to shoot to kill.

Detachments of Virginia national guardsmen from Lynchburg and Roanoke were being mobilized late tonight under orders from Governor Davis and were expected to leave for the scene before daylight.

Other reports tonight said several automobiles loaded with men were seen to leave Appalachia and that an attack on the jail sometime before daylight had been determined upon. This report, coming from unofficial sources, said the mob was growing rapidly with the addition of new arrivals from different parts of the coal fields. It was said leaders were planning an early attack to get possession of the negro before the arrival of the troops. Prominent citizens, it was reported, were endeavoring to dissuade the mob leaders from an attempt to storm the jail.

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Several Others Wounded In Attempt To Lynch Negro Charged With Beating White Man

The Herald & Commonwealth 12-8-20

SHERIFF MOUNTS MACHINE GUN

Bristol, Va., Dec. 5.—Tate Blondell, a chauffeur, was killed and several men were wounded early today during a pitched battle resulting from the attempt of a mob to storm the jail at Wise, near here, and obtain possession of a egro named Williams, who is accused of assaulting and robbing Creed Robinet, an aged merchant of Appalachia.

Reports received here tonight said another mob was being formed at Appalachia. A machine gun has been mounted in the jail and Sheriff has issued orders to the jail defenders to "shoot to kill."

Victim Led Charge

Blondell was killed, according to witnesses, while leading a charge on the front door of the jail. Members of the mob, according to Sheriff Corder, fired first and their fire was returned by deputies from the doors and windows of the jail. John R Lewis, one of those wounded, is said to be in a serious condition with three bullet wounds in his chest.

Robinett, victim of the assault, is said to have been beaten into insensibility and is not expected to live.

Oklahoma Mob Lynches Negro

Tulsa, Okla., Dec. 5.—An unidentified Negro, charged with an attack today upon a white woman, 67 years old, was taken from the Hughes county jail at Holdenville tonight by a mob of about 50 men and hanged to a telegraph post. The Negro's body was then riddled with bullets

TALKS HIMSELF OUT OF LYNCHING

SEATTLE WASH TIMES
AUGUST 17, 1920

Ontario Prisoner, About to Be Killed, Makes Impassioned Plea to Crowd.

By Associated Press.

ST. CATHERINES, Ont., Tuesday, Aug. 17.—Common sense and spirit of fair play last night saved the life of David McNeal, who had been committed for trial during the afternoon at the town hall in Thorold on a charge of having murdered 4-year-old Margaret Boucock on July 3 last. The mob which numbered several thousand, set fire to the town jail, after the prisoner and police officers had been smoked out of the town hall, which the mob had set on fire. When darkness had set in, the crowd which had grown to large proportions, began to storm the town hall with bricks and stones. Before long every window in the newly built building was shattered and then the mob attacked the doors. McNeal and the police officers saved their lives by crouching in corners and holding chairs in front of them as volleys of rocks swept the building.

The flares were thrown through the shattered windows and a couple of men rushed a bundle of hay saturated with gasoline into the ground floor. Flames burst out and eventually the smoke and fire drove the men down the stairs and out.

"We surrender," yelled McNeal as he came down the stairs with Chief Frank Collins of Thorold, hanging to his steel wristlet. A Buffalo newspaper man was ahead of McNeal and the crowd seized him and were rushing him off when he showed his badge and they let him go.

McNeal was seized and taken in an automobile in front of the town hall. A rope was run up a pole and preparations were made to hang him. He screamed for mercy while the mob howled.

"Give him a chance," called some one and that met with popular approval.

His Pleas Win.

"Men, if you are men, give me a chance to make a statement," McNeal shouted. "It may be my last words on earth."

McNeal and the crowd later moved to the public library steps, due to the heat caused by the burning town hall.

McNeal spoke for half an hour before a hushed crowd. He swore he had not killed Margaret Boucock.

From one section of the great audience came insistent appeals: "Give the man a chance, hand him over to the police."

When McNeal ceased speaking, there was no further talk of lynching. The crowd was almost jovial. No one touched McNeal as Chief Mains and his men supported the prisoner to an automobile and he was rushed off to Welland before there was time for the crowd to change its mind.

MAN SPARED BY MOB ACQUITTED OF MURDER

N. Y. C. GLOBE
OCTOBER 23, 1920

WELLAND, Ont., Oct. 23.—David McNeal, who several months ago obtained his release from a mob bent upon lynching by a speech demanding "fair play," was acquitted last night of a charge of murdering four-year-old Margaret Baucock at Thorold.

McNeal, whose real name is said to be Wells, is to be extradited to Philadelphia, it is reported, to stand trial on charges of robbery.

ROXBURY MOB BEATS UP NEGRO 'ABDUCTOR'

BOSTON AMERICAN
AUGUST 27, 1920

Victim in Hospital—Tried to Entice White Girl Into Auto, Charge

A Negro, Frederick E. Ames, 20, of 116 Alley street, Lynn, was mobbed by a crowd of white men in Roxbury early today, when, in an auto, it is alleged, he attempted to abduct a white girl.

The Negro was saved from death at the hands of the infuriated crowd only by the arrival of a squad of policemen hurriedly summoned from the Roxbury Crossing station.

Girl Disappears

A number of other Negroes in the machine with Ames at Ruggles and Tremont streets drove away, it is said, before they could be reached by the crowd.

The girl was Edith Bentley of Roxbury. When approached by Ames she was accompanied by another white girl.

Henry L. Stiles, one of the Negroes in the automobile, was arrested on a charge of drunkenness and was held in $200 for a hearing Sept. 2 before Judge Ahearn in the Roxbury court today.

Ames and Stiles today told the police that one of the girls threw a stone at the automobile.

The alleged attempted abduction occurred half an hour after midnight. The white girl, the police were told, was on Ruggles street when the machine containing the Negroes drew up.

Ames, it is alleged, jumped from the machine and ran in the direction of the girl. She screamed, and also broke into a run. Her screams attracted the attention of late pedestrians in the vicinity. A number of them hurried to her assistance.

In a short time the Negro was in the center of a crowd of infuriated whites, each attempting to reach and pummel him.

A call was sent by someone to the police station. A squad of patrolmen reached the scene of the alleged abduction after Ames had been badly beaten. He was placd under arrest by Patrolman Harkness.

At the station the Negro was treated by Dr. Galvin, police surgeon, who then ordered his removal to the City Hospital.

THREATS FOR NEGRO WHO ATTACKS GIRL

N Y C WORLD
NOVEMBER 14, 1920

Angry Jersey Farmers Surround Youth—Officials Hustle Him Off to Jail.

(Special to The World.)

TRENTON, Nov. 13.—James Boardley, seventeen-year-old negro farm hand, has been safely landed in jail here after threats of lynching by irate neighbors following his attack upon eighteen-year-old Mildred Eldridge, a pretty white girl, at the farm house of her brother-in-law, J. L. Henderson, near Pennington yesterday afternoon.

Barricading himself in the attic of the house, armed with a revolver, the negro refused to surrender until more than a score of shots had been fired at him through the floor by officers below. Miss Eldridge was preparing Boardley's noonday meal when he attacked her. She was alone in the house except for an infant of the Henderson family. The negro grabbed the girl and a struggle ensued. With her clothes in rags, she finally broke away.

Pausing long enough in her flight to pick up the infant, she rushed from the house to the home of a neighbor whom she told of the attack and then fainted. The Bennington authorities were notified and a half dozen hastily sworn in deputies accompanied by a number of farmers hurried to the Henderson home. Learning that the negro was in the house the posse surrounded and besieged it. Boardley was called upon to surrender, but refused.

The besiegers found that Boardley had armed himself with Henderson's revolver and therefore they did not attempt to rush him. They could hear the fugitive scurrying around and finally the negro shouted that he would surrender, but the officers fearing a trick called upon him to throw his revolver down the steps. But he refused to do this until the shots had been fired through the floor. Then he gave himself up.

By this time a crowd had gathered about the house and several wanted to lynch the negro at once, but were restrained by officials who hustled the prisoner away.

A week's provisions were found behind the farricade Boardley had erected.

GIRL SAYS YOUTH ATTACKED HER IN FARMHOUSE

South Jersey Farmers Besiege Barracaded Colored Farmhand and Threaten Lynching After Alleged Attack

Trenton, Nov. 13.—James Boardley, 17-year-old colored farm hand, has been safely landed in jail here after threats of lynching by irate neighbors following his attack upon 18-yearold Mildred Eldridge, a pretty white girl at the farm house of her brother-in law, J. L. Henderson, near Pennington, yesterday afternoon.

Barricading himself in the attic of the house, armed with a revolver, the boy refused to surrender until more than a score of shots had been fired at him through the floor by officers below. Miss Eldridge was preparing Boardley's noonday meal when he attacked her. She was alone in the house except for an infant of the Henderson family. The boy grabbed the girl and a struggle ensued. With her clothes in rags, she finally broke away.

Pausing long enough in her flight to pick up the infant, she rushed from the house to the home of a neighbor whom she told of the attack and then fainted. The Bennington authorities were notified and a half dozen hastily sworn-in deputies accompanied by a number of farmers hurried to the Henderson home. Learning that the youth was in the house the posse surrounded and besieged it. Boardley was called upon to surrender, but refused.

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Lynchings – 1920 655

Prevented

TENNESSEE MOB FAILS IN ATTEMPT TO LYNCH INNOCENT NEGRO

Who Was Accused of Attack on White Girl Later Developments Show That Negro Held Was Not Guilty of Crime

Jonesboro, Tenn., Oct. 1.—Feeling has quieted to the minimum in the trouble which arose here last night when an attempt was made by a mob of thirty-five to fifty men, alleged mostly to have been world war veterans from the national sanitarium at Johnson City, attempted to secure a Negro from the local jail here and lynch him, following his arrest and removal from the sanitarium.

The Negro who is named Dallas and comes from Pennsylvania, was said later by officials not to have been to blame for the affair, and further that he had not in any way assaulted the white girl.

About fifteen members of the state militia from Johnson City were sent here, and following their appearance, the mob soon dispersed.

Before their appearance, however, one of the mob fired into the jail, at which time a white man was injured, though not seriously.

Owing to the circumstances, no attempt was made to give the Negro a hearing, but it is probable that the matter will be heard by a magistrate Monday. No additional troule is now looked for.

NEGRO HELD FOR HEINOUS CRIME

LEXINGTON N C DISPATCH
JULY 2, 1920

Jim McDonald Confesses to Assault on Woman of Linwood

Mrs. Joseph McCarn, wife of a well known white farmer living on the farm of J. R. Raper, at Linwood, was the victim of criminal assault of the most vicious nature at the hands of an unknown young negro, about 5:30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. McCarn, who is 48 or 50 years old, had gone to the pasture near her home to bring a cow at milking time, when she was set upon by a burly young negro, who choked her into virtual insensibility and committed an unspeakable outrage.

Yesterday morning a negro meeting the description given by Mrs. McCarn was seen climbing up the bank of the Yadkin River, on the west side, just below the Piedmont toll bridge. Deputy Sheriff Yarboro, who keeps the Piedmont toll bridge, was called and he and his brother drew their guns on the negro and forced him to surrender, according to the story told local officers. They found a pistol on the negro and in his pocket was a black bow tie, which the assailant of the Linwood woman is alleged to have been wearing.

At first the negro denied that he had done anything but after being taken in charge by Sheriff J. H. Krider of Rowan County, is alleged to have made full confession to that official. He gave the name of Jim McDonald and said that he came from Wadesboro and went to Winston-Salem, where on Tuesday night he shot a negro woman. The pistol in his possession, he said, was the one with which the woman in Winston-Salem was shot.

REMOVED FOR SAFE KEEPING.

Sheriff Krider took his prisoner on to Salisbury under strong guard and it was reported later that he had removed him from that city for an unannounced destination. It was expected that the negro would be taken to Greensboro to be held for trial here at the next term of court, which begins August 2, although Charlotte finally proved to have been the destination.

Officers from here went to Salisbury immediately after receiving word of the negro's capture. They had intended going by Linwood to take Mrs. McCarn to Salisbury to identify the prisoner but were informed that she was unable to make the trip.

According to the Winston-Salem Journal, the negro who killed a negro woman in that city Tuesday night was known to the police as Arthur Cunningham, alias Alexander Cunningham. His victim was named Lizzie Hill and was shot through the body five times. Cunningham, or McDonald, fled from the house before the police arrived and made his escape. It was thought there that he caught a Norfolk & Western train, which is probably the route by which he arrived here.

Mrs. McCarn is a most estimable woman and the mother of several children. Indignation ran to a rather high pitch in that section following the crime of which she was the victim.

July-Dec.

The negro was described by Mrs. McCarn as being rather young, well dressed and wearing a black bow tie with one end of the tie hanging loose. He immediately fled into a patch of woods nearby.

Several farmers were hauling wheat in a nearby field and are reported to have seen the fleeing negro but made little if any effort to pursue. They were armed only with pitchforks and thought it possible that the desperate black bore arms and would resist capture.

LARGE POSSES MAKE SEARCH.

Officers here were immediately notified and went to the scene, accompanied by a large number of citizens in automobiles. By the time of their arrival citizens from all the Linwood section were beginning to gather by the score, but the assailant had evidently secured a good lead before any chase began.

Just before dusk Deputy J. L. Randall and others saw a negro, who appeared to meet the description given by the victim, dodge out of a piece of woods into which tracks had led and run at breakneck speed for another thicket. The officer was armed only with a pistol and the fleeing man was out of range.

Bloodhounds were secured from near Salisbury and put on the trail but had little success in following it. The ground was very dry and this was thought to mitigate against the use of hounds.

Until far after midnight hundreds scoured the section without avail, the officers leaving the scene about two o'clock and returning to Lexington.

City and county officers throughout this section were immediately notified and guards were placed at the bridges across the Yadkin River. Spencer officers were also asked to make a close search of all southbound freight and passenger trains.

The assault was a most heinous and vicious one and the victim was in a state of collapse from the severe choking she received at the hands of the brute. Despite the viciousness of the crime, however, it appears that none of the great crowd of men engaged in the search were in mood to get the negro and turn him over for the law to take its due and orderly course. However, it was thought best in case the fugitive should be captured that he be taken to a jail other than the one here for safe keeping. There have been several jail deliveries here and entry might be made more easily than at some other places.

Solicitor John C. Bower yesterday afternoon secured a warrant here for McDonald and sent it to the sheriff of Mecklenburg county. He expects to have the negro brought here and tried on a rape charge at the criminal term of court beginning August 2, and does not anticipate that the Forsyth authorities will try to get McDonald on the murder charge. In view of the fact that a regular term of court is only a month away, Solicitor Bower stated that he did not feel that anything could be gained by asking for a special term, as it would probably take nearly a month to get a special term arranged and convened. Prompt justice will be meted to the negro, it is indicated.

NEGRO RAILROADED TO DEATH CHAIR IN VIRGINIA

The Baltimore Sun 12-12-20

Convicted By Second Jury Impanelled In Two Days

First Jury Failed To Agree On Verdict In Assault Case

Staunton, Va., December 11.—The death sentence was pronounced late this afternoon upon Harry Hart, the Negro convicted of attempted assault upon a white girl. The passing of sentence markekd the conclusion of his second trial within three days. Judge Henry W. Holt, after denying a petition for a new trial, set February 18, as the day of Hart's execution. Hart will be taken to the state penitentiary at Richmond at once.

The courtroom was jammed with both white and colored persons when the jury announced its verdict, following less than a half hour of deliberation. This was the second jury of 12 men to hear the case, the first having been discharged about noon Friday, due to its failure to agree following five hours' deliberation.

Troops Bar Demonstration

There was no demonstration in the courthouse as the verdict was announced today. The crowd started through both exits to the courtroom, but was soon stopped by armed soldiers at the bottom of either staircase. In the meantime, the Negro had been hurried across the street and again placed in the county jail. The company of National Guardsmen summoned here upon order of Governor Davis early Friday morning, will return to Charlottesville, as there is no further need of their presence here.

His Wife In Court

Hart is only 22 years old and is married. His wife was by his side as the date of his execution was read out, and broke into tears. Hart only recently returned from Pennsylvania. He had been employed at the Staunton Military Academy Infirmary as a waiter.

The girl in the case, Virginia Garber, is an attractive lass of 17 and moved to this city some months ago with her parents from the Fort Defiance sectoin.

NEGRO SAVED FROM MOB OF OWN RACE

The Birmingham

OFFICERS RESCUE NEGRO WHO IS CHARGED WITH ATTACKING GIRL. 8-28-1920

Following a narrow escape from lynching at the hands of his own race, Jim Thomas, colored, was in the city jail Wednesday, charged with attempted criminal assault upon a 10-year-old colored girl.

Thomas was in the hands of a large crowd of other Negroes near Thirty-First street and Ninth Avenue, North, about 11:30 o'clock Tuesday night when rescued by police officers and carried to the city jail. At the time of the officers' appearance he was being marched with hands tied behind his back to a tree in an open field nearby. The crowd gave way before the officers, who succeeded in getting hold of the man without any serious trouble.

It is stated by police that the mother of the girl caught the man in a room with the girl. After a struggle she succeeded in fastening him in the room and running for help. A crowd of Negroes soon gathered and was preparing to lynch Thomas when officers who had been summoned appeared on the ground with shotguns. None of the members of the mob were arrested.

N. Y. C. GLOBE
NOVEMBER 15, 1920

MOB IN VAIN SEARCHES JAIL WHERE NEGRO HIDES

FORT WORTH, Texas, Nov. 15.—Officials at Arlington, Texas, saved Robert Lowe, a Negro, from a mob by hiding him in a secluded part of the jail before the mob forced its way into the building. Lowe is alleged to have confessed to attack on a eleven-year-old white girl. Failing to find the Negro in the jail, the mob, numbering forty men, dispersed.

Troops Ordered to a North Carolina Town

Mob Storms Goldsboro Jail After Five Negroes Placed on Trial For Murder; Leader Said to Have Been Shot Down; Bricktt Takes Prompt Action

(Associated Press)

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 2—Upon request of Judge W. A. Devin, holding court in Wayne county, Adjutant General J. Van B. Metts, tonight shortly before eleven o'clock ordered the Durham machine gun company to proceed to Goldsboro as soon as a special train can be secured.

Telephone communications with members of the garrison in the courthouse developed the information that H. Futrell, a former deputy sheriff reported killed by fire from the courthouse when it was stormed by a mob, was shot accidentally by members of the mob and that the guards did not return the fire. Only twelve of fifteen shots were fire by the mob, it was said, and the gathering has now dispersed and no further trouble is expected.

FORMER CONTABLE SHOT

GOLDSBORO, N. C., Dec. 2—Herbert Futrell, former constable in Wayne county was shot when a mob stormed the Wayne country courthouse here tonight in an unsuccessful attempt to obtain five negroes held there for the murder of a white man. Futrell was said to have been one of the leaders of the mob and he was removed in an automobile immediately after he was wounded. Whether he was killed could not be learned.

The attack on the courthouse was made under cover of a fusillade of shots and after all the windows on one side of the building had been shot out. It was during this firing that Futrell fell, apparently struck by a bullet fired by one of the attackers.

Colonel John D. Langston, in charge of the administration of the selective service law in North Carolina during the war and later assistant to Provost Marshal General Crowder in Washing, was one of a dozen citizens stationed at the courthouse to guard the prisoners. Colonel Langston declared the garrison did not return the fire of the attacking force and that Futrell was wounded by one of the men in the mob.

"Thirty of about fifty men which Futrell led against the West door of the courthouse" said Colonel Langston, "were subjected to a sort of cross fire from snipers, situated at various angles. I was outside the courthouse at the time and saw Futrell on the porch, turing about in various directions and shouting to the men about him. A party of snipers off to the side, near me opened fire about the time Futrell fell. He was removed in an automobile, while the party with him dispersed".

At the time of the assault on the jail most of the guards were on the third floor of the courthouse where they had the negroes. A small guard had been placed on the second floor, according to Colonel Langston, but these men did not fire. The door on the first floor, it appears, was smashed open but when Futrell fell, no attempt was made to enter.

Twenty-five men at midnight were guarding the prisoners and these were to be reinforced after the arrival here of a machine gun company of state troops from Durham. The soldiers were expected to board a special train at Durham shortly after midnight.

"It is utterly impossible for the mob to get the prisoners unless the building is dynamited" said Colonel Langston. "We can hold off a mob of two thousand, if necessary".

While members of the garrison did not anticipate further trouble, it was rumored on the streets that another attack would be made on the courthouse before morning. Threats were made that the lighting system of the town would be put out of commission and that telephone communication with the jail would be cut off, it was reported.

INDIANA MOB TAKES NEGRO FROM JAIL

N Y C HERALD
NOVEMBER 28, 1920

Releases Him on Protesting Innocence of Trespass.

SEYMOUR, Ind., Nov. 27.—Henry Bentley, a negro, was released by a mob which took him from the city jail here early to-day after he promised members of the mob he would return to the jail. The negro was beaten by the mob before he was released.

Marion Weddell, night officer in charge of the jail, was overpowered by the mob and the jail keys taken from him.

Bentley when he returned to the jail said the mob had taken him to the outskirts of the city, placed a rope around his neck and lifted him from the ground, but lowered him when he pleaded that he was innocent of the charge of trespass on which he was arrested.

THREATEN LYNCHING IN NEW YORK STATE

LAWYER COWES MOB

Poughkeepsie, Oct. 26, 1920.—While summonses were being served yesterday upon three of the alleged ringleaders of the mob that chased Rabbi Joseph Louwisch through the streets of this city Sunday night, cursing him and threatening to lynch him, the rabbi, still suffering mentally and physically from his ordeal, told an interviewer a story that placed an entirely new light upon the affair.

This story, backed up by the court records of Dutchess County, depicts Dr. Louwisch in the position of being persecuted, and perhaps narrowly escaping death because of a genuine holding to the tenets of his religion.

As earlier reports of the affair set forth, the mob sought vengeance upon Rabbi Louwisch because its members had heard that his young wife, from whom he was recently separated by an annulment of marriage, had hanged herself in Boston. The mob took for granted that it was his "cruel treatment" that caused her self-destruction.

Dr. Louwisch was attacked while leaving his home ran for many blocks with the howling mob at his heels, then took refuge in the Y. M. C. A and later in the police station. He was rescued and taken home by Mr. Mack his attorney, who said:

"This is America, not Russia—and I'll knock down the first man who lays a hand on Dr. Louwisch!"

That quelled the remnant of the mob, which had waited outside the police station until 2.30 this morning.

NEGRO MOB TRIES TO LYNCH A WHITE MAN

(Associated Press)

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., Oct. 27.—An infuriated mob of more than 300 negroes here late today severely beat and attempted to lynch Isadore Cohen, white, and probably would have succeeded had it not been for the courage and brevery displayed by the Rev. Green, a negro minister, who rescured the young white man.

The trouble began when Ledonia Dockory, a nine year old negro girl was struck by Cohen's automobile. The accident happened in the negro section of the city, near an undertaking establishment where lay the bodies of three negro men shot and killed here Sunday in a clash with the police. Hundreds of negroes had been visiting the morgue to view the bodies and as a consequence, Cohen's car was instantly surrounded by the blacks. While Cohen was attempting to get the child into the machine in order to take her to a hospital the negroes rained blows on him, crying: "Beat him to death." The Rev. Green, prominent locally among his race, for more than two hours before the accident had been haranguing negroes from a soap box urging them to calm themselves and forget Sunday's happenings.

When Cohen was attacked, Green managed to crawl over the sholders of the mob and fought off the crowd, while the young man got his car under way and escaped. Thus far no arrests have been made in the negro section, but the situation is described as intense.

The girl is in a hospital, with a fractured skull and hospital officials state she cannot recover. Some apprehension is felt that should she die tonight, a riot might be precipitated. Cohen is being held in jail without bail pending the outcome of the girl's injury.

MOB OF LYNCHERS REDLY REPULSED

One Killed and Several Wounded in Attack on Virginia Jail to Get a Negro.

Bristol, Va.-Tenn., December 5.—One man was killed and several wounded early today when a mob attacked the jail at Wise, Va., in an unsuccessful attempt to obtain possession of a negro named Williams, accused of having assaulted and robbed Creed Robinett, a merchant, near Appalachia, according to reports received here.

The shehiff late today was davised of the reported organizing of another mob at Appalachia for a second attack and as a precaution, thirty-five deputies were stationed at the jail.

A machine gun has been mounted in the jail, and Sheriff Corder destructed to "shoot to kill.'

Deputy Sheriff Odell, commanding the guards in the jail, telephoned at midnight that another attack was expected momentarily and that a sortie from the jail was planned to prevent the dynamiting of the building.

Feeling Is Intense.

Intense feeling has been aroused in Appalachia over the assault of the aged merchant, and the repulse of the mob at the Wise jail, and clares the officers have been in-crowds thronged the streets all day. Reports over long-distance telephone from both places declared a determined effort would be made tonight to lynch the negro and avenge the death of Tate Blondell, a chauffeur, who was killed when the first volley was fired about 2 o'clock this morning.

The officers said Blondell, who appeared to be the leader of the mob, was killed outright while leading a charge on the front door of the jail. Sheriff Corder declared members of the mob fired first and that their fire was returned by the deputies from the doors and windows.

John R. Lewis, said to be a member of the mob, was probably fatally wounded. He is in the hospital at Norton with three bullet wounds in his chest.

Robinett is not expected to live. It is alleged Williams beat him into insensibility with a blackjack and then robbed him of a diamond ring and $500.

Troops to the Scene.

Richmond, Va., December 5.—Governor Davis tonight ordered a detachment of twenty-five members of the national guard from Roanoke and twenty-five members of the national guard from Lynchburg, forming a company of fifty men, to leave Roanoke on a special train at 2:30 o'clock tomorrow morning for the scene of the disorder. The detachment will be under command of Major Alexander. The governor declared tonight that he will not countenance mob violence, that the courts and not a mob will try Williams, accused of having assaulted and robbed Creed Robinett, a merchant, near Appalachia.

MACHINE GUNS HOLD LYNCHERS AT BAY

N Y C EVE WORLD
DECEMBER 3, 1920

Courthouse Stormed in Attempt to Get Five Negroes on Trial For Murder.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 3.—Goldsboro, where a mob last night stormed the Wayne County Court House in an unsuccessful attempt to obtain five negroes on trial for the murder of a white man, was guarded to-day by a machine gun company of State troops. The town was reported to be quiet.

When the attack on the Court House was made, Sheriff Grant, his deputies and about fifty armed citizens were on guard inside the building. The mob, which thronged the lawn in front of the Court House, fired volley after volley into the building, shattering almost every window on the west side of the structure. The leaders then led the crowd to the north entrance, where they attempted to force the door.

This led to firing from all directions of the lawn and Herbert Futrelle, said to have been one of the leaders of the mob, fell with a slight wound in his side.

TROOPS AVERT 33 LYNCHING

COLORED MAN KILLS DEPUTY; TROOPERS SAVE HIM

Malvern, Pa., Mob Beats Slayer Into Insensibility

Philadelphia, Oct. 24, 1920—Deputy Constable William King was shot and killed this morning at Malvern while attempting to arrest William Knight, a Colored man, on a charge of theft. Hundreds of citizens; many of them personal friends of King, armed themselves and followed Knight. They dragged him from a hog pen in a settlement near Berwyn and beat him into unconsciousness. The arrival of State troopers from Coolerville saved his life. He was rushed to West Chester, where he is held on a charge of murder.

King was 35 years old and a son of Constable Ezra King. He was a veteran of the world war.

Lynching-1920 Prevented.

656 July-Dec.

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NEGROES CONFESS THE MURDER OF ABE BARON AND ASSAULT UPON MISS JENNIE PEARLMAN

CHATTANOOGA TENN T
AUGUST 29, 1920

Taylor Neal and C. J. Jackson in Custody Charged With the Crimes.

CAPTURE BY MARK WILSON BRINGS ABOUT DISCOVERY

Sunday Times

Neal Admits Firing Shot That Killed Baron and Jackson Confesses Attempted Assault.

Chattanooga

TAKEN TO NASHVILLE AS SAFETY PRECAUTION

8-29-20

City Detectives Unravel Mystery of Sensational Crime With Only Piece of Suspender as a Start—Text of Negroes' Confessions as Signed Before Witnesses.

Two negro youths, one 17 and the other 18 years of age—Taylor Neal, of 217 Line street, Churchville, and C. J. Jackson, of 214 Watkins street, Rosstown, are in custody of the police, charged with the murder of Abe Baron, who was killed a week ago last night on Citico avenue, a short distance west of Dodds.

Neal is the principal in the murder, Jackson being present and participating in the later robbery of Baron's dead body.

Jackson is charged as the principal in the attempted criminal assault upon Miss Jennie Pearlman, the young woman who was Baron's companion for an automobile ride that night.

The two negroes made a complete confession in writing yesterday morning, just before noon, in the presence of Chief Hackett and other officers of the detective department. They described the tragedy of Saturday night in detail and also narrated many incidents and told of their movements both before and after the two crimes were committed.

Neal and Jackson were spirited away at 1:35 o'clock this morning to Nashville, where they will be kept in the Davidson county jail until they are wanted here for trial.

The two negroes for a long time disagreed as to who attempted the assault upon Miss Pearlman. Neal admitted that he shot Mr. Baron and Jackson agreed on that point. But Neal said Jackson carried the girl off into the woods and attempted the assault, while Jackson said Neal did it. Each admitted from the beginning that both had their hands on her and that Neal choked her. The disagreement was over who it was that ultimately carried her into the woods and there pursued his evil intent until frightened away by approaching automobiles on Dodds avenue.

Finally, late last night, Jackson admitted that it was he who really undertook the more heinous of the two crimes.

One or two negro witnesses made written staetments corroborating the two confessions.

Identification by Mark K. Wilson, the well-known contractor, of a pair of light tan army shoes worn by Jackson Friday morning along McCallie avenue near Douglas street, was the real beginning of the unravelling of the mystery that had baffled police for almost a week. The same negroes, together with two other negro boys, had on Aug. 19, broken into Mr. Wilson's home in Glenwood and taken several articles of clothing, many pairs of shoes and the rifle with which Baron was killed the following Saturday night.

The boys both maintained yesterday and last night that robbery was their sole motive when they went toward Baron's car which they had seen stop on Citico avenue. They corroborated Miss Pearlman's statement that Baron was putting up the side curtains of his car, and that it was beginning to drizzle rain.

The boys, who belong to a gang that has repeatedly terrorized the Churchville district by robberies and crimes of a lesser nature, confessed to the robbery of Mrs. Brody's store in Churchville, as well as to that of Mr. Wilson's house.

In telling his story yesterday to detectives, Neal stated that he did not intend to kill Baron, but that his gun went off accidentally. He said he came up behind him as he was fixing the curtains of his car and, standing about twenty feet from him, aimed the Winchester rifle, with the hammer cocked. He said it, then went off and Baron dropped dead.

He said he then took the girl from the car, but she jerked away and ran probably a hundred yards down on Dodds avenue. Catching up, they dragged her up the hill near some large rocks and there the Jackson negro attempted the criminal assault.

Asked why they ran, they stated they were frightened by the approach of two automobiles from opposite directions. They declared they went to Neal's house and spent the night and next day attempted to go to Knoxville, together with Woodie Smith, another negro member of their gang, but who did not take any part in the murder. They said Neal failed to catch the train, and Jackson and Smith got off and returned.

When seen by Mark Wilson on McCallie avenue Friday, and after he had recognized his shoes and also an army shirt worn by one of them, they said they were on their way to Knoxville to work for P. G. Smallwood, local contractor, who has some construction work under way in that city.

Mark Wilson Tells Of Aroused Suspicion.

"I was coming to the city late," said Mr. Wilson last night, "due to being up late the night before looking all over Churchville for some negroes who I believed robbed my house some time before. I recognized a pair of my shoes worn by one of them, but on second notice I thought they were a little too large for mine. So I drove on down the street, but going about half a block I turned back and caught up with them. I asked them if they wanted a job, and they turned around and replied that they had a job with P. G. Smallwood at Knoxville. They then proceeded to walk about twenty yards down the street, and I then ordered them to turn back. I was unarmed, and what I was doing was purely bluff. I then asked them where they had secured the shoes and shirt, and they replied they had bought them from a man named Joe Anderson, paying him $5. I then noticed Woodie Smith had another pair of my shoes on and he said he found them in the woods in Glennwood.

"I then ordered them to get in my automobile. I opened the door and said 'Get in,' which they did. I came to the city hall and ordered them to get out, and we all marched up the steps to detective headquarters. Chief Hackett, Fred Payne, Joe Paradiso, Jack Neil, A. L. Dodson and Ray Bryan all went to work on the case, for they felt sure that whoever broke into my house had committed the Baron murder."

It will be recalled that a piece of suspender was found near the scene of the murder, as well as some other articles identified as coming from the Wilson home. Detectives worked on the theory that who ever did the killing was undoubtedly the ones who did the housebreaking, and their theory proved to be correct with the confession yesterday of both negroes.

Neal, who told a more straightforward story of the affair than did Jackson, said they got together about two blocks from the scene of the murder and proceeded along Dodds avenue, and seeing the car stopped, they approached it with intention of robbery.

The gun used was a Winchester, 38 caliber, taken from the Wilson home. Jackson was also armed, carrying a pistol concealed in his bosom, taken, he said, from a robbery of Brody's store in Churchville. Miss Pearlman, in relating her story Saturday night about the affair, said that one of the negroes had a pistol in his bosom, and that the one carrying the pistol was the one who attempted to assault her.

Atty.-Gen. George W. Chamlee, Commissioner of Police Ed Herron, Chief of Detectives W. H. Hackett, all the detective force and newspaper men heard the negroes tell their story last night. Warrants charging them with murder were taken out, and later they will be charged with highway robbery, attempted criminal assault, burglary, grand larceny and housebreaking.

Neal said he was born below La Feyette, Ga., and is 18 years old. Jackson said he was 17 years old and was from New England, Ga.

Neal is unusually black, thick lipped and the recognized leader of his gang of ruffians. Jackson is yellow and last night more than once evidenced fear of Neal by not willingly telling a frank story of the affair. It was after much effort and much cross-examining that he finally admitted that he was the one who attempted the assault. For more than three hours he stuck to his story that Neal was the one, but finally gave down and admitted to Ray Bryan that he was the one who attempted it, but was scared away by approaching automobiles.

The negroes either could not or would not tell where the wrist watch and ring taken from Miss Pearlman were. They both stated that they had given them to each other and this is the only thing remaining unsolved out of the entire matter. Police, however, believe that neither knows where they are, but that they were hidden probably somewhere near where the murder was committed.

Jackson was the first to confess the crime, and admitted they were drinking. Woody Smith, another young negro, also stated that he was at the home of Taylor Neal talking with his sister about 9:30 o'clock, when he heard the report of a gun. Later when Neal and Jackson came in he said he asked who used "the big gun," and that Neal replied it was Jackson. He said he stayed at Taylor Neal's house that night and next morning saw the bloodhounds going toward Sixth street. Later in the day, he said, they went to the scene of the murder together. He stated also that J. C. Jackson, Taylor Neal and Fred Smith, besides himself, were together when they robbed Mark Wilson's house on Carolina avenue.

Jackson Charges Neal With Both Crimes.

Jackson's confession, as orginally made, and declaring that Neal did the shooting and also committed the attempted criminal assault, was as follows:

C. J. Jackson, 214 Watkins street, makes the following statement of the Abe Baron murder on Saturday night, Aug. 21, 1920, on Citico avenue, this state and county:

About 8 o'clock, p.m., this night, I left Taylor Neal's home and told him that I was going out to * * * * * out would see him later. He said I will be along in a few minutes. Later I heard him whistle and answered him. I caught up with him and we went over to the springs near Crawford's, on the west side of Glenwood avenue. We stayed there some time and then went to a place where we had some whisky hid that we had stolen out of Mark Wilson's house. Neal looked like he felt the effects of the liquor he drank, for we had been drinking all day. This whisky was hid in a low place, we called it the "cave," south of Citico and west of Glenwood avenue. I would judge about fifty yards from Citico avenue. we saw an automobile parked. We went that way, Neal walking ahead, and crossed Glenwood avenue and recrossed again, coming to where the car stood from the south side of Citico avenue. When we got in about ten feet of the car Taylor Neal shot the man, who was standing on the right side of the car near the rear, putting up the curtains. No word was spoken by either one before the shot was fired. He was shot with a rifle that we had stolen out of Mark Wilson's house when we robbed it. I was a few feet behind him when he shot the man, and when the man fell Neal beat over him and searched him. The girl in the car said that if it was money you want, take these and go. Neal took what she offered him and pulled her out of the car. She jerked loose and ran down Citico avenue and we caught her. We both had hold of her. Neal had his hand over her mouth and told her if she screamed he would choke her to death. After we got up to Glenwood avenue Neal said: "Let me have her," and he took her across the road and threw her down and had one of his hands on her throat. ..He pulled up her dress, but before he had time to do anything two automobiles came from opposite directions and we ran and left her. We went down by the place we call the cave and went down a path to Taylor Neal's house. Woody Smith was there talking to one of Taylor Neal's sisters when we came in. We went to the kitchen and got a drink of water and then went to the bed room, and Taylor Neal was trying to get a cartridge out of the rifle that had got jammed in it. Later we went to bed and slept together.

Signed C. JACKSON.

Witness:
W. H. HACKETT.
C. R. BRYAN.
H. F. PAYNE.

Neal Admits Murder; Charges Jackson With Assault.

Neal's confession, in which he admitted having committed the murder, but accused Jackson of attempting the assault upon the girl, was as follows:

Taylor Neal, 217 Line street, Churchville, Hamilton county, state of Tennessee, makes the following statement in the murder of Abe Baron:

Aug. 21, 1920, about 7:30 p.m. C. J. Jackson and myself left my home and went through the woods toward Glenwood avenue. We went up to what we call the "cave," where we had some whisky hid and drank it. We were there when we saw an automobile stop on Citico avenue, near Glenwood avenue. We were about fifty yards from the car when it stopped. We went down there toward the car when we saw the man get out and begin to put up the curtains, and when we got within a few feet of him I shot him with a rifle that I got out of Mark Wilson's house. I did not speak to him before I shot him. Jackson searched him and I don't know what he took from him, but later he gave

me $2.50. The girl in the car said if that is what you want you can have my watch and ring. Jackson then took hold of her and pulled her from the car and cursed her and told her that if she screamed he would kill her. He took her off of the road and threw her down. She was trying to protect herself by fighting him. He raised her clothes, but did not have time to do anything on account of us both getting scared at a coming automobile. We ran into the woods and took a path to our house. When we got home Woody Smith was there and he asked me who fired that shot. I told him it was "Slick," alias C. J. Jackson. About 11 o'clock Jackson and myself went to bed.

Signed TAYLOR NEAL.

Witness:
W. H. HACKETT.
C. R. BRYAN.
A. S. DODSON.
JOE PARADISO.

Mrs. J. W. Pearlman, accompanied by her daughter and H. Blumberg, came to detective headquarters last night and Miss Pearlman was allowed to see the two negroes. She said Jackson's voice sounded similar to that of one of the two last Saturday night who ordered her to shut up and keep still.

"Our police department and detective department, as well as Mark Wilson, are entitled to the thanks of the city, for they have captured the worst gang of thieves and murderers that ever came to Chattanooga," said Attorney-General Chamlee last night. "The confessions of these men show two things; first, the guilty parties are caught, and, second the girl told us the truth all the time and that the attempted criminal assault was not successful. The entire police department has my thanks."

NEGROES TELL STORY OF THREE ROBBERIES

The story of the burglary of Mark Wilson's house, 805 Carolina avenue, Glenwood, on two separate occasions and the previous robbery of the store of Mrs. Brody, 205 Pike street, Churchville, which, during the past month, has been robbed several times, is told in affidavits filed in the detectives' office by C. L. Jackson and Taylor Neal.

Both negroes told of the robberies, in which Woody Smith and Fred Smith were implicated.

According to the affidavits, the store was broken into Aug. 19. Four cartons of Chesterfield cigarettes and some money was taken. The amount of the money could not be ascertained. One of the negroes, however, declared that he received $2.75 as his share of the booty.

The following night Mr. Wilson's house was entered. A pistol, a rifle, two sacks of sugar, two cans of army bacon, one army hat, a bunch of handkerchiefs, a lot of table linen, seven or eight sheets, one box of Domino sugar and several other small articles were stolen. This stuff was, also, divided by the negroes.

The second robbery of Mr. Wilson's home occurred the following night, the same negroes participating. On this occasion several pairs of trousers, including a pair of soldier's trousers, one pair of leather puttees, two army shirts, several brushes, one pint, one quart and several small sample botles of whisky were stolen. The affidavit of the Neal negro states that so much other stuff was taken that he could not remember what it was or what had become of it all. He said that the booty was divided and the whisky hidden in a hole near Dodds avenue, which is known as the "Cave" to negroes in Churchville. The hiding place was near Indian Spring.

SHERIFF BUSH THWARTS PLAN OF LYNCHERS

CHATTANOOGA TENN TIMES
SEPTEMBER 26, 1920

Martindale and Two Negroes Removed From the Jail.

ARMED MEN ORGANIZE FOR MIDNIGHT ATTACK

Three Prisoners Spirited Out for Night and Then Taken to Nashville—Mob Disperses After Firing Their Rifles.

Friday night's disturbance in the neighborhood of the old Ridgedale power house of the Chattanooga Railway and Light company was caused by a disbanding mob that had collected there for the purpose of storming the county jail and seizing A. H. Martindale, wife murderer, and Taylor Neal and "Slick" Jackson, convicted murderers of Abe Baron, according to well authenticated reports.

That the mob did not make the attack, and, in fact, disbanded without any kind of a demonstration down town, was due to the report of scouts that all three men they sought had been taken from the jail. When the report was made the men in the party merely fired their rifles into the air and quietly went home.

The fusillade of shots disturbed all that section of the city. Residents of the Eleventh and Ninth wards were awakened and anxious inquiry was made at The Times and at the police station. Investigation was somewhat delayed and when officers reached the place nobody was to be seen. A number of people who heard the shooting declared there were as many as 100 shots fired and all agreed it was rifle shooting.

A man who claimed to have been a member of the mob said all were armed with rifles by prearrangement and that the party dispersed when told by their own emissaries that sheriff's officers had taken the three men to some unknown place to spend the night.

Sheriff Bush had repeated warning that a mob might organize for the purpose of attacking the jail and he promptly took steps to frustrate their plans.

Martindale, Neal and Jackson were taken from the county jail and in the custody of Chief Deputy W. C. Smith and other officers, went to a point above North Chattanooga, on the Hixson pike, and there remained for the night.

Yesterday afternoon the three prisoners were taken to Nashville for safekeeping by Deputies Smith and McGhee. Martindale will remain there until his case is called in criminal court here this week. Neal and Jackson will remain until Nov. 5, at which time they are condemned to die by electrocution, unless the supreme court should stay execution of the sentence.

Frequently in the early part of Friday night, and with more regularity as the night grew on, telephone calls to the county jail from all parts of the city warned Sheriff Bush of impending trouble. These messages, said Sheriff Bush yesterday, came from friends of his throughout the city who wished to warn him of something about to happen, the information being gained by them, he said, by overhearing in a number of places conversations to the effect that the jail would be visited Friday night and an effort made to secure Martindale and the two negroes.

Sheriff Bush would not admit yesterday that the prisoners had been taken from the jail Friday night, but did say that he did take extra precautions for their care. On the other hand, however, it was reported on good authority that the three were actually spirited from the jail about midnight and spent the balance of the night in the woods north of the river on the Hixson pike. Shortly before daylight they were returned to the county jail, and on the earliest train available taken to Nashville for safekeeping.

Sheriff Bush and other officials were of the opinion yesterday that violence was not intended for Neal and Jackson, but that the mob, if it should form at the jail, would be bent on taking out Martindale, in view of the brutal manner in which he killed his wife Thursday. The view was held, however, that should the mob secure Martindale, it would go a step further and take possession of Jackson and Neal also.

"The precautions I took," said the sheriff, "were to move the prisoners out of their cells into others, and place them under stronger guard. Forces at the jail were doubled when a good many friends of mine called me and warned that I had better be on guard, as a mob was threatened. I had no fear of a mob taking them from the jail, but I anticipated trouble of some sort."

Martindale, prior to his departure, had not employed an attorney, still stating that he did not desire one. "I have done all I intend to do," he said, "and now it's up to you to do what you are going to do," the remark being made to officers at the county jail.

Mrs. Martindale was buried at Forest Hills cemetery yesterday morning, following funeral services at 10 o'clock. Dr. H. H. Pitzer officiated.

LANDLORD SAVED FROM ANGRY MOB

NEWARK N J STAR
SEPTEMBER 17, 1920

Police Rescue Schreiber from Crowd Infuriated by Eviction of Widow and Children.

Only the presence of two policemen and a District Court constable saved Harry Schreiber, of 21 Rankin street, from harm at the hands of an infuriated mob of men, women and children in Charlton street yesterday.

Schrieber's predicament was the culmination of two days of troubles arising from the enforcement of eviction proceedings against Mrs. Becky Goldfleece, a widow with three children, residing at 147 Charlton street. Schrieber recently purchased the building.

WHEN TROUBLE STARTED.

The trouble began when two negroes, accompanied by the constable, alighted from a moving van Wednesday to remove the woman's household effects. Sympathetic neighbors rallied to the woman's support, with the result that Patrolman William Everts, of the Fourth precinct, was called to smooth out the trouble. The patrolman succeeded in doing so when satisfied that the men possessed the proper court credentials. The trouble was renewed when the women were informed that arrangements had been made to place the widow's effects in storage. A short meeting was held, resulting in the neighbors resolving to save the expense by storing the goods themselves. This was done, with the exception of a piano.

The removal of the piano was left until the following day by negro workers. They informed the woman they would demand pay for the removal work. A collection was taken, and $7 contributed toward the expense of lowering the piano to the ground and removing it to the home of a neighbor across the street.

LANDLORD TAKES REFUGE.

The excitement over the eviction had not subsided when Schrieber appeared on the scene. His presence was responsible for another outbreak. Schrieber took refuge in the house and awaited the arrival of Patrolmen Brodsky and Harenberg, who answered a call. Accompanied by the police, Schrieber started for his home, followed by the mob, shouting derisively all the way. The crowd was finally dispersed.

Women of the neighborhood declared Schrieber was driving all white tenants from the building because he was able to get larger rental from negroes.

Negro Shot in Chase as Crowd Cries "Lynch Him!"

N. Y. C. TRIBUNE
SEPTEMBER 22, 1920

Hundreds Join in Pursuit of Chauffeur Accused of Seizing Woman's Pocketbook

Henry Smith, a negro chauffeur of 2 West 137th Street, was arrested yesterday after a chase in which revolvers were fired by Patrolmen Hughes and Larkin. The pursuit was in the vicinity of St. Nicholas Avenue and 145th Street and was watched by hundreds of persons.

Smith is charged with having knocked down and robbed Mrs. Mary Henderson, of 642 West 172d Street, while she was looking for apartments in a house at St. Nicholas Avenue and 145th Street. Her cries brought the two policemen, who say Smith was running with Mrs. Henderson's pocketbook in his hand.

Smith was wounded in the hand by a revolver bullet. To escape the fusilade he climbed up a railing and dropped 50 feet into an areaway, where he was found by the police. The crowd took up the cry "Lynch him!" but were held back by the revolvers of the patrolmen. The latter finally succeeded in getting their prisoner to the station house in an automobile.

WAYCROSS OFFICER KILLED BY NEGRO ON MAKING RAID

Waycross, Ga., August 27.—(Special.)—As a result of a pistol duel, Walter Brakes, a member of the Waycross police force, is dead, and Tom Smith, a negro, is at the point of death in the Ware county jail. The shooting occurred at the negro hotel, commonly known as "Ford's Place," on Reed street, about 1:30 o'clock this morning.

Brakes, with another policeman, made a raid on the place and found a large gathering of carousing negroes who were engaged in dancing and drinking. Brakes entered the front door of the dance hall and was met by Smith, who was in an intoxicated condition. The negro reached for his pistol, but was warned by the policeman to keep still. The negro did not heed the warning, but whipped the pistol from its holster. He and the policeman fired almost simultaneously. The policeman was shot through the heart, but emptied his revolver at the negro before he fell, two of the shots taking effect, one in the stomach and the other in the chest.

Brakes died within a few minutes and the negro was placed under arrest by officers, who were immediately summoned, and carried to the county jail, where he was given medical attention. Physicians state that he will not live through the day.

The Reed street hotel has been under suspicion for some time and several raids have been made in search for moonshine. The proprietor of the place, Elsie Ford, together with several of the dancers, were also arrested and will be held in connection with the case. About three gallons of moonshine were found and confiscated.

Mr. Brakes was well known throughout this section and has been connected with the police department from time to time for five or six years. His funeral will be held tomorrow afternoon.

Tom Smith, the negro who shot and killed Policeman Brakes here early this morning, has been taken to Savannah, where he will be placed in the Chatham county jail.

Officers are searching for several other negroes who were mixed up in the affair last night and an ugly feeling prevails.

It is considered doubtful that the negro will live till he reaches Savannah, as physicians pronounced him in a serious condition and stated that it was only a matter of time till he died.

Lynchings - 1920 657 July - Dec.

Prevented

ANNISTON MOB FOILED TRYING TO GET NEGRO

The Montgomery Advertiser

Band of Men Rush Jail and Force Entry in Jailer's Quarters In Effort to Get Lem Keith For Lindsey's Murder

7-18-20

(Special to the Advertiser.)

ANNISTON, ALA., July 17.—A mob of about thirty men and boys stormed the county jail here Saturday morning at 1 o'clock in an attempt to remove Lemuel Keith, a negro held on charge of slaying W. T. Lindsey, a foreman at the Woodstock Furnace, Wednesday. The mob broke into the section of the prison occupied by the jailor and his family, burst open a wooden door leading toward the jail but, apparently losing courage turned around and retraced its footsteps outside the jail.

The mob then sought entrance to the building through the jail doorway. Failure of the jailor to admit the would-be lynchers resulted in loud shouts from them and the discharge of about forty or fifty pistol shots. The mob then got in waiting automobiles and, shouting and shooting, rode off. Word of the proposed lynching had reached the sheriff beforehand and deputies stationed themselves in a part of the jail near the cells occupied by the negro Keith and Edgar Caldwell, another negro murderer condemned to hang here July 30.

The officers were armed with shot guns and pistols. A body of officers was stationed at the city hall nearby and others hurried to the scene when the fire bell was rung as a signal for them to come, the mob had gone, however, when the officers arrived.

While the attempt to break into the jail was being made, Lemuel Keith, the man sought by the mob, slept peacefully in his cell. Edgar Caldwell prayed fervently to be saved from the clutches of the lynchers. No arrests have been made.

SIX CRENSHAW MEN ARE JAILED HERE

The Montgomery Advertiser

Sextons and Mance Reeves Held For Complicity in Welch Murder Removed From Luverne

7-19-20

Six men, charged with being implicated in the murder of John L. Welch, prominent Crenshaw county farmer, were lodged in the Montgomery county jail shortly before noon Sunday. The prisoners, Snow Sexton, Bob Sexton, M. Sexton, L. Sexton, Lee Sexton and Mance Reeves, were brought to Montgomery via the A. C. L., by Sheriff R. J. Jones of Crenshaw county, accompanied by a force of deputies. The prisoners will be kept here until their preliminary hearing, the date of which has not been set.

John L. Welch, for whose murder the six men are being held, was found dead about 1 o'clock Friday morning in his car, on a road near Luverne, with a load of buckshot in the abdomen. Four of the Sexton boys, and Mance Reeves, were arrested Friday by Federal Officer Tobe Folmar and Sheriff Jones, and the sixth prisoner, Lee Sexton, surrendered to Sheriff Jones Saturday. The removal of the prisoners to Montgomery was considered advisable as a precautionary measure, following some inflamatory talk in Luverne, where considerable excitement was manifested as a result of the murder.

ONE KILLED AS MOB SEEKS FIVE NEGROES

N Y EVE WORLD
DECEMBER 3, 1920

Would-be Lynchers Attack Court House—Company of State Troops on Way.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., Dec. 3.—One man, H. Futrell, former deputy sheriff of Wayne County, was shot during an attack last night on a special guard of twelve citizens barricaded in the Wayne County Court House, when a mob of citizens fired upon the jail in the attempt to lynch five negroes charged with the murder of a white man.

Barricaded behind felt mattresses, the small force in the Court House returned the fire and Futrell was killed. The mob scattered, but further trouble is expected and a company of State troops is en route here from Durham.

The men were arrested ten days ago for the murder of Hermann Jones, a grocer, and were kept in Raleigh until Wednesday. The Sheriff evaded the mob that waited at the station for his prisoners by getting off the train outside the city and spending the night in the woods.

NEGRO'S LI[illegible] IS SPARED.

BROOKLYN DAILY CITIZEN
JULY 18, 1920

Alabama Mob Abandons Effort to Lynch Alleged Slayer.

ANNISTON, Ala., July 14.—A mob early to-day attempted to get into the County Jail to lynch Lemuel Keith, a negro, but abandoned the effort after leaders had succeeded in entering the residence portion of the prison.

The negro, alleged slayer of W. T. Lindsey, Woodstock Furnace foreman, slept soundly throughout the demonstration. Sheriff Parker, with a squad of picked deputies, was in the jail awaiting the mob.

Band of Armed Men Visited Greenville Jail Again This Morning in Search of Negro

GREENVILLE S C NEWS
JULY 14, 1920

The statement by members of a crowd of aproximately 250 men, who, armed with shot guns and rifles, appeared before the county jail at 1 oclock this morning in search of James Washington, the negro charged with an attempted assault upon a fourteen year old girl in Pelzer, that the negro had actually accomplished his purpose, and not merely made the attempt as previously stated, indicates the motive for the perseverance with which citizens of that community are continuing their search for the negro. The men were not satisfied by their search Tuesday morning that the negro was not confined in the jail, and sent another searching party of four men, inside this morning. The party made a thorough but fruitless search of all parts of the jail.

Upon the searching party reporting that the negro was not to be found inside it is understod that a member of the party despatched a telegram to Columbia. Upon his joining his companions, the party returned to their automobiles, which were parked along both sides of the entire block, and beyond, and left the city. It is believed that they returned to Pelzer. They remained in front of the jail for more than half an hour.

It was stated by members of the party that the young girl is in a critical condition, and that she may not recover. One of the men declared that the girl had hardly been able to speak all day.

When wound, it was stated by members of the crowd, the negro was eating blackberries from a bucket which the girl had picked full of blackberries before being attacked. The ground upon which she had been attacked, they said, bore evidences of the terrible struggles of the girl.

TALKING OF FOLLOWING NEGRO

There was talk by some members of the party of going to Columbia, and attempting by some means to get hold of the negro there. The cooler heads, however, agreed that this would for the present be impossible. All expressed the strongest determination to get the negro and kill him. "We want to save the county that expense" one of them stated.

The gathering was marked by coolness, and an entire absence of disorder. They conducted themselves quietly in every respects, and there was no loud talking, or other demonstration. They acted as men who had come to perform a duty, and were determined to do it.

The member who is said to have re-

The member who is said to have sent the telegram returned to the party at shortly after 1:30 o'clock and quietly announced his reply to a small group about his automobile.

These men then got into an automobile, and led the others, in a long procession, down River street, in the direction of Pelzer. Their departure, as their arrival, was marked with quiet

NEGRO CLAIMS HE IS NOT THE MAN

GREENVILLE S C NEWS
JULY 15, 1920

Washington, Charged With Attacking Pelzer Girl, Stoutly Denies His Guilt

That James Washington, 22-year-old negro charged with an attack with intent to rape upon a 14-year-old girl of Pelzer late Monday, stoutly denies his guilt and claims that the officers have arrested the wrong man is the information brought back to Greenville yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Jones Parkins, who was a member of the party of officers which succeeded in spiriting the negro away from a crowd of citizens shortly after the occurence.

Due to the fact that many armed citizens were searching for the negro who committed the crime the officers, when they arrested Washington, had no time to take the negro to the home of the young girl for identification. Washington, it was learned yesterday, was in the hands of citizens when the officers took him over, presumably to have him identified. Once the negro was in the officers' car, the driver sped toward Greenville and thence on to Spartanburg, where Washington was lodged in jail on Monday night. On Tuesday he was carried to Columbia to the state penitentiary.

Washington fits the description given by the young girl who was attacked, and officers and citizens alike believe that he is the guilty party. The girl, who had been suffering greatly from nervous trouble following the attack, was reported as resting better yesterday.

Five minutes after the officers passed through Greenville early Monday night with the negro, a crowd of more than 100 citizens appeared at the county jail. Committees from the crowd were permitted to search both the county and city jails at that time, but the negro was not found. Fearing that Washington had been successfully hidden in the jail, a crowd of 200 or more armed citizens from the Pelzer section returned to the county jail about 2 o'clock Tuesday morning, and again a search was made in vain. The negro at that time was in the Spartanburg jail. At one o'clock yesterday morning, a third trip to the jail was made by armed citizens, and a third search affected, though without results for Washington at that hour was in the state peniteniary in Columbia.

All was apparently quiet in the city and county yesterday following the third search of the county jail.

NEGRO SPIRITED AWAY FROM CROWD

657

[illegible] LY 13, 1920

Assailan[illegible] of Pelzer Girl Is Removed From County Jail Just in Time

CITIZENS SEARCH JAIL AND POLICE STATION

Quick work on the part of officers last night probably saved James Washington, a negro, from bodily harm, following his arrest on a charge of attempting an assault upon a fourteen-year-old Pelzer girl.

It is stated that the negro attacked the girl shortly after 5 o'clock on the Pelzer bridge, over the stream dividing Greenville and Anderson counties, on the Greenville side. The young girl succeeded in pulling away from the negro and making good her escape. Officers were notified and a search by officers and citizens immediately was instigated.

A party of officers, including Deputy Sheriff Jones Parkins, of Greenville, and Police Chief Nelson, of Pelzer, found the negro about 6:30 o'clock. Before the fact that the negro had been found became generally known, the officers started with him at high speed in an automobile to the Greenville county jail.

When the party reached the county jail at 7 o'clock, a brief consultation was held with Jailer Christopher. After talking with the jailer for not more than one minute, the officers placed the negro back in the car and started out of town. No more was heard from the party during the night and it is likely that the negro was carried to the state penitentiary in Columbia for safe keeping.

AFTER NEGRO.

Less than five minutes after the officers had left the county jail with Washington, other automobiles carrying armed citizens of the Pelzer section turned into East Broad street and halted before the jail. The forerunners of the crowd leaped from their cars, and were met at the front of the jail by Jailer Christopher.

The jailer explained that the negro had been taken away, but the crowd, which numbered fully 100 men, lingered. As others were added to the large group, the jailer explained for their benefit that officers had already carried the negro off in order that the law might take its course.

A request that committees from the crowd be permitted to search the jail was then made of Jailer Christopher, those making the request stating that they did not doubt the jailer's word but believed only a thorough search would satisfy the citizens made angry by the outrage which the negro attempted to perpetrate upon the young girl.

SEARCHED JAILS.

Accordingly, Jailer Christopher told the crowd that, since the request was made in the proper manner and merely to put the citizens' minds at rest, he would permit a committee of citizens to search the jail. A com-

mittee of three was named, and the search made. Half an hour later, a repetition of this event was staged at the jail, and the second committee, like the first, failed to find any trace of the negro.

At the same time, a delegation was sent to the city police station, where a similar request that a committee be permitted to search the jail was granted. When the committees reported to the citizens gathered about the county jail that the negro was not to be found in either place, the crowd began to dwindle and the search for Washington, now practically hopeless, because of the time the officers gained while the jailer "entertained" the crowd, was abandoned.

WELL KNOWN FAMILY.

The young girl upon whom the attempted assault was made is of a well known and respected family residing near Pelzer. Her father is a farmer.

The negro, Washington, is also a farmer.

According to information obtained last night, the girl broke away from the negro and ran swiftly to safety, reporting the occurrence a few minutes later. No time was lost by officers or citizens, when news of the event had spread, in starting a search for Washington. The officers had the fortune to find the negro first, after which they handcuffed him, placed him out of view by laying him in the back of the automobile, and headed toward Greenville.

The sight of the party of officers moving at high speed toward this city caused the news of the negro's capture to spread quickly. Both the official party and the many cars filled with armed citizens which were but a few minutes behind the first, covered the eighteen miles between Pelzer and Greenville in a remarkably short while.

Crowds Fight to Lynch Alleged Slayer of Child

N. Y. C. TRIBUNE
AUGUST 17, 1920

Canadian Ex-Soldier Accused of Murdering Girl of Four Attacked in Court

ST. CATHERINE'S, Ont., Aug. 16.—Angry townsfolk besieged the little town hall at Thorold to-day while David McNeal, former Canadian service man, was committed for trial charged with the murder of four-year-old Margaret Boucock, whose mutilated body was found in the nearby woods two weeks ago. Men and women surged about the railroad station waiting for McNeal to arrive from Welland earlier in the day, and he was rushed to the hall under heavy guard from 200 yards down the track to save his life.

In the courtroom, when McNeal appeared, there was a rush, women joining with men in efforts to attack him. Only the most vigorous action by his guards held them off. He was struck several times during the fighting.

At 4:15 o'clock this afternoon McNeal still was in the Town Hall, awaiting favorable opportunity to dash for a train with his guards and get back to the sanctuary of the Welland jail pending trial.

Searching parties have scoured the countryside looking for six-year-old Kathleen Beechman, who disappeared with the little Boucock girl more than a month ago.

PRISONER'S PLEA HALTS LYNCHING

NEW YORK CITY TELEGRAM
AUGUST 17, 1920

Spirit of Fair Play Wins and Canadian Mob Returns Hun to Police.

ST. CATHARINES, Ont., Tuesday.—Common sense and spirit or fair play last night saved the life of Davif McNeal, who had been committed for trial during the afternoon on a charge of having murdered four-year-ould Margaret Boucock, on July 13 last.

The mob which clamored for possession of the prisoner numbered several thousand persons and set fire to the city jail after the prisoner and police officers had been smoked out of the City Jail, which had also been set on fire. When darkness set in, the crowd which had grown to large proportions began to storm the City Hall with bricks and stones. Before long every window in the newly built structure had been shattered and then the mob attacked the doors. McNeal and the policemen saved their lives by crouching in corners and holding chairs in front of them as volleys of rocks swept through the building.

At first several shots were fired from upper windows to frighten the crowd, but it did not chock it. Flares were thrown through the shattered windows and a couple of men threw a bundle of hay saturated with gasoline, into the ground floor. Flames burst out and eventually the smoke and fire drove the men who had been besieged since early afternoon down the stairs and out.

"We surrender," yelled McNeal, as he came down the stairs, with Chief Frank Collins, of Thorold, hanging to his handcuffs. A Buffalo newspaper man was ahead of McNeal and the crowd seized him and were rushing him off when he showed his badbe and they let him go.

McNeal was seized and taken to an automobile in front of the City Hall. A rope from the flag pole was run up a pole and preparations were made to hang him. He screamed for mercy while the mob howled.

"Give him a chance," called someone, and that met with popular approval.

"Men, if you are men, give me a chance to make a statement," McNeal shouted. "It may be my last word on earth."

McNeal and the crowd later moved to the public library steps, due to the excessive heat caused by the burning of the town hall.

McNeal spoke for half an hour before a hushed crowd. He swore he had not killed Margaret Boucock. "Only a degenerate could do such a thing," he said.

From one section of the great audience came insistent appeals of "Give the man a chance; hand him over to the police."

When McNeal ceased speaking there was no further talk of lynching. The crowd was almost jovial. No one touched McNeal as Chief Mains and his men supported the prisoner to an automobile, and he was rushed off to Welland and before there was time for the crowd to change its mind.

MANHUNTERS FAIL THE SECOND TIME

GREENVILLE S. C. NEWS
JULY 14, 1920

Returned to Jail in Early Morning But Negro, Charged With Rape, Not Found

In the wee sma' hours of yesterday morning, after The News had gone to press, a crowd of 100 or more amred citizens appeared at the county jail and again asked Jailer Christopher that a committee be permitted to search the building for James Washington, 22-year-old negro, charged with attempting to rape a 14-year-old girl at Pelzer late Monday.

A similar crowd of citzens had twice been allowed to search the jail in the early part of the evening after officers had arrested the negro and spad away from Pelzer with him toward Greenville. The officers stopped at the jail only a moment, then took the negro away, probably to the State penitentiary. The officers had been away with the negro less than five minutes when the crowd came up from the Pelzer section to the county jail.

Evidently because of the belief of some that the jailer had succeeded in hiding the negro fro mthe crowd on the first visit to the jail, the crowd decided after midnight that another search was advisable. The failed to find Washington on the early morning trip, however, and left town apparently satisfied that the negro had been taken away.

The young girl, who is of a respected Pelzer family and upon whom the assault was attempted, was reported yesterday as suffering from nervous shock, following the affair but her condition is not considered as serious.

NEGRO RUSHED TO A STRONG GEORGIA JAIL

The Montgomery Advertiser
7-14-20

Charged With Carrying Oil With Which to Destroy Butler, Ga., Theatre Saturday

(Associated Press)

BUTLER, GA., July 9.—Sam Feagin, a negro, who is said by officers to have confessed to carrying oil to the new Grand Theatre, destroyed by fire Saturday night, was taken to Columbus tonight to avert possible race trouble.

The negro was arrested at Reynolds Wednesday by the state fire marshal, and taken to Macon for safe keeping. He was returned here today for preliminary trial, but fear of trouble caused a postponement of the case.

Other arrests are expected.

The theatre had been in operation only three days.

The negro, in his confession, according to the officers, said he was employed to carry oil to the new theatre at 11:30 o'clock Saturday night. He carried out instructions and went home. An earlier fire broke out, he said, and he returned to the scene.

NORTH CAROLINA MOB SEEKS FIVE NEGROES

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
DECEMBER 3, 1920

One Man Is Shot in Attack on Court House to Get Men Being Tried for Murder.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., Dec. 2.—Excitement prevailed tonight in the vicinity of the County Court House here, where five negroes were placed on trial for murder late today. Heavy firing was in progress at 9 o'clock and one man was reported seriously wounded. The Court House was guarded by deputized citizens, and after the exchange of shots the mob dispersed.

State troops were reported on their way here on a special train, but no further attempt to reach the prisoners had been made at 10 o'clock.

The prisoners have been kept in the State Prison at Raleigh since their arrest ten days ago, following the murder of Hermann Jones, a grocer of this city. The Sheriff, in bringing them here for trial, evaded a mob that awaited the party at the station by getting off the train and spending last night in the woods with his prisoners. He flagged a train later, and went back to Raleigh, reporting to Judge Deven of the Superior Court that troops would be necessary if a trial was to be held.

The court, however, sent the five prisoners back to Goldsboro later in custody of county officers from Raleigh, and the trial began after a party of several hundred Goldsboro citizens had been deputized to guard them.

NEGRO CONFESSES HAVING ATTACKED AGED WOMAN

DOVER DEL. INDEX
AUGUST 4, 1920

While on his way to the workhouse in custody of State Detective Frank McCoy and Constable George Whittington last Tuesday, Ernest Thomas charged with a brutal assault on Mrs. Emma Talley, confessed to the crime, according to Detective McCoy. The negro was being taken to the prison, following a hearing in Magistrate Harry I. Gillis' office Tuesday afternoon, at which he was held without bail for upper court. Mrs. Talley identified the prisoner as the man who committed the assault.

According to Detective McCoy after his confession the negro inquired whether he would be hung the next day and if he would be buried after the hanging.

The assault to which Thomas is said to have confessed occurred at Dexter's Corner, July 22. The negro was taken to Wilmington to escape the anger of the aroused residents of the section.

NATIONAL GUARD USED TO PREVENT VIOLENCE

Louisville, Ky., December 27.—To prevent possible mob violence 50 members of the Kentucky National guard tonight boarded a train carrying Lee Ellison, negro, charged with the murder of Sheriff Scott Hunter of Hopkins county, to Madison for trial.

Ellison, it was charged, shot and killed Sheriff Hunter in Madisonville on November 5, when the officer attempted to arrest him for alleged whisky "bootlegging."

ASSAULTED AS SHE GOT FOOD

WILMINGTON DEL JOURNAL
JULY 28, 1920

Mrs. Talley Identifies Thomas as Negro Who Attacked Her

PRISONER HELD WITHOUT BAIL

Visibly affected when brought face to face with Ernest Thomas, Negro, whom she charged with committing a felonious assault upon her at her home, near Dexter's Corner, in Blackbird hundred, last Thursday morning, Mrs. Emma Talley, aged 58 years, white, identified the prisoner in Magistrate Gillis' office yesterday afternoon as the man who had attacked her. Thomas, who was handcuffed to Chief of Police Lee Cochran, of Smyrna, and guarded by State Detective McCoy and Constable Whittington, was sullen and refused to make any statements or ask any questions.

The hearing before Magistrate Gillis lasted but a few minutes, Thomas being held without bail to answer the charge of felonious assault and committed to prison to await trial.

According to Mrs. Talley's testimoney, she was attacked by Thomas while she was preparing him some food he had asked for.

Thomas was arrested near Smyrna by Chief of Police Cochran, following the alleged assault and brought here for safe keeping.

Prisoner's Plea to Mob Saves Him From Lynching

N. Y. C. TRIBUNE
AUGUST 17, 1920

Canadian Ex-Soldier Denies He Murdered Girl of Four and Begs Fair Trial

THOROLD, Ont., Aug. 16.—A mob that had been besieging the Town Hall here late to-night smoked out the police, with their prisoner, David McNeal, who had been committed for trial for the alleged murder of Margaret Boucock, four years old. The purpose was to lynch him, but the prisoner told the crowd that he was not guilty and begged for a fair trial. Cooler heads gained control, and the mob allowed the two policemen to take their prisoner to Welland jail in a motor car.

Men and women surged about the railway station early in the day waiting for McNeal to arrive from Welland. The prisoner was rushed to the town hall under heavy guard. In the court room women joined with men in efforts to attack him, and he was struck several times. The guards took vigorous action to protect him.

The mutilated body of the little girl was found in woods near here two weeks ago. Searching parties are still looking for six-year-old Kathleen Beechman, who disappeared with the little Boucock girl more than a month ago.

Lynchings — 1920

Rape, — Alleged Attacks by Negroes.

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WILMINGTON DEL JOURNAL
JULY 26, 1920

FOUNTAIN, HIS CRIME AND ITS PENALTY.

MARYLAND justice has worked its will upon Isaiah Fountain, Negro assailant of Bertha Simpson, a white girl, 14 years old, of Trappe, Md. He was hanged in the jail in Easton on Friday, thereby expiating a fiendish crime which had deprived [illegible] sympathy of everyone.

Fountain had made two desperate efforts to escape the gallows—once by breaking jail and once by attempting to commit suicide.

The big hunt that was made for him down the Peninsula following his escape from Easton jail several weeks ago still is fresh in the public mind. The attempt to commit suicide was of more recent date.

Fountain's fate should serve as a warning to all criminal-disposed men, no matter whether they be whites or blacks, that, in the territory between the two bays, penalty for rape is death.

N. Y. C. TRIBUNE
DECEMBER 31, 1920

5 Whites Shot; 3 Negroes Taken; Lynching Feared

Deputy and His Men, Seeking Woman's Assailant, Mowed Down by Volley From House

SEALE, Ala., Dec. 30.—Three members of an armed negro band which wounded a deputy sheriff and four other members of a searching party early to-day, have been captured by a posse headed by Sheriff Ragland, near Pittsview. The sheriff is bringing the prisoners to this place.

The deputy and his four men were in pursuit of a negro accused of having attacked a white woman. They traced the fugitive to a negro house and were met by a volley which wounded all five. The posse retired until reinforcements arrived, when the house was stormed again and the trio of negroes captured.

There is great excitement among residents of the region and more officers have gone to the scene, fearing mob violence.

Ross Dozier, the wounded deputy, and his companions were summoned by telephone by the husband of the woman attacked and who was struck down when he answered his wife's cries for help.

A LETTER THAT STUNG.

Washington, D. C.,
November 15, 1920.

The Washington Post,
Washington, D. C.

The Editor: I desire to call your attention to an article I read in your paper this morning on page 5, column 4, with reference to "Another Woman Assaulted — Mrs. Emma Heeg—Third Attack Within Three Days."

In your article you say that a Negro was secreted in this woman's back yard, and about 9 o'clock, when the victim went into her back yard, she was given a blow by the Negro on the head, and as she fell she screamed, evidently frightening her assailant away. Then you say Mrs. Heeg was unable to give any description of the man.

I would be obliged to the Post if it will inform me from what fountain of information it ascertains that this woman's assailant was a Negro. In your last paragraph you say it was a Negro who knocked this woman down; then you contradict yourself and say: "The woman could give no description of the man." The Post should be ashamed to publish this kind of rotten stuff, for it was just this kind of stuff that promoted the racial Hades on July 21, 1919. Your paper, the Times and the Herald, by agitated big headlines, told the public the lie about two colored men attempting to ravish a white woman in southwest Washington, and when the truth was known, no colored men had a devilish thing to do with the affair; but, on the contrary, it was a white man after another man's wife. As my recollection serves me, the husband in this case went to the department where his wife was employed, and upon complaint and stating the truth of the affair, caused the dismissal of his wife. Some months ago you published in your paper that a colored man had held up and robbed a young white woman. A day or two later the truth leaked out. The white woman owed a number of bills, and with an intent to defraud her creditors, lied, feigning that she had been attacked—of course, by a colored man. And you and your paper, without any creditable proof—without any direct evidence—strove to drive a dagger into the heart of the colored race.

You are aware, and know as well as I, that most of the attacks can be white men made colored, but you prefer to throw the dirty guilt on some poor colored person, and thereby stir up racial trouble. Frankly, I am surprised at your publication. Instead of being a peace promoter, you apparently choose the other side, being a peace breaker and an agitator of racial strife. No 100 per cent, pure-blooded American would insert such an article unless he had authoritative information, well authenticated and based upon direct evidence, warranting publication. Had you such evidence and facts, I know every real colored American would aid you in bringing such a culprit to the bar of justice. But you have no such facts in this case and many others you have published.

Although the woman could give no description, you dare and report him colored. This act on the part of your paper is shameful cowardice and ingratitude. None other than a Negro-hater, copper-head or rebel white fiend would stoop to insert such an article to the detriment of a numerically weak race, when, know ye, they have been weighed and tried and were not found wanting. For in every insurrection, uprising, rebellion and in the World War you have found them willing patriots, loyal citizens and true Americans. Shame on you and your paper for the publication of such an article!

Respectfully,
W. THOMAS SOBERS.

Lynchings - 1920

Rapes - Alleged Attacks by Negroes. 663

10 YEARS FOR NEGRO FOR ATTACK ON WOMAN

ST LOUIS MO POST DISPATCH
OCTOBER 24, 1920

Benjamin Pippen, Found Guilty, Faces Two Similar Charges.

A jury in Judge Landwehr's court yesterday found Benjamin Pippen, 3[illegible] years old, a negro, guilty on a charge of having made a criminal attack on Mrs. Elizabeth Gall, 5[illegible] years old, white, of 134 Ranken avenue, and fixed the penalty at 10 years in the penitentiary.

Assistant Circuit Attorney Oakley had asked that the death penalty be assessed. Two similar charges are pending against Pippen and in view of the light sentence imposed in the case just tried, it was announced that he would be sent to trial on the other charges, in which the prosecuting witnesses are Mrs. Carrie Finn, 2112 Clark avenue, and Mrs Minnie Schmidt, 5126 Washington avenue.

Mrs. Gall testified that Nov. 29 last Pippen went to her house pretending he had a note to deliver and when she opened the door he pushed her back into the house and attacked her.

Reports made to the police by Mrs. Schmidt, May 5 last, and by Mrs. Finn, May 27, told of attacks made under similar circumstances.

The trial of William Turner, the colored man, who lived in Washington, D. C. and who narrowly escaped lynching on account of shooting and killed T. Morgan Moore, (white) a torpedo expert. The tragedy took place at one of the approaches to the Highway Bridge between Alexandria and Washington, D. C. on the night of May 23rd, 1920. Moore and Miss Pearl Clarke, a stenographer were out driving in an automobile. They stopped at one of the approaches to the bridge and Miss Clarke was admittedly in the arms of T. Morgan Moore enjoying his embraces.

THAT SHUFFING SOUND.

It was explained that the two were engaged to be married. About twenty minutes after they stopped, they heard a shuffling sound on the right side of the car. It was Turner, who covered them with a revolver. He demanded that Moore give him a dollar. Moore refused to do this, although urged to to do by Miss Clarke He insisted that he had no money. Miss Clarke got out of the car and Turner demanded that she give him what she had. She began pulling off her gloves to obtain her jewelry. The shooting started. After several shots Moore fell fatally wounded. Miss Clarke claimed that she ran down the road followed by Turner. The question as to what followed after the shooting was raised as to the admissibility of this line of evidence and Judge Waddill took the matter under advisement.

SEVERAL INDICTMENTS

Turner was under the following indictments: Murder, criminal assault and high-way robbery. It will be seen then that every effort will be made to bring about his execution. Tuner's defense was brought about through the persistent efforts of Attorney W. F. Denny of this city, who interested himself in the case and through him the services of Hon. H. M. Smith, Jr., were secured.

With nine of twenty-one witnesses examined yesterday after[illegible] trial of William Turner, ch[illegible] the murder of Thomas Mor[illegible] a government torpedo ex[illegible] andria, was resumed Saturday morning b[illegible] mund Waddill, in t[illegible] District Court.

On the questi[illegible] shooting took place. She ran about 100 feet away from the car before being overtaken by Turner.

Prosecuting Attorney Wilson then asked Miss Clark to tell everything that happened after the man overtook her. Attorney Smith objected again as on yesterday, on the ground that such evidence would tend to prove a separate and distinct crime, and not that for which the prisoner now is on trial. He said it would tend to prejudice the jury. The objection was overruled by the court.

Miss Clark testified that Turner caught her by the neck and told her what he was going to do, and almost immediately dragged her into the bushes at the side of the road. She was thrown upon the ground. She pleaded with the man, she said, and he finally desisted and spared her. He left and did not return. She made her way to the road and ran up the highway.

The government rested its case at 11:45 o'clock. The court then recessed for fifteen minutes at the request of the defense, to permit a conference.

ACCUSED TAKES THE STAND.

For the defense, Turner, the accused, was placed on the stand. He said he was 34 years old and a native of Arlington, Va. The only trouble he had ever been in was twenty years ago for fighting and for that he served thirty days in jail. His home is in Washington, and he explained his presence in Virginia by saying that he was visiting his brother-in-law.

He did not see him and after sitting around for about two hours he left the house and started back home. He saw a party of men shooting craps and decided to join them. After losing about $1.50 he decided to go home, planning to take the trolley car near the Highway bridge. He said he saw the car standing on the side of the road. He thought there had been an accident, he said. Going up to the car, he said he thought there was some trouble, and asked if he could be of assistance.

Moore replied that there was no trouble and he could not help them, Turner testified. He said he then asked for a dollar, and Moore started shooting. After the first shot, which struck his thumb, he turned, and a second shot lodged in his right hip. He then pulled his pistol and shot, thinking to scare Moore. He denies attacking Miss Clark and said he was never closer than four feet to her. After Moore cried out, he said that he returned to the car, thinking he might be of assistance. When Miss Clark ran up the road toward the bridge crying, he went in the other direction.

HIS FIRST VIEW OF COUPLE.

Turner said he was within three feet of the car when he first spoke. When he first saw Miss Clark and Moore they were rising from the bottom of the car. They then sat down on the rear seat. He said Moore said he had no money, and Miss Clark then gave him the rings. He started away and Moore shot him first; Moore then got out on the running board and shot him the second time. Before the second shot Miss Clark had gotten out on the left-hand side. He shot Moore after the second shot, he said. He shot twice.

After Moore was shot, Turner said he walked back and told Miss Clark that he had been shot, too. She started crying, he said, and walked away toward the bridge and he went in the other direction. He said he did not follow her; that was the last he saw of her.

HELD IN HIS HAND.

Turner said he did not put the jewelry in his pocket, but kept the articles in his hand until he was arrested. He identified the two rings and watch. They fell out of his hand he said, when the hand was struck with a "black jack" by a deputy sheriff. He threw up his hand to protect his head.

Turner said his brother lived 400 or 500 yards away from the scene of the shooting. After the killing he said he went towards Roslyn and saw another group of men playing dice. He stopped there half an hour and on cross examination, said this was not [illegible] defense, said the defense had no opening statement to make; that it had no witnesses other than the defendant himself.

THE FIRST WITNESS.

Miss Clark, the first witness called testified that her home was in Chicago but that she had been living in Washington, and that she was secretary to Congressman Frederick A. Britten, of Chicago. She and Thomas Morgan Moore were engaged to be married.

Testifying, she said that she and Moore were out automobile driving on Saturday night, May 22, and that shortly after midnight, or early in the morning of May 23, they stopped [illegible]r the Highway bridge on the [illegible]inia side. She was sittng on the [illegible]ide of the rear seat and Moore [illegible] right. Her fiancee suddenly [illegible] her from a reclining to an [illegible] position, she said, and as she [illegible]her head she saw Turner [illegible] pistol into the car.

MANDED MONEY.

[illegible]rst demanded what money [illegible], but in a moment asked [illegible] for a dollar. Moore re[illegible]e did not have a dollar. [illegible]epped out of the car on [illegible]nd went around to the [illegible] Moore was getting out [illegible] he time, under instruc[illegible]urner. Turner came [illegible] and demanded that she [illegible]at you got."

[illegible]aid she replied that she [illegible]ry and, pulling off her [illegible]ve him two rings and [illegible]tch. The pistol was [illegible] all this time and the [illegible]d to shoot her. Moore, [illegible]ime, stepped to the [illegible]ther side of the car.

[illegible]OSS RADIATOR.

[illegible]ent around to the left [illegible] near the front, fol[illegible]ner. In a moment [illegible] across the radiator. [illegible]id she did not know [illegible]irst shot. Moore cried [illegible] he's got me," and fell [illegible]ound. Then she started [illegible]g toward the bridge, seeking [illegible] Moore, but was overtaken by [illegible]urner when several feet away from [illegible]he car.

At this point the witness was instructed to say nothing that later happened to her, under instructions from the court. An attack upon her followed immediately, and she was dragged into the bushes, but the court held that testimony to this effect would not be permissible, since the crime of attempted criminal assault is covered by another indictment [illegible]st the man.

[illegible] UP THE ROAD.

[illegible]beying the court's in[illegible] the recital of [illegible]rner's attack [illegible]ran up the [illegible]

[illegible] they fi[illegible] o'clock in [illegible] their headli[illegible]m. The man turned his b[illegible] away and continued timony relative to Turner's attack on Miss Clark, following the shooting, objectoin to which was made yesterday by the defense, Judge Waddill ruled that it could be presented. In his objection, Attorney Smith said that the defense would not deny that Turner fired the fatal bullet. He said the defendant would be placed on the stand and would admit that he fired this shot.

DECEASED A WIDOWER.

Miss Clark testified that Moore was 33 years old and a widower. There were several automobiles standing on the road when they stopped, she said, but there were none there when the [illegible] and the defense rested its case. Attorney Smith said he was ready with his instructions and they were offered. The jury was excused for lunch with instructions to be returned at 2:30 o'clock.

FRIDAY'S TESTIMONY.

The taking of evidence started on

Friday afternoon shortly after three o'clock, and almost immediately after court convened. The government on the opening of court, quickly completed its opening statement, but eliminated reference to Turner's alleged attack on Miss Clark, to which, at the morning session, the defense had objected. Attorney Smith, for the defense, said that he had been out shooting crap. They found a .3 caliber revolver in his left hip pocke He identified this pistol and the si loaded cartridges it contained whe found on the man. Turner we placed in the automobile and drive to the jail, where he was locked i a cell.

TRIED TO HIDE WOUNDS.

Witness said he then went to the scene of the crime; to Washington police headquarters, to the Emergency hospital, back to the scene and returned to the jail. Turner was then examined and pistol wounds in the thumb on the right hand and right high were discovered, although the prisoner tried to hide them. The sheriff said he called a physician. He dentified the union suit worn by the prisoner.

Jailer G. O. Kines was then called and gave the same description of Turner's arrest. He said the man attempted to draw the revolver, but he caught his hand. Turner quivered, he said, when Sheriff Clements charged him with killing Moore. Two rings —a diamond and a broken cameo— which had been previously identified by Miss Clark, were shown him. He said they were the ones found Sunday morning. One was found only five or six feet from the place where the arrest was made and the other about twenty yards away.

Sheriff Clements had testified that Turner had not been handcuffed when placed in the automobile, and that the rear curtain windows in the car had been broken out some time before. This opened the way for the prosecution to later charge that the two rings had been thrown out of the car.

FOUND THE WATCH.

W. H. Johnson was called and testified to the finding of a watch on Sunday morning, a few hours after the crime. He identified Miss Clark's wrist watch as the one he found on the road not far distant from the point where the arrest was made. A. J. Scrivenor, a detective-sergeant in the Washington police department, was called and told of finding the cameo ring in the highway.

The next witness was Dr. B. H. Swain, coroner of Arlington county. He told of conducting an inquest into the death of Moore. Death was caused he said, by loss of blood caused by the cutting of a main blood vessel in the chest. In reply to a question, he said that Moore could not have lived longer than a few minutes after being shot. The flattened lead ball taken from Moore's chest was then shown him and was identified. On cross-examination by Mr. Smith, he said he did not believe that Moore fired.

Incomplete

RUTHERFORD FORUM
JULY 9, 1920

THIS AND THAT

Fred Canfax, a negro convict, who is alleged to have attacked a girl mail carrier, was killed by lynchers near Centerville, Mo.

MILLER IS ACQUITTED AFTER SCRUTCHIN'S PLEA

Duluth, Minn., Dec. 24.—Acquittal in the District Court of William Miller, the second of seven circus hands to be tried for the rape of an 18-year-old white girl of West Duluth on June 14 last, will end prosecution of these cases. Attorney Charles W. Scrutchin brought the cases to a close when his masterful plea in defense of Miller gained a verdict of not guilty from the white jurymen. Attorney Scrutchin's plea was considered one of the best ever delivered in the courtrooms here.

Max Mason, who was convicted by a jury recently, and Miller were claimed by the state to be the ringleaders of the crowd of circus employes

Attorney Scoutchins

who set upon the girl and her escort, James T. Sullivan, carrying them to a near-by ravine, where, it is charged, the assault occurred. Mason's defense was handled by Attorneys F. L. Barnett of Chicago and R. C. McCulloch of Duluth. He was sentenced to serve thirty years in prison.

Attorney Scrutchin took charge of the Miller defense and made the closing argument to the jury, which ripped the girl's story to pieces, and showed that it was an impossible one. Miller's case was considered one of the strongest the state had. County Attorney Green said he may dismiss the cases against Clarence Green, Nick Gray, Frank Spicer, Lonnie Williams and Louis Hayes.

PLAN ARREST IN DULUTH LYNCHING

The Chicago Defender

Spirit of Mob Violence Cools as Law Demands Revenge; Lynched Wrong Men

6-26-1920

Duluth, Minn., June 25.—"I intend to round up the men who took the law into their hands here recently, and punish them severely. An investigation has already been started and within a few days we will have over fifty men under arrest," declared Warren E. Greene, county attorney, when asked for a statement by a Defender reporter regarding the lynching of the three men here Tuesday, June 15.

Make Other Arrests

Following a report that the mob had lynched the wrong men, and that Duluth authorities had gone to Virginia to arrest other men connected with the John Robinson circus, who were accused of assaulting a 17-year-old girl, the city officials implored the governor to order out the national guardsmen to protect the men in case they were brought back to Duluth. It was reported that ten men had been arrested and had been sent to St. Paul for safe keeping.

Attorney Makes Plea

Hugh McLearn (white), Duluth attorney, was the first to attempt to quiet the mob after they forced entrance into the jail. He mounted to the top of a stepladder, a dozen feet from the cell entrance, and shouted until he was hoarse, urging the crowd to "give the courts a chance to administer justice according to law."

"Sergeant Olson says that there are six niggers upstairs," he shouted. "Three of them the police have no dope on at all. They may be absolutely innocent. The other three are doubtful."

"We don't care if they're innocent or guilty," some one shouted, and the cry was taken up with "Kill the black snakes." "I'm from Mississippi; you know me," yelled another voice from a remote end of the hall.

Girl Curses Mob

When all policemen had practically given up the fight against the mob a young white girl, about 19 years of age, stood in the headquarters doorway and cursed the mob viciously. Then she turned her scorn upon the officers for their inability to stem the attack and cursed them.

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Rapes by Whites

(By Joe L. Tinsley) 6-3-20

Special To The News

Bristol, Tenn., May 31.—The trial of Charlie Noe, white, who on Feb. 21st, lured eleven year old Beatrice Lindsay of this city to a lonely spot in the woods, about one and a half miles from the city, and brutally assaulted her, was brought to a close at Blountville, Tenn., Friday, May 28, after a hard fought legal battle between the defense and prosecution extending over a period of three days, the defense trying to save the brute from the electric chair while the prosecution exerted every effort to give him the extreme penalty.

Because of the unusual character of the crime and the youth of the victim the trial attracted wide-spread attention throughout both Virginia and Tennessee among both white and colored. At the preliminary hearing given Noe immediately after his arrest and confinement he was indicted on two counts —criminal assault upon an eleven year old colored girl and of having carnal knowledge of a female under twelve years of age. Not because of lack of evidence, but because of a prejudiced jury and the fact that a white man must place upon his entire race the odium of raping a Negro girl, Noe was freed of the charge of rape, but was found guilty of the charge in the second count, with a recommendation by that notorious jury of anything but death, and was sentenced to life imprisonment by the Hon. Judge D. A. DeVine. East Tenn News

The conviction of Noe closes one of the most startling trials ever witnessed in this section of the country. In hideousness it has no parallel in the criminal history of the county and the fact that the Attorney General, Prosecuting AttorneyO. B. Lovett, and the Judge of the court dealt so speedily, firmly, and meted out to the brute his reward for his crime, the people of Tennessee and Virginia will ever cherish the memory of these fearless men. Their actions in dealing with Noe and denouncing his dastardly act has placed these men foremost in the ranks of those who place law, order and justice above the plane of hatred and prejudice. The conviction of Charlie Noe is a complete triumph for law-loving and law-abiding citizens who must be protected from the menace of such inhuman criminals.

Charlie Noe, twenty-one years old and of sound mind and body, and who bears an unsavory reputation among his own people is known to have attempted an outrage upon a member of his own race, but because of the low tide at which his morals flowed (if he had any) choose for his victim a helpless, eleven year old colored child upon which to inflict his horrible and unspeakable crime. But this only adds to the long list of crimes that are being, and have been for a long, long time, inflicted upon our people. It establishes another chapter in the criminal history of the white race and disproves the theory that this form of crime is confined to the Negro race.

A married man with a wife and a sick baby, this man, Noe, lured this innocent, helpless child away from the protection of home, or even the possible assistance of a stranger or a passer-by and wreaked upon her frail body his fiendish purpose, the like of which has no precedent in the criminal history of the state.

The swift action of the court in handing Noe his punishment meets the approval of the entire citizenship of Virginia and Tennessee, white and colored.

This Charlie Noe, on the twenty-first of February in the broad daylight, approached little Beatrice Lindsay near the crossing of the Southern Railway and Moore Street, only a short distance from her home, and asked her if she would like a job as nurse in his home, that his wife and baby were sick and that he needed a nurse.

Jan-June.

Telling the child that he lived on Sixth street only a short distance from where she lived. The section is an exclusive residential section of the city for prominent white people and no such character as Noe has ever lived on that street. The child went to her home and told her mother of having met this man and of the conversation that ensued, also saying that he had told her that he lived on Sixth street. The mother, knowing that only the best of white people lived there gave her consent that the girl go and see the lady of the house and see what arrangements she wished to make concerning her working there as nurse. The child left the house in company with her brother who had been cautioned by his mother to accompany Noe and the girl to the home of the supposed sick wife and baby. Upon reaching the place where Noe was awaiting the child's return the boy did not go any further. Whether he was stopped by the man or not seems of little importance since Noe was seen in company with the child without her brother by fiendish work, Noe told the child to "find her way back home as best she could, that he lived in Knoxville, Tenn., and was going there." Torn and bleeding, and weak from her struggle with that white beast the child wandered back home as best she could and told the story of her experience with Noe to her parents. They immediately called a physician, who upon thorough examination of the child found her to be torn, lacerated, bruised and in a serious condition as a result of her experience with Noe.

Immediately after hearing his daughter's story, and the outcome of the doctor's examination, William Lindsay, father of the girl, went directly to Deputy Sheriff Chas. F. Nuckolls, of Sullivan county, Tenn., where the crime was committed, and told him of the incident. Mr. Lindsay was told that the matter would be looked into. Though living here in the city—Bristol, Tenn., twenty-four hours elapsed and nothing had been done by him to apprehend Noe. **A comimttee of the Inter-Racial commtitee of the Peoples Co-Operative League was immediately formed and called upon Mayor Clarence King, of** Bristol, Tenn., who at once called in Chief of Police Robert Moton. The committee informed the Mayor of Noe's attack upon the child, and upon the Mayor's instructions, Chief of Police Moton had Noe in jail with n two hours after they had been informed of his crime. The actions of Mayor King and Chief Moton in effecting the arrest of Noe in such a short time after being informed of his attack upon the girl, and the refusal of Sheriff Nuckolls to do anything towards approaching this criminal affords a study in the history of the abuse and enforcement of the laws of the country. In the action of Nuckolls one can readily see why colored people are afforded such little or no protection from such outrageous attacks upon their women and children and the rule of mob and lynch law is allowed to sweep the country with its hellish destruction.

Mayor King and Chief Moton are the types of men that are sure to put down lawlessness in this and other states and their efforts in effecting the arrest and conviction of Noe will go a long way in establishing them in the esteem of people of Virginia and Tennessee. Noe's trial, the most sensational of its kind heard in

Mrs. Cora Mabe, white, an employee of Seviers' Laundry, located on Moore street a short distance from where Noe approached the girl.

Coming to Moore and Cumberland streets Noe turned up Cumberland street contrary to the direction in which he should have gone. The child hesitated there and Noe was seen to beckon to her to follow him, by Charley Brown, an employee of the Goodwyn Coal & Ice company. From this point Noe pursued a circuitous route taking pains to keep away from the streets that were the busiest. Getting well away from the populous section of the city, Aoe was seen by Jesse Ray, colored, and Floyd Childress, white. Stopping to talk with Childress he told him "he would have something to tell him that night" Floyd Childress testified that Noe did see him that night following the attack upon the girl and told him of his relations with a "twelve year old nigger gal." This was the last time Noe was seen as far as could be learned He went directly from where he talked with Floyd Childress to the spot on the knobs, where he forced this helpless, innocent child into submission by slapping her in the face because she struggled with him in her attempt to ward off his dirty act. Stopping, as a child would, from her efforts to free herself from this brute, to cry, Noe accomplished the purpose of his low, cowardly heart. Finishing his

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Tennessee, was marked throughout with the best of feeling between the races. It was evidnt from the beginning that no self-respecting citizen could feel other than that Noe was a menace to the community and should be gotten rid of. An alibi for Noe was tried to be proved by his attorneys, John T. Dehart and E. K. Backman, but the prosecution had evidence too strongly against him. They tried to show that Noe, between the hours of one o'clock and three o'clock in the afternoon, was not with the girl, but that, according to Noe's testimony, he had left the home of Lawyer J. B. Ashworth, where he was working to attend a funeral "which the prosecution termed as his own." Lawyer Ashworth himself testifying that Noe came to his office between three and four o'clock of the afternoon of the crime it being nearer four. It was proved conclusively that the child got back to her home at fifteen minutes of four, showing that Noe used an out-of-the-way method in getting back to the city thinking the child would not reach home until after dark, thereby covering up his tracks and shielding him from his crime. Chief of Police Moton testified that the child voluntarily led the way to the scene of the crime and there on that lonely mountain was the earth torn and shattered and the foot ond force prints of the brute, giving evidence of a struggle between the child and Noe in an effort to save herself. Even the clothing worn by Noe at the time of the crime were shown in the court room bearing blood stains as evidence against him.

Charlie Noe's trial and conviction closes a page i nthe criminal history of Tennessee that it is hoped will never have cause to be opened again. The address of Attorney General O. B. Lovett to the jury is one that will live long in the memory of that crowded little court house, characteriling the Negro as the most loyal and patriotic, law-abiding, and liberty-loving citizen of the country, he paid high tribute to the value of the colored man as a factor in the development of the country. He told of the thousands who fearlessly left their homes and loved ones to go three thousand miles from the land of his birth to fight for the freedom of a superior people in numbers and opportunity. Of how, in all the Nation's struggles for her integrity and freedom he had bared his breast to the onslaught of the enemy and died unflinchingly that his country might

live, and the climax of his address was reached when he dramatically exclaimed "what would these dead heroes say could they come to you now and see your attempt to turn this brute loose to prey upon the members of his race?" Attorney Joseph Caldwell for the prosecution presented logical and conclusive argument, asking that nothing less than death sentence should be given the perpetrator of this hideous crime. The jury deliberated all night returning a verdict the next morning of guilty on the second count and recommeding any penalty other than death. Judge A. D. DeVines discharged the jury without compliment and gave the prisoner the extreme penalty prescribed by the verdict which was imprisonment for life.

FIND CHAMBLISS GUILTY; AVENGE WIEBECK GIRL

CHICAGO ILL TRIBUNE
MAY 28 1920

Ex-Policeman and Negress Convicted.

Dorsey Chambliss, Negro ex-policeman, was found guilty of seduction last night by a jury in Judge Lewis' court.

The verdict convicts Chambliss, then a uniformed patrolman, of the crime of luring 17 year old Bertha Wiebeck to her ruin, a plight which speedily resulted in her death in the county hospital last February. She was poor, ignorant, and newly arrived in Chicago from a Kansas village and Chambliss enticed her into a brief immoral life in the south side Negro district.

The death of the girl and publicity given to the crime aroused the women of the city and even caused the governor of Kansas to appeal to the state's attorney for an aggressive prosecution.

His Accomplice Also Convicted.

The jury which convicted Chambliss also found guilty his colored accomplice, Mrs. Emma Ross. Neither of the two was sentenced, but both, under the law, face imprisonment for five years and fines of $1,000 each.

It took the jury only two hours and twenty-five minutes to dispose of the case, which had been marked by so many legal delays and so many suspicions of "rotten politics," to use the term of State's Attorney Hoyne. The verdict was read at 7:30 p. m.

There was no demonstration. The court had taken precautions against one. Twenty-five bailiffs and deputy sheriffs were on hand in the crowded courtroom. Judge Lewis, after the jury had retired, had warned the spectators that he intended to punish any one who was responsible for disorder.

Receive Verdict Quietly.

There was a moment of tension when the verdict was announced, but Chambliss himself showed little emotion when his fate was made known to him. The same was true of Mrs. Ross.

The Negro lawyers who had helped to represent the defendants, stepped forward with the usual motion for a new trial. Francis W. Walker, chief counsel for the defense, was not in court.

Mrs. Mary Wiebeck, mother of Bertha, who had come to Chicago for the trial, was not present when the verdict was read. She had gone to the Chicago Woman's shelter. There she found a telegram from her home in Pawnee Rock, Kas., informing her that her invalid husband was critically ill and asking her to return to the farm immediately. She will leave this morning for Kansas.

Mrs. Wiebeck Target.

Mrs. Wiebeck had been a target in the closing hours of the trial for the attorneys for Chambliss. They had objected to her presence in the courtroom, intimating that she was there to influence the jury.

These attacks had furnished Grover C. Niemeyer, assistant state's attorney, who made the final plea for the prosecution, with the text for an impassioned last argument.

"Look at the court room," said Mr. Niemeyer. "Look at the friends and witnesses of Chambliss—see how they crowd the benches, how they fight for admittance. Then the defense has the nerve to ask why this poor little woman from the farm lands of Kansas remains here—the woman whose little yellow haired daughter was violated by the colored felon who paraded through the district in the uniform of a policeman.

Doesn't Know Daughter's Age!

"They intimate that she has misrepresented her daughter's age, that she doesn't know when Bertha was born. Who in the name of Heaven does know the age of that unfortunate girl if her mother doesn't?"

In his closing moments Mr. Niemeyer expressed regret over the shortness of the sentence provided in the statutes—five years—and begged that the defendants be found guilty for the "safety of the girlhood and womanhood of Chicago."

"The testimony has established the guilt of these two culprits beyond the slightest suspicion of a reasonable doubt," he said. "It is your duty to return a verdict of guilty.

Pleads for Girls.

"Is American womanhood to perish? Is Chicago going to be unsafe for your daughters? Are your wives and sisters and mothers going to be exposed to the most repulsive menace in the world, the black and tan resort, the dens of vice and corruption that thrive in the old levee district? Are you going to allow a policeman in the uniform of a law protector, to take an innocent country girl from the street into a life of hell? Are you?

"Let the perished hopes, the name and memory of little Bertha Wiebeck rest in peace beneath the grass in the Kansas graveyard. But make Chicago safe for decent people. Send this man and this woman to jail for the maximum sentence."

Mrs. Wiebeck was crying. A bailiff and a woman assisted her from the courtroom. The foreman of the jury which found Chambliss guilty was William D. Castro, 936 Lakeside avenue. The other jurors were W. E. De Lair, 4946 Sheridan road; Arthur Carr, 660 West Sixty-first street; A. M. Dunn, 4033 West Adams street; E. D. McNein, 5211 Woodlawn avenue; F. H. Froehfradt, 2839 Fletcher street; A. J. Plunkard, 816 Rush street; Hans Knulson, 3050 Schubert street; Joseph Earl Jr., 840 West One Hundred and Sixteenth street; James R. Mooney, 3313 Lincoln avenue; M. E. Arslakson, 1847 Monticello avenue; Mathias Bell, 3534 Belden avenue.

Story of Girl's Fate.

Bertha Wiebeck came to Chicago last September from Kansas, aiming to earn her livelihood and help her poverty stricken family. With her was Mrs. Catherine Schauer. They went to the home of Mrs. Schauer's sister. For a few weeks the girl worked as a housemaid.

On Nov. 24 the girl saw Dorsey Chambliss, dressed in a policeman's uniform, standing on the corner of Thirty-fifth and State streets. She asked him a question and he engaged her in conversation.

A few days later, according to the evidence, she was in the house conducted by Emma Ross at 3525 State street. The first week in February Bertha was taken to the County hospital. There a confession implicating Chambliss was made to the police. That same morning Lieut. Paul Duffy stripped the star from Chambliss' breast and threw him in a cell.

Bertha's mother was called to Chicago and on March 7, a month after, Bertha kissed her mother good-by and died, the Negro had not been brought to trial. State's Attorney Hoyne declared that "rotten politics" were massed behind the man, that witnesses had been intimidated and that a conviction would be difficult.

Stelk Refuses to Act.

The case came up originally in the municipal court. Several continuances were taken. Finally Judge Stelk, before whom the case was to be tried, announced he wished it transferred.

He said that he had had business dealings with Chambliss and that before the case came before him Chambliss had visited him and told him that the case against him was a "frameup."

Meantime the civil service commission, with which charges against Chambliss had been filed, allowed the policeman to resign. This disposed of his case as far as the merit board was concerned.

On March 14 Attorney General Brundage entered the case. He conferred with State's Attorney Hoyne and at the same time denounced the city civil service commission for accepting the negro ex-policeman's resignation.

Within a week the state's attorney went before the grand jury and indictments had been returned. The indictment of Chambliss and Mrs. Ross took the case out of the municipal courts.

During the agitation the Chicago Political Equality league requested Ald. John H. Lyle to take out of the hands of his law firm, Lyle & Harrold, the defense of Chambliss.

When the old mother of Bertha came back to Chicago for the trial it developed that there was a mortgage on the Wiebeck farm and that she had even had to mortgage her cows to get money for her trip here. The announcement of this fact brought contributions from generous readers of THE TRIBUNE and a fund which yesterday had grown to a total of $851.40 was raised. Yesterday's contributions amounted to $57.25, as follows:

$10.00.

Anonymous, J. H. Henry.

$5.00.

W. A. Taylor, J. W. P., W. A. T., Annex Beauty shop, the Misses Lamparter.

$2.25.

The Juvenile Detention home.

$2.00.

C. C. C., Rose C., A Sympathizer, N. N.

$1.00.

Another mother, "lift the mortgage."

A WHITE MAN ASSAULTS HIS OWN DAUGHTER

The St. Louis

Cape Girardeau, Mo., Feb. 25.—Louis Sherrell, 38 years old, is under arrest here charged with attacking his 13 year-old daughter, Lois. His arrest followed a disclosure made by the girl to Mrs. Elizabeth Cowan, housekeeper in Sherrell's home.

The announcement of Sherrell's arrest has created intense feeling and mob violence is feared. Chief of Police Segraves has sworn in extra guards at the jail.

WHITE WOMAN RAPED, NO THOUGHT OF LYNCHING

The Reason—Rapist Was White and Even Killed the Girl's Protector, Her Father—Lynching Is Race Contempt, Not Protection for Woman

6-26-1920

Whitehall, Ill., June 20, 1920.—William Bowen, proprietor of the Bowen hotel, was shot and instantly killed today while in the act of rescuing his daughter from an attack by a guest, John Caldwell, who turned on Bowen and shot twice. Caldwell gave himself up and was taken to the county jail at Carrolton.

The evidence showed that Caldwell had been attentive to Bowen's daughter and was enforcing his attentions by entering a room occupied by her. Her cries attracted the attention of her father, who forced an entrance just as Caldwell drew a revolver and fired twice. One bullet entered near the heart and the other his right side. Bowen fell dead.

Chambliss' Attorneys Ask Change of Venue

Attorneys F. L. Barnett and James G. Cotter, representing Ex-Policeman Dorsey Chambliss and Mrs. Emma Ross, held for alleged seduction in the case of Bertha Wiebeck, 20-year-old white woman, appeared before Judge Hugo Pam Wednesday morning and asked for a change of venue. The case was referred to Chief Justice Robert E. Crowe of the criminal court for reassignment.

The supreme court of Illinois recently reduced the Chambliss bond from the original figure, $50,000, to $15,000. When the announcement was made that the bond had been reduced State's Attorney Hoyne secured two new indictments against the former policeman and Mrs. Ross, namely, conspiracy to permit a female under 18 years of age to live in a disorderly house, and conspiracy to permit acts injurious to public morals.

CHICAGO ILL NEWS
MAY 24, 1920

CHAMBLISS DENIES BLAME

Advised Wiebeck Girl Not to Go to Ross Home, He Says.

It was Dorsey Chambliss' word against that of the state's witnesses to-day when the negro ex-policeman told his version of the way in which Bertha Wiebeck came to live in the alleged colored disorderly house, conducted by Mrs. Emma Ross at 3525 South State street. In trying to disclaim all responsibility for the death of the 17 year old girl, who died from exposure and mistreatment at the house, Chambliss, the former policeman, said he had told the girl not to live in the district.

The state has shown, according to assistant state's attorneys, that Chambliss met the girl and lured her to the house run by Mrs. Ross, and had men sent to her. Chambliss, supported by a number of character witnesses, most of whom are colored, declares that he has a good moral character, is a good policeman, whose conduct is above reproach. Many of the same witnesses also asserted that they had known Mrs. Ross for many years; that she was a good, moral woman, that her "rooming house" was respectable, the state witnesses and the police to the contrary.

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Rapes by Whites

How About Bertha Wiebeck?

A Child's Prayer and a Mother's Broken Heart

CHICAGO ILL. EXAMINER

MARCH 11, 1920

It will be March 15 before Dorsey Chambliss is brought to trial for the mistreatment of Bertha Wiebeck, which resulted in her shameful death. That is, unless the case against the Negro policeman is still further obstructed by the influences that have been at work ever since the case started its lagging course through the Municipal courts on December 30—ten weeks—during which time every effort has been made by unseen forces to set at naught the girl's dying statement and to clear Chambliss of her charges.

In the meantime two letters may serve to keep the story of Bertha Wiebeck before the people of Chicago, whom it principally concerns. One was written by the 16-year-old victim of a policeman's alleged brutality while she was dying. The other comes from her mother—a simple country woman whose horizon was staked out by her crippled husband and her two children.

MOTHER THANKS FRIEND.

The grief of the mother of Bertha Wiebeck is hinted at rather than expressed in a letter written to Mrs. Carl Milton of 3010 Sawyer av., who befriended Bertha after the girl's shame had become known. Mrs. Milton wrote to the girl while she was in the County Hospital, sympathizing with her and expressing her belief in Bertha's innocence. This unexpected show of kindness touched the girl and she wrote a stumbling letter of thanks in reply.

After Bertha's death Mrs. Milton sought out Mrs. Wiebeck and offered to help defray the expenses of the girl's funeral. Here are Mrs. Wiebeck's thanks, belated, she says, by the thoughts that overwhelm her:

"Dear Mrs. Milton:

"I received your kind letter after I got back to Kansas and Bertha was laid to rest. I never had anything take me so hard. My little boy died two years ago in my arms, and I washed and dressed him myself, but this I can't get over. I feel as if that brute just murdered her little by little.

"I would have written you right away, but the little boy had the flu after the funeral and I have been sick in bed more than a week, and then Mr. Wiebeck is sick and crippled. I am having a terrible time with my head and nerves—breakdown, the doctor said. I have been a week writing this, it is so hard.

"Bertha was all the comfort I had and now I am left alone. We live in the country and neighbors are few, and I have so much work that I can't go.

"PUNISH HIM!"

"If they would only punish that brute I would feel some better.

"Bertha made a deathbed statement and I only hope it will help some. I can't thank God enough that I got her dear body and know right where it is and don't think no one will get it now. That brute might have killed her and I never would have known what had become of her body.

"She did not want to die. She wanted to get well and come home. She said if it was God's will she would have to go. She died very peaceful and looked very nice, but she did not look like herself, she got so poor. I don't like Chicago, but I wish I could talk to you, for I am so lonesome I don't see how I can stand it.

"My dear darling sure loved you, and I wish it would have been so you could have seen her and gave her flowers. Her casket was covered with flowers and one young man gave her a wreath for the top of the grave. It cost $12 and it will keep for years. I am sending you a post card of her and a clipping out of our home paper. I can't write any more. Please answer."

HONORED IN LITTLE TOWN.

The clipping told of the funeral in the Methodist church at Pawnee Rock, of which she was a member. It told none of the circumstances of her death and, with the kindliness of a small town obituary, concluded with:

"Death peacefully came and ended her sufferings. Like a beautiful flower, budding only to bloom in heaven, is all we can say of the untimely ending of this dear life. Although she is gone, her beautiful memory will long live in the hearts of those who knew her."

Another memory of Bertha Wiebeck, not so beautiful in its associations as the obituary notice suggests, is revived by the pathetic letter the girl wrote to Mrs. Milton on receiving her first sympathetic letter:

"Dear Mrs. Milton:

"I appreciate your kindness. I hope I will never get into any more trouble. I have been very bad today, but when I received the letter it seemed as though mother must have written. Oh, how I do appreciate your kindness. I hope God will protect you in every way.

WANTED TO DO RIGHT.

"This is very poor—can do better—but I am very sick. I hope and pray that some one will think of me in prayer.

"Kind friend, you may come and see me if you wish. Just ask for Bertha Wiebeck. I hope I may see you and tell you how I thank you for your kindness.

"A praying girl.

"BERTHA WIEBECK."

"P. S.—Kind lady, I never wanted to do wrong."

How about Berth Wiebeck? The Herald and Examiner will continue to ask this annoying question until a satisfactory answer to it is obtained.

BERTHA WIEBECK, Kansas girl who came to Chicago to earn money to help her family and died in the County Hospital. Dorsey Chambliss, Negro policeman, is accused of forcing her into a life which caused her death.

WHITE MAN RAPES WHITE GIRL

4-3-20 The Guardian

(Boston Post, March 31, 1920.)

Charged with assault on 8-year-old Josephine Santanelli of 202 Bremer street, East Boston, Allen J. McCormack, 23, a cripple, of 86 Brook street, was held in $3000 for a hearing on April 6, in the East Boston district court today, after, the police allege, he was identified by a number of children, witnesses of the assault.

McCormack, following his arrest by Special Officers James J. Driscoll and Bartholomew D. Winn, was confronted by the children in the East Boston station.

As he protested his innocence a child exclaimed: "Look at his right arm: it's tattooed." The officers rolling back the sleeve, found an American flag tatooed on the forearm.

The police claim the girl was assaulted in the cellar of her home. The child, who was taken in custody by the State Board of Charities, is in hospital.

ATTACKS GIRL!

The Freeman 4-28-20

TRIES TO SHIFT CRIME TO NEGRO

Jackson, Miss., Feb. 13.—Fear that the defendant might meet with mob violence prevented the trial of H. W. Fay (white), charged with criminally attacking four little white girls.

It is reported that Fay endeavored to shift his crime, declaring "it was a black man" who committed the outrages. The evidence against him was so conclusive that his attempt proved a failure. He is thought to have been implicated in other misdeeds for which he was never arrested. (Ed. Note.)—Mississippi white people failed to lynch this white man, thereby they did not live up to their claim of handing quick punishment to wrong doers regardless of creed or color.

Children See Mother Assaulted by Mayor's Son

5-17-20

Harrisburg, Ill., Mar. 26.—Charged with attempting to criminally assault Mrs. Flossie Farris, a well known woman of our town, Claude Pittman (white), son of Mayor Pittman of Carrier Mills, Ill., will be returned to this city from Indianapolis, Ind., where he fled after having been named by his victim.

Mrs. Farris declared that Mills attempted to violate her before her children after tying her to a tree. He was frightened away, however, before his purpose was accomplished. She also said Pittman robbed her. It has been learned that he is a paroled convict having served a sentence for stealing

SALLIE ROBERSON IS BOUND OVER TUESDAY

The Montgomery Advertiser 6-9-1920

Insanity Plea Made by Young Girl Who Killed Louis Norman

Sallie Roberson, nineteen year old girl, when arraigned before Judge Winter Thorington, of the Court of

Common Pleas, Tuesday afternoon on a charge of killing Louis Norman, in West End a month ago was bound over to the grand jury. Bond was fixed at $500 and was promptly given.

A plea of not guilty by reason of insanity was entered by Hill, Hill, Whiting and Stern, representing the girl. Assistant Solicitor Arrington represented the state.

The defense claimed among other things that the girl had been driven insane by the alleged improper attentions of Norman, and that she was not in her proper mind when she fired a load from a double barrel shot gun into Norman's body, killing him almost instantly. Twenty-eight witnesses were called by the state and defense, most of whom were placed on the stand.

The testimony bordering at times on the sensational, went back to a period of several months before the shooting when according to the claim of the defense Norman assaulted the girl. Police officers, neighbors, and friends of the two parties told of the alleged evidence tending to show that Norman had promised to marry the girl after he had been arrested for assault, but that he had failed to live up to his promise and that the girl was driven to insanity by her condition.

Young Girl Kills Man She Accused Of Her Dishonor

The Constitution 2-29-20

Grand Jury Failed to Indict Norman, and Miss Robertson Used Shotgun on Him.

Montgomery, Ala., May 28.—Miss Sallie Robertson, aged 19 years, shot and instantly killed Louis Norman, who was assisting in painting the Robertson home, Covington street, here today. The girl used a double-barreled shotgun, said to have been loaded with slugs. The killing is the result of an attack Norman is alleged to have made on the girl several months ago.

Norman was arrested several months ago on a statutory charge, preferred by the girl. He was held to the grand jury on bond. At the grand jury session Norman was not indicted, and the girl, according to her mother today, swore vengeance. Norman was assisting in the painting of the Robertson home when the girl discharged the contents of the shotgun into his neck as he stood on a ladder. Miss Robertson was arrested on a charge of murder.

Hebrew Cobbler Assaults Lady Teacher

Of the Court Penny News

BRANDS RESPECTED YOUNG WOMAN A LIAR WHEN SHE CALLS FOR SHOES LEFT IN SHOP.—HAS LARGE COLORED PATRONAGE.—BOUND TO CRIMINAL COURT ON MISDEMEANOR CHARGE.

2-28-20

Mack Rubenstein is the name of the Hebrew cobbler, operating a shoe shop at 115 East Vine Avenue, who in a threating attitude, branded Miss Sylvia Kidd, highly respected young colored woman and member of the city school faculty, a liar, when she refused to accept a pair of old shoes instead of a new pair that she had left in his shop earlier in the week to be stretched.

Miss Kidd called for her shoes and presented the numbered check that had been given her by the cobbler, and he handed her an old pair of tan shoes, bearing a number that did not correspond with the number on the stub which she held. When she called his attention to the fact and told him that her shoes was a new pair, the irate cobbler flew into a rage and yelled out, "you're a liar." The young woman calmly left the place and went to the office of Esq. T. W. Fields, nearby and procured a warrant for Rubenstein and while in the office of the 'squire, the cobbler rushed in with her shoes in his hands, having discovered his mistake.

Has Large Colored Patronage

The shoe shop operated by the Jew is located on Vine avenue, the main thoroughfare leading to the thickly populated colored section and hundreds of colored people leave their shoes at his place to be repaired, and he is making his living from the money spent with him by Colored people. This thoroughly offensive and insulting attitude toward Miss Kidd will certainly cause a complete boycott of his place by the Colored people.

Bound To Court

The preliminary trial of the cobbler held before Esq. Fields on Tuesday afternoon resulted in his being bound to criminal court on a misdemeanor charge. His plea was that since he had delivered the shoes to Miss Kidd, that he could not be held, but his insult and threatening attitude, admitted by him, caused the justice of the peace to hold him for court. Deputy-Sheriff J. S. Galloway was the officer making the arrest.

Students Demand Action In Case of Horrifying Beastiality in Chicago

The Constitution

Editor Constitution: After reading the following editorial, clipped from the Chicago Daily Tribune, 150 students of the law department of Cumberland university, representing thirty states of the union, including New York, Washington, Arizona, Florida, Illinois and others, sent the following request and hypothetical question to the district attorney of Cook county:

"A young girl found herself alone in Chicago. She asked a policeman for directions. The policeman's name is Dorsey Chambliss, a negro. After a hazy experience the girl found herself in a squalid room in a house in the 'black belt.' In a seemingly unending succession negro men came to her. This continued for days. The girl finally escaped. All these things she related as she lay on a cot in a hospital. Then she died. The statements of physicians and nurses had best remain unprinted.

"Chambliss was stripped of his badge by his captain. He was put under charges to the civil service commission. This was as far as the captain could go.

"It has been a month since Chambliss was suspended. He has met with no other misfortune than the loss of his job. The commissioners in the city hall report that he still is 'under charges.' Is the incident closed?—Editorial, Chicago Daily Tribune, February 14, 1920.

To the District Attorney of Cook County, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir: We, the undersigned students of law at Cumberland university, representing many different states of the union, including your own, do most earnestly request that you make a thorough investigation of the facts related in the inclosed editorial clipping from The Chicago Tribune, and that you use every effort and means within your power to bring the thing—we cannot call it the name of man—who was once clothed with the authority of a policeman in your great city, to sure and speedy justice.

If the representatives of the law in Chicago will not act, would not a real man, if such there be in Chicago, be justified in taking a gun and hunting for the thing, Chambliss, and shooting it as he would a viper or cobra? Remember, sir, that other strange girls may come to Chicago and that the success of Chambliss in escaping punishment this time will no doubt lead him on to other crimes of like nature.

SIGNED BY 150 LAW STUDENTS OF CUMBERLAND UNIVERSITY.

FLOYD FRANCIS LEWIS.

Lebanon Law School, Lebanon, Tenn., February 22.

White Man Arrested For Assault And Murder Of 11 Year Old White Girl For Which Four Negroes Were Held

Twice a week Herald

DAWNING PROOFS FOUND AGAINST WHITE MINER

4-2-20

Steubenville, Ohio, April 1.—"Mike" Onankuk, 30 years old, an alien miner of Ramsey, was lodged in the Jefferson County Jail here this morning charged with criminal assault and the murder of Frances South, 11-year-old girl of Adena, which occurred near her home here last Thursdtay. The affidavit was filed by Prosecuting Attorney Roy Carpenter.

Onankuk was arrested in a boarding-house at Ramsey yesterday by Game Warden John Crawford, who brought him to his home near Steubenville yesterday and received permission from the prosecutor to keep him there all night.

The accused was unable to account for himself during the hours of 11 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. Thursday, the day of the murder. He has not worked since then, Ramsey citizens say. Game Warden Crawford had been working on the case since last Saturday. When he placed Onankuk under arrest he searched his room and found underwear and other apparel which, he said, had bloodstains on them. This was brought along as evidence.

The town of Adena is reported in an uproar of excitement since the alleged slaer was reported captured. Game Warden Crawford left at noon today for Ramsey to pick up an important witness.

The accused man appears in a bewildered state of mind. He was questioned all last night, but says he is not guilty. He will be arraigned some time today.

BEFRIENDED BY FATHER, ASSAULTS DAUGHTER.

The Guardian 6-19-20

12-YEAR OLD GIRL IN SERIOUS CONDITION—PERPETRATOR A WHITE MAN.

New York, June 9, 1920—Scores of reformed criminals, including several murderers and gansters, aided the police today in search for "the only man who ever failed to make good" after being befriended by George B. Ellis, social worker, known as "The Bowery Caruso," who has helped more than 5,000 down-and-outers" to return to honest living.

Lillian, the 12-year-old daughter of the slum missionary, is in the hospital with serious injuries sustained in a desperate struggle with this unnamed man, who beat her into unconsciousness during the absence of her parents, then fled.

Recently Mr. Ellis bought a suit of clothes and secured a position for the man, who had just geen released from prison and received into the Ellis home as a welcome guest.

CHICAGO ILL EXAMINER
FEBRUARY 25. 1920

TRY CHAMBLISS QUICK, GOV. ALLEN PLEADS

Governor Lowden yesterday received a message from Governor Henry J. Allen of Kansas, urging him to use his utmost power to bring to trial Dorsey Chambliss, Negro policeman of Chicago, charged with causing the death of Rose Wiebeck, a white girl from Kansas. Continuances, granted by Chicago judges, have given rise to the fear that Chambliss may go unpunished.

The girl was from Pawnee Rock, Kan. She was a stranger in Chicago, and said she appealed to Chambliss, in uniform, to direct her. She was taken to a cafe, drugged, taken in a taxicab to a Negro resort, where for a long time she was held prisoner and forced to receive Chambliss' friends, according to reports. She was finally traced through a letter from her home, but died in the County Hospital.

The Chicago Woman's Club and ninety-three other organizations and persons have demanded the speedy trial of Chambliss, and his punishment to the limit if he be found guilty. They are watching the court continuances of the case.

Lynchings - 1920 Jan. - June.

Rapes by Whites

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WHITE MEN RAPE WHITE GIRL IN NEW YORK

2-14-20.

Kept Prisoner Two Days, Then Freed—She Identifies Two Ex-Sailors, Whom Court Holds.

Her tale of kidnapping told in the West Side Court yesterday afternoon by Dora Landro, sixteen, a Spanish girl, living at No 158 West 62d street resulted in charges of abduction and assault against Charles Reese and Alfred Hunt, ex-sailors, one of them a deserter, who had been arrested on charges of burglary.

The girl told Magistrate Levine that on January 26 she was sent to a store by her aunt, Mrs. Laura Stubbs, with whom she lives, and that at 66th street and Columbus avenue a man seized her and thrust her into a taxicab. Immediately another man, according to her story, placed a cloth over her nostrils and she became unconscious.

She asserted that she awoke without clothing in a room at No. 125 West 61st street in the company of a man with white hair and tattoo marks on his right arm. She told the court he offered her a white powder, and that she screamed. Remarking he "would give her a good sleep," she said he applied a white cloth to her nostrils and threw her on the bed. She awoke again on the following day to find three other men with her alleged abductor.

The four left her in Central Park, where she was found by Mrs. A. Mace of No. 232 East 76th street, who took her to the East Side Settlement House.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Stubbs, who had reported to the police that her niece was missing, learned where the girl was. Detective Feudner got from her a description of two of the men she accuses.

Reese, whose home is in Buffalo, and Hunt, who lived in Providence were arrested Thursday with Nicholas Dadsner, another former sailor, charged with robbing the apartment of Mrs. Warren H. Blair at No. 59 West 62d street of clothing and jewelry valued at $2,500. Hunt is said to have admitted to the police he had been involved in sixteen burglaries.

In court Dora identified the two as her assailants. They admitted having seen the girl the day she was attacked but denied they kidnapped her. There are tattoo marks on Hunt's right arm.

After Hunt and Reese had each been held in $10,000 bail on the abduction and assault charges and $5,000 bail on the burglary charge, Magistrate Levine asserted he was certain the girl had told the truth. When Hunt left the witness stand, Mrs. Blair struck him with her hand bag.

CONFESSED SLAYER'S HEARING IS JUNE 8TH

The Montgomery Advertiser

5-30-1920

The preliminary hearing of Sallie Roberson, confessed slayer of Louis Norman of this city, has been set for Tuesday, June 8th, in the court of common pleas. The young woman will remain in the county jail pending the preliminary hearing.

Revenge for an alleged outrage is the motive given by the accused for shooting which took place shortly before noon Friday at the Roberson home, 64 Covington street.

The firm of Hill, Hill and Whiting has been employed by friends of the young woman in an effort to obtain bond, which however, cannot be obtained, it is said, under the law until after the preliminary hearing.

SERIOUS CHARGE PREFERRED BY A WEST END GIRL

3-30-1920

J. L. Norman, a 22 year old white man was arrested by Police Officers Lawrence and Rudder Monday night on a charge of rape, the alleged assault of a 14 year old white girl living in West End. Authorities were summoned when relatives of the girl learned of the matter, and when the officers arived the man was arrested and the girl accompanied the party to police headquarters and swore out a warrant.

The Montgomery Advertiser

The girl states to the police that Norman accomplished his purpose. The alleged offense occurred Monday afternoon near the Alabama river.

Norman is held without bond.

MAKE ARRESTS ON CHARGES OF GIRL

WICHITA KANS EAGLE
JUNE 16 1920

Middle Aged Man is Taken After Examination of Girl of Eight Years

C. B. Wise, of middle age, was arrested Wednesday afternoon by health officers at his home, 211 West Eighth street, and ordered interned. He is being held in the city jail for examination. Efforts will be made by health authorities to determine whether he is responsible for the condition of Elva Sexton, eight-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. Marion Sexton, 520 North Water street, who was picked up by health officers Tuesday suffering from social disease.

The little girl is still under the care of health authorities, and is being detained in the police matron's room at city hall. When questioned Tuesday morning she maintained she had been assaulted by a colored boy. Later she confessed that a gray haired man was responsible for her condition. Different stories were told by the girl Wednesday, officials report. Dr. M. O. Nyberg, city physician, who examined her, stated that she had been suffering with the disease for more than a year. Other arrests will probably follow, stated the doctor.

Injustice Reigns in Noted Case

Chicago Defender

5-30-20

Murphy's Statement Proves High-Handed Methods to Persecute Officer

The ignorance of police methods displayed by Lieut. Paul W. Duffy of the Cottage Grove avenue station, which was recently brought out in a statement from State's Attorney Maclay Hoyne, has caused serious complications to arise from the Chambliss-Wiebeck case that ordinarily would not have been aired had the proper steps been taken when the Wiebeck woman first filed her complaint against the officer. Chambliss was never permitted to confront the white woman, due to the crude tactics used by Lieut. Duffy in arresting the officer upon his appearance for duty at the station, throwing him in a cell without giving due notice to Capt. Coughlin, and discounting the statement made by Jas. Alvin Murphy, alias Peg Leg Murphy, who was arrested in the room in company with Bertha Wiebeck.

Murphy Makes Statement

Murphy, in his statement to Lieut. Duffy and in a personal letter to the Defender office, stated that he lived with the woman at 2729 Dearborn street and moved away because his wife, as Bertha Wiebeck then introduced herself, was sick and complained about the poor heating system in the residence. Murphy says: "I made it in that I did not know this man Chambliss, who the white officers were trying to get me to say had something to do with Bertha. I had never seen him and wouldn't know him if he came into the place where they had me. I only acted out of sympathy for Bertha Wiebeck. She was not held in any home against her will, but stayed willingly and seemed perfectly satisfied. I spent my little savings in the effort to pay her doctor's bill, and we were happy together."

Did Not Know Officer

When asked concerning the association with Officer Chambliss, and if Bertha Wiebeck had ever called his name, Murphy said:

"I had never heard of Officer Chambliss until we were carried to the police station. Bertha had never mentioned him during our association as man and wife, and of course, you see, I couldn't draw him into it."

Never Saw Accuser

Chambliss, in discussing the unfairness displayed by Lieut. Duffy in handling the case, asserted that he has never seen the Wiebeck woman since being arrested and at present is unable to state as to whether she is the same woman he saw at the home of Mrs. Ross when he requested the white woman's removal. He says he was never permitted to face the woman when she offered the damaging evidence against him. Chambliss, it is declared, made a request to see the woman after being named by her, but was denied this privilege. The failure of Lieut. Duffy to confront Chambliss with the statement of Bertha Wiebeck in her presence before she died at the county hospital may result in the failure of the prosecution of the case, according to State's Attorney Hoyne. This, according to legal procedure, is one of the main points in establishing evidence against an accused man, especially in the case of a deathbed statement, and to make proper identification. Lieut. Duffy, in explaining his inability to bring about this meeting of Chambliss before the woman, said:

Race Prejudice Hinted

"Bertha died before I could arrange to have Chambliss see her. I required about four hours to get the dying statement of the woman, and it was 4 o'clock in the morning before the Wiebeck woman's story was finished."

Much criticism has been centered on Lieut. Duffy for the manner in which he has conducted the case against Chambliss. It is contended that his actions were governed more by race prejudice than by a true desire to ferret out the actual facts in the case. This is supported by the fact that in numerous instances in which Colored policemen were involved his dealings have indicated the disposition to smother the truth if that truth was favorable to the cause of the Colored officer.

Injustice of League

Another factor in seeking to bring about the conviction of Chambliss on flimsy evidence without proper inves-

Incomplete

Bristol, Tenn., Feb. 23.— (Special to The News.)— Although no mob of Negroes was formed; the state militia was not called to Bristol, no homes of peaceful citizens have been terrorized and no innocent people have been threatened and intimidated; notwithstanding the absence of this condition, one of the most blood curdling and brutal criminal assaults that has ever been recorded in the history of America was peerpeetrated here on yesterday (Saturday) afternoon.

Will Noe, a robust white man, forty years of age, is confined in the Sullivan County jail, heavily guarded, and is positively known to be the brute who persuaded Beatrice Lindsay, the pretty little eleven year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Lindsay, to a wooded section of the knobs on the western outskirts of this city, under the pretext that he wanted her to do some work for his wife at his home, and after torturing the little girl unmercifully, threw her to the ground and accomplished his purpose. The little girl was detained by Noe for two or more hours, darkness having come on before he ran away from her, leaving her to find her way home as best she could.

The police state that the crime was discovered when the weeping child appeared at her home on Piedmont Avenue late Saturday afternoon, in a battered and broken condition. She stated that she had been asked by Noe to help nurse his sick wife and baby and that after securing her mother's permission, she followed Noe to the knobs; and when she became frightened at the distance, he threatened several times to kill her if she did not do as he told her. She stated further that Noe had taken her into the woods just west of the city, and after striking her in the face, and placing her upon the ground, with threats to kill, accomplished his purpose. Noe then took her in his arms and threw her down the hillside, off the path and left her to find her way as best she could.

Dr. McArthur Called

It was stated by Dr. R. B. McArthur who examined the child, that she was badly treated and is in a very serious nervous condition and thing to eat. He says that Beatrice, after the deed was done, told him that she had gone to a grocery store on Moore Street, near State and that as she went in, Noe came out. She stated further, according to Lindsay, that when she came out, Noe was going north on Moore Street, and that when he reached the Virginia and Southwestern Railway tracks, near the corner of Piedmont and Moore Streets, he stopped and when she passed he spoke to her, saying, "Hello." The girl stated to her father that she said, "How do you do," and that Noe then asked her if she ever went out to do any work, saying that he had a sick child and wife and needed some one to look after them. The girl told him that she would ask her mother and Noe stated that he would wait for her on the railroad tracks.

The girl's mother, according to her father, told her that she didn't care about her going, but that if she went one of her small brother's should go with her. The boy turned back after going to Moore Street. When the girl came up to Noe, her father states

incomplete

Lynchings - 1920
Rapes by Whites
670

Jan. - June.

670

THE MOB FEVER.

It may seem brutal, but there seems to be a fever among the brute element of this country, black and white, to commit crime. Just why any man, black or white, has a passion to commit outrages upon innocent and helpless female victims is something The Bee doesn't understand. There is not so much fuss made when a white man commits an assault upon a 13-year-old child as there is when a colored man commits one. Elsewhere in The Bee will be seen the report of an assault committed upon a small 13-year-old white child by a white man, but very little has been said concerning it. As long as heinous crimes upon womanhood are committed, lynching and mob violence will continue.

Omaha Bee 6/20/20

FIFTY-FOUR YEAR-OLD MAN ACCUSED OF ASSAULT GIRLS

The Chicago Herald 3-29-20

Accused by a crowd of angry parents of having assaulted young children near Federal Hill Park within the last two weeks, Robert Slaine, 54 years old, 223 East Montgomery street, was taken into custody Thursday night by 50 or more men, who caught him in a soft-drink parlor on William street. Held by two of the men and followed by the others, he was taken to Southern Police station.

Slaine's arrest followed many complaints of attempted assalts. Several occurred last week on Warren avenu near Federal Hill Park and on Wednesday night it was reported that three girls, all nder 11 years, had been approached by a man. Although each girl was able to give a escription of the man and it was evident that the same person was responsible, the police were unable to find a man whose appearance tallied with the description.

At the station house Slaine was identified by Ella Beuhme, 7 years old, 1220 Riverside avenue; Rose Grabett, 6 years old, 1204 Riverside avenue, and Alice Hilstman, 6 years old, 1208 Riverside avenue, as the man who grabbed them Wednesday evening while they were playing on Riverside avenue. Three older girls, however, who previously had given descriptions of the man who had attacked them, said positively that Slaine was not their assailant. Carrie Rafferty, 13 years old, said the man who assaulted her did not have a mustache, while Slaine has. Two other girls, qustioned in this respect, said their assailant was shaven and was younger than Slaine.

Lieut. Michael Ward, although reprimanding those who had taken Slaine so summarily to the station house, held Slaine on charges of assaulting the three younger children. The little girls were not positive in their identification and the police are not certain that they have the man for whom they have been hunting. Slaine is well known in the section and has a reputation for harmlessness, although he admits being addicted to the use of drugs.

Slaine (who is white) was pointed out shortly before 9 o'clock on William street by one of the girls. A crowd followed him to the soft-drink parlor, which is near Cross street, and while he was drinking the men went after him. Caspar Fortman, 632 West Lee street, and Alexander Simens, soldier from Fort McHenry, forced him to go to the police station.

WHITE MAN ACCUSED OF ASSAULT ON OWN 9 YR. OLD DAUGHTER

The Lewiston Week 3-3-20

For an alleged attempt to assault his 9-year-old daughter Elizabeth, Frank Brodka, 37 years old, 617 South East avenue was given a hearing before Justice Gerecht in Eastern Police Court Saturday afternoon. Physicians have been called to examine the child.

Brodka was arrested on complaint of his wife, Mrs. Anna Brodka. The alleged assault is said to have been committed February 5.

Brodka is the father of seven children.

TEN YEAR OLD GIRL ASSAULTED BY WHITE MAN

Twice a Week Herald 3-19-20

Fifth Crime Of Attempt Rape By White Men In South Baltimore Within As Many Weeks

Residents of South Baltimore talking of forming a vigilance committee following an attack on 10-year-old Burnadette Huber by a white man at Randall and Marshall streets. It was the fifth ttack of the kind within a few weeks, the assailants all escaping.

Burnadette, who is the daughter of Mrs. Agnes Huber, 1618 Marshall street, was on her way hme shortly after 8 o'clock Monday night when the man grabbed her and tried to carry her into a nearby alley. The child screamed and her assailant ran up Randall street.

CHARGED WITH ASSAULT BUT NO THREAT OF LYNCHING BECAUSE WHITE

The Guardian 6-26-20

(Chicago Herald, June 20, 1920)

An 18-year-old boy, arrested last night by South Chicago police, will be confronted today by four young women recently attacked and robbed in that district.

Miss Leona Teclaw, 18, a pretty telephone operator, is the latest victim. She was assaulted and robbed late last night by two youths while going to her home at 3058 E. Eighty-seventh street. One of the youths assaulted her, she told the police.

Miss Teclaw's clothing was torn and her hands and face scratched in the struggle with the two boys.

Grocer In Colored Neighborhood Accused Of Assault On Girl

The Louisville Times 1-24-20

Much Talk But No Arrests

Excitement has run high in Colored circles since Tuesday, January 6th, when it is alleged that a little Colored girl, 12 years of age, was outraged by one Harry Posnansky who runs a grocery at Eleventh and Madison Streets.

The charge as made by Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Lowe, parents of the child, in the presence of members of the N. A. A. C. P., is to the effect that the little girl was sent to Posnansky's grocery early one morning to get some milk or other staple for her father's breakfast. It is claimed by them and admitted by the giirl that Posnansky pulled or persuaded the child into a room back of the store and demanded that she "shake the shimmie"—a vulgar dance—for him. He then, it is further alleged, threw her on a couch and outraged her.

The mother, alarmed over the long absence of the girl, went in search of her. At the store Posnansky denied she was there, but a woman witness says she was there all the time, and when the mother came the man put the child out the side door. It is also claimed he promised the child fifty cents not to tell her mother what had happened.

The child worked for Posnansky for a short time, going to the place after school hours. The news went like wildfire that this white man doing business in a strictly neighborhood, with practically entirely all Colored patronage outraged a colored girl.

Plans were being ma cott him and try to run the neighborhood, the f ened to kill him, etc. no step toward having rested had been made ous mission was made fact that Mrs. Bessie Al Court Officer, had been the case and despite th the child was a mem len's Sunday School.

It is said Mrs. Allen is on a vacation, but the question is nevertheless being asked why Mrs. Allen did not take up the matter, as it is claimed it came directly in her line of duty and in the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court.

Mrs. Allen can doubtless satisfactorily the question satisfactorily. But it seems this case would have died out and the man would have gone unmolested had not Mr. Lee L. Brown Executive Secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., and Mrs. W. Nolan King, Secretary, have pushed the matter. They made a number of trips to the child's home and gave the mother advice and insisted on the prosecution of the man.

It is even said Posnansky offered $500 to hush the case up.

Mr. Lowe, on advice of hiis employers, secured Mr. Sam G. Tate to handle the case, but it seemed to be dragging so slowly that Dr. E. W. Bates, President of the N. A. A. C. P., after a talk with the parents, went with a committee composed of Mrs. King, Dr. C. H. Parrish, and Messrs. Lee Brown and William Warley, to call on Mr. Tate Friday morning.

Mr. Bates explained the purposes of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He said the organization did not mean to meddle with Mr. Tate's handling of the case, but declared it was intensely interested in whether a man accused of such an infamous outrage, with so much evidence of guilt, should be allowed to go without a court investigation. Mr. Tate went into the matter at length and explained why the case was moving with so much apparent slowness. He intimated that the cause would be put in the hands of the Juvenile Court officers at once.

The N. A. A. C. P. as an organization is not prosecuting this case. Its interest is solely that of justice and in rying to secure for Colored girls that protection that is given to white girls. Too much credit can not be given Mrs. King and Mr. Brown for their activities in the case, and it may be added Mrs. King is not a paid officer.

It is for the courts to say whether Posnansky is guilty or not. But it serves a good purpose to bring these cases to light. Very frequently rumors float around about Colored girls being seduced by white agents, peddlers, etc., and nothing is ever done about it. On the other hand, white harlots are even protected and their virtue is lauded to the skies because when caught in some shady, questionable or compromising situation, they claim a "Negro" assaulted them. And every Colored man in two miles is quizzed and many arrested as "suspects."

This case deserves the greatest attention. Unlike white papers that demand some black man's punishment for any white woman's allegation, The News is fair and just enough to say if this white man is guilty let him pay the penalty; if he is innocent, let him go free. The News does not use white men's crimes to arouse race feeling. It does not try to work its readers up to hating all WHITE people. It simply says, THIS white man, in business in a Colored district, living solely off Colored people, is charged with a grave and serious offense.

It is only concerned with this particular white man at this particular time. No other white man in the world is concerned and let the law take its course in this individual case.

The great white dailies can take a lesson from this Colored weekly and be as fair and just where Colored folks are concerned.

IT MAKES DIFFERENCE WHO COMMITS CRIME

The Cleveland Advocate

COLUMBUS, O., May 17.—This man was not Colored so there were no "scare headlines" in the papers calling attention to the crime, and not even a murmur of lynching, and the daily newspapers only took the following eleven lines to tell of the most henious crime: 5-22-20.

Wiliam Fower was fined $50 and sentenced to six months in the workhouse yesterday by Judge Bostwick on a charge of taking improper liberties with his two minor daughters, aged 7 and 10 years. Theresa Fowler, the mother, was given a suspended sentence and the children made wards of the court. The family formerly lived at 533 Denmead avenue, but was brought back from Cleveland for trial.

Grand Jury's Attention Called

9-27-20

Alleged Attack On Colored Girl Has Not Caused Criminal Prosecution

The Louisville News

A few weeks ago the community was shocked to learn of an allaged assault on a 12-year-old Colored girl by a white grocer at Eleventh and Madison Streets, southeast corner.

The story was printed exclusively in the Louisville News and was to the effect that little Bell Lowe having been sent to Harry Posnansky's grocery by her parents early in the morning, had been outraged by Posnsky according to the child and her parents.

The N. A. A. C. P. took the matter up, as did representatives of the News, with the child's parents and attorneys in an effort to have a criminal prosecution of the man. But it appeared to be a difficult matter to bring that about. The matter then apparently dropped and rumors were rife that the parents had been given hush money. But the case reappeared Wednesday when the father of the child filed suit in the Jefferson Circuit Court against Posnansky for $15,000.

It now seems the Grand Jury or the police authorities ought to take a hand in this case, according to the allegations in this suit. There is no doubt it will be called to their attention.

It was said after the publication in this paper relative to the case that it advertised Posnansky and his business grew larger because Colored people flocked to his store. It is not believable that Colored people will patronize him after reading the following:

The plaintiff, Clarence Lowe, states that he is the father of Alonzo Bell Lowe, and that said Alonzo Bell Lowe is an infant 12 years of age, unmarried; resides with the plaintiff, is dependent upon him for support and is cared for and supported by plaintiff.

Plaintiff says that on or about the 13th day of January, 1920, the defendant, Harry Posnansky, maliciously, wrongfully, wilfully and intending to inpure this plaintiff and deprive him of the assistance and service of the said Alonzo Bell Lowe, while said infant was upon premises of defendant, in the City of Louisville, County of Jefferson, State of Kentucky, did assault, debauch and over the protest and objection of said Alonzo Bell Lowe, did have carnal knowledge of her.

Plaintiff says that at the time of the commission of said assault said Alonzo Bell Lowe was a female under the age of 16 years and by reason of said assault and debauchment was rendered sick; thereby depriving this plaintiff of her service.

Plaintiff says that by reason of the wrongful act of defendant he has been greatly wounded in his feelings, and has suffered great mental anguish and pain and that his domestic peace and happiness have been destroyed. A great shame, humiliation and disgrace has been cast upon himself and family, by all which he has been damaged in the sum of FIFTEEN THOUSAND ($15,000.00) DOLLARS.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays judgment against the defendant in the sum of FIFTEEN THOUSAND ($15,000.00) DOLLARS; for his costs herein expended and for all proper relief.

OWEN D. DUFFIN,
SAM'L G. TATE,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

JURY REL WHITES CHARGED WITH ASSAULT

The St. Louis

Whites Charged With Criminal Assault Cleared by Jury But Indignant Judge Makes Other Charges.

GOLDSBORO, N. C.—Judge Bond, of the Wayne County Court scored the jury which returned a verdict of not guilty in the case of three young white men charged with criminal assault upon a 15-year-old white girl. Judge Bond, during his charge to the jury, had instructed them that the three men could be found guilty on either charge.

But when the verdict of not guilty was handed in by the jury, Judge Bond informed that body that he was sorely disappointed at their action. He said that "if I had sat on the jury I could never have found such a verdict as you rendered, and if you found it impossible to render a verdict of guilty in this case, then you should stop prosecuting Negroes for shooting craps and you should stop lynching Negroes for alleged assault."

Judge Bond immediately ordered the three defendant placed in the custody of the sheriff under three separate charges, i. e., two charges for violating the prostitution act and one for violation of the juvenile act. He required a bond of $1,000 in each case and informed the solicitor that he had the power to move the cases to another county.

The three men, Jasper Farmer, Sylvester Mathis and George Hopewell, are prominent citizens of Wayne County and they were charged with having outraged Martha Outlaw, a 15-year-old girl, the alleged crime having been committed after the men had gotten rid of the girl's escort by a trick. In her testimony the girl declared that the brutes had assaulted her twelve times.—From The Black Dispatch.

ANDERSON, S. C., WHITE MEN CONFESS TO ASSAULTING WHITE GIRLS

Twice a week Herald 3-19-20

Lawless Community Reaping Harvest Of Lawlessness

Anderson, S. C., March 17.—John and Kenneth Gossett, prominent young white men, were lodgd in jail here today on charges of having attacked two young white girls near Abbeville llast Sunday. The girls were brought here and the police announced that they had identified the men as their assailants, and that the prisoners then had made a confession.

YOUNG WOMAN SLAYS ALLEGED DESPOILER

The Montgomery Advertiser

Miss Sallie Roberson Charged With Murder of Louis Norman; Shot Him Friday.

5-2-1920

Miss Sallie Robertson, held in the county jail charged with the murder of Louis Norman, a young white man of West End, declared Friday afternoon that the killing was the result of an assault committed upon her by Norman on March 29, in West End.

According to the young women's story, she had not seen Norman since that date until he came to the neighborhood of her home at 64 Covington street Friday morning. Under the pretense of assisting in the work of painting the house in which she lives, Miss Roberson said Norman boasted to workmen of his accomplishment, in such tones as to be heard by her and announced his intention of repeating it. In order to be sure of his identity, she requested her mother to ask his name; and when he replied that he was Louis Norman, Miss Roberson procured a shotgun which, she said was kept in the house for purpose of defense, and fired at Norman through an open window, he looking directly at her at the time. Five buckshot took effect, in the head, neck, and heart, causing instant death.

Miss Roberson made no effort to escape, and was arrested an hour later by Chief Taylor and Detective Sergeant King. After remaining for five hours at police headquarters she was turned over to the sheriff, Jno. Scogin, and taken to the county jail. The date of the preliminary hearing in the court of common pleas has not been set.

The young women stated to a newspaper representative that the offense she charges Norman with committing occurred after the latter had given her "dope" under the pretense that it was a soft drink.

ARREST TWO NEGROES FOR CRIME BY WHITES

New York Age

(Special to The New York Age.)

COLUMBIA, S. C.—James Wallace and Lee Bowen, two colored men held here in the state peniteniary under suspicion of having assaulted two white girls near Abbeville, S. C., have been released. The girls stated that they were not the guilty men. 4-24-20.

Two white men, John and Kenneth Gossett, brothers, 22 and 19 respectively, have been identified by the girls as their assailants and are lodged in jail at Anderson, S. C. The police state that the men have confessed their guilt.

Kenneth Gossett was arrested at his home, Honea Path, and John Gossett was arrested as he was leaving a Greenville hotel where he had registered under an assumed name.

Woman Beats Soldier

Richmond, Va., May 20.—Martin Katich, white artilleryman at Fortress Monroe, is in the hospital as the result of injuries. Katich made insulting remarks to a colored woman who first threw ashes in his face and then hit him over the head with a slat.

Chicago Defender 5-22-1920

Lynchings - 1920 July - Dec.

Rapes by Whites

664

ALL IMPORTANT CASES GO OVER

NEWPORT NEWS VA HERALD
NOVEMBER 12, 1920

Alleged Criminal Assault, Alleged Pistol Attack, And Alleged Reckless Driving Cases Continued.

The only cases of importance on this morning's policed ocket were continued until next week by Justice E. S. Robinson: those of John Bucheister, charged with attempted assault with a pistol on police officers and Isadore Cohen, charged with recklessly running an automobile. The Bucheister case was continued until Wednesday next, and the other to until Tuesday.

F. J. Bucheister, aged 77 years, is accused of attempted criminal assault on two little children. Some candy which he is said to have given to the children will be analyzed. Officer Stanton made the arrest. He is out on bail.

Horace Green, a colored sailor, is accused by Officers He'frick, Collins and DeKorte with having tried to shoot them after they arrested him on a disorderly charge.

Isadore Cohen is the young man who drove the car whichc is said to have seriously injured a little colored girl some weeks ago. The city's witnesses were not present this morning, hence the case was continued. Louis Spigel represents young Cohen, and Lawyer Parker, colored, has charge the case for the city.

MAN ATTACKED FIVE YEAR OLD

Fifty-six Year Old Man Gave Child A Nickle "Not To Tell"

Courier

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 19.—The difference in the enforcement of lynch law in the United States is that only Negroes are lynched for alleged rape.

William Leslie Swife, white, 56 years old, assaulted five year old Vivian Turner, colored, and then sent her home with five cents telling her not to tell. At the Circuit Attorney's office the man was released because there were no other witnesses.

Assaulted Fourteen Year-Old Girl

The Courier 8-21-20

CHARLESTON, W. Va., July 22—A. J. Curry, white, and married, will be tried here this week for criminal assault upon 14 year-old Ruth Fuller a servant in his house. There has been n otalk of lynching.

Girl Brutally Beaten And Bound to a Tree; White Man Is Arrested

The Courier

Durham, N. C., July 23.—Miss Maggie [illegible], of Statesville, was found last Monday bound to a tree on the roadside in Orange County suffering from the effects of a brutal assault, it became known today. In a hospital at Burlington, where she is recovering, she told Police Chief T. E. Loyd, of Hillsboro, that she had been beaten with a stick, bitten about the neck and body and that bullets from pistol cartridges had been rubbed into the lacerations by Sam Lackey, of Rutherfordton. She declared he then bound her to a tree and left her.

Lackey has been arrested and, according to the police, admits the crime. He is charged with seduction under promise of marriage, burglary and assault.

Public sentiment is said to be aroused in Hillsboro as a result of the crime.

WHITE MAN GUILTY OF SERIOUS CRIME

The Citizen

Thosmas Pruitt Convicted in Spartanburg of Criminal Assault Upon Young Girl

Recorder 8-12-20

Spartanburg, July 28—A jury in the returned a verdict of guilty with recreturned a verdict of guilty with recommendation of mercy in the case of Thomas Pruitt, a white man charged with criminal assault upon a 13-year-old girl, an inmate of his own home. Such a verdict provides for imprisonment for from five to forty years.

HE ESCAPED MOB OF 100 FARMERS IN POLK COUNTY

10-9-20

The Ga

Rome, Ga., October 8.—Escaping a mob of a hundred infuriated Polk county farmers by boarding a train at one station while the lynchers awaited his coming at another, Tate Sitton, a young white man, is now held in jail here charged with assault on the wife of a farmer. He was arrested by United States Deputy Collector Williams when he boarded the train. Sitton claimed that he did not know that he was wanted in Polk county or that he was sought by a mob.

Citizen 10-9-20

MAN HELD ON GIRL'S CHARGE

Arrested As Irate Father Seeks Him With Pistol.

Bulletin

William Quade, 32 years old, 3800 Foster avenue, alleged pickpocket and ex-convict, was held under $5,000 bail at Eastern Police Court yesterday by Magistrate Seltzer, on a charge of assaulting Helen Reese, 15 years old, 803 South Ellwood avenue, in Washington, on July 20.

Quade was arrested at his home by Round Sergeant Hobbs, Sergeants Bavis and Brun and Patrolman May shortly after the girl was alleged to have confessed to her parents. The father was hunting for Quade with a pistol when the officers arrived. The prisoner was held for Washington authorities. Round Sergeant Hobbs testified that Quade married, separated from his wife, that he has a police record and is now out on bail on a pickpocket charge.

Commit Assault Together

Times-Dispatch

Linden, N. J. The police are looking for an unknown colored man, who together with a white partner committed a criminal assault on a white woman here. The colored man is still at large.

IS THIS THE CHIVALRY OF TEXAS VARIETY?

The Courier

Times-Dispatch 7-28-20

MARSHALL, Texas, July 25.—A most brutal assault was made here on two young colored girls by white police officers, and as a result the entire community is wrought up. The young girls, in company with their escorts, were peacefully on their way home when the quartet was accosted by two white officers, and wrongly accused of "disturbing the peace," placed under arrest. On being taken to the prison, the two young men, escorts of the young girls, were placed in the basement of the prison, and the young girls carried up stairs where the two officers committed a bestial rape on them. After satisfying their bestial passion on the girls, the quartet was released and told to "beat it," and if they informed on them, they would kill them. The matter, however was reported, and the two officers permitted to conveniently "disappear." Comely young Colored girls in many parts of this state have no protection against assaults.

Lynchings – 1920 July – Dec. 665
Rapes by Whites

TWO YOUNG COLORED GIRLS ARE VICTIMS OF HUNNISH KULTUR AT HANDS OF MARSHALL POLICE

The Houston Informer 7-24-1920

Special to The Informer.

Marshall, Texas, July 20, 1920.—This East Texas burg has been greatly stirred up for the last several days and the colored citizens here have been seeing red, all due to the fiendish, brutal and savage acts of two white "peace officers," who committed outrages upon two young colored girls in the city prison a few nights ago.

These young girls, about 16 years of age, were on their way home with male escorts of their own race when accosted by these officers, Constable Melton and Patrolman McCay. The officers informed them that they were disturbing the peace and such rot and arrested the entire party of four.

Upon arriving at the city prison these "peace officers" placed the two young men in the basement and carried the two young girls upstairs and there satisfied their bestial appetites. After raping and outraging these two young girls these two "peace officers" carried the two girls back to their male escorts, whom they released from the cell and told them to "beat it," but if they told what had happened they (the officers) would kill every one of them.

Despite such warning and threat, the young men (at least one of them) reported the outrage the following morning and both officers were suspended, so they say.

The Harrison County grand jury was in session at the time, but whether it will return a true bill against these two white rapists the correspondent is unable to say just now. Some of the leading members of the race here have talked plainly to the authorities and have not failed to let them know just how the race feels about the fiendish and brutal outrages.

On the other hand, the two former "peace officers" have made their disappearance and some say they were advised to leave until the grand jury had completed its labors.

Many colored Americans here do not expect the grand jury to indict these two rapists and they further remark that when a colored man is even accused or suspected of rape upon a woman of the other race, he is generally arrested and executed without the trouble of even going to court, to say nothing of waiting for a grand jury to indict him.

Ex-Mississippi Sheriff Plots to Slay Whole Family in Chicago

Chicago Defender 9/11/20

Between sobs and tears Mrs. Olivia Lawshe, 4720 State street, a widow with three small children, related a horrible story to Judge La Buy in the Municipal Court, 47th and Halsted streets, Tuesday morning of efforts to free herself from the insults and rape attacks of William Pears (white), age 40, a former deputy sheriff of Water Valley, Miss. She told the judge that several years ago Pears forced his way into her home and as she lived alone with her three children, without protection, he compelled her, at the point of a gun to submit to his animal passion. He told her, she said, if she refused him death would be the result.

Mrs. Lawshe

Woman Is Threatened

Mrs. Lawshe declared he told her that he was "the law of the town" and threatened her with dire consequences if he caught her in company with a man of her race. She lived in abject fear and terror, being used by Pears as his toy at his own time and pleasure. Being unable to endure such a life, under cover of night she ran away from Mississippi and came to Chicago, leaving her children behind. As soon as Pears became aware of her departure, he gave up his position and followed Mrs. Lawshe to this city.

Comes to Chicago

Following Pears arrival here he began to annoy Mrs. Lawshe and to inaugurate his reign of terror. He would call her on the phone and threaten her if she would not go out with him. This failing he began to hang around the house and seek admission. At one time he attacked her at 48th and State streets, tearing her waist from her body and threatened to kill her if she did not become his paramour and live with him in adultery. She reported the matter to the 48th Street Police station and Pears arrest followed. For some peculiar and unknown reason he was released by the police. This is the same police station which has practically ignored the bombing of homes in Hyde Park and pays scant attention to such cases as that of Mrs. Lawshe when the culprit is a white man.

Blocks Widow's Pension

Being a poor woman with dependents, Mrs. Lawshe applied to the Associated Charities here and they allowed her $35 per month, the mother's pension, for the support of her three children. Learning of this in some way, Pears informed the Associated Charities that Mrs. Lawshe was a "bad woman" and not deserving of assistance. After she left Water Valley, Miss., Mrs. Lawshe told Judge La Buy, her furniture was sold at a "sheriff's sale," and Pears, the self-styled "law of the town," bought it in and now has it under his charge in that city, having paid $75, the sale price, for about $450 worth of furniture.

Sunday night Mrs. Lawshe discovered him prowling about on her back porch. She immediately called the police and when they arrived Pears was hiding among the garbage cans with a small ax in his coat pocket. He told Judge La Buy he resided at 4723 Calumet avenue and was employed by Swift & Co. When asked to explain why he persisted to annoy and mistreat Mrs. Lawshe, he stated that he had known her mother in Mississippi; that she "wuked fur all the white fouiks" and that he only wanted to see how she was getting along. Attorney R. O. Lee represented Mrs. Lawshe.

Clubs a Farce

Judge La Buy placed Pears under a $500 peace bond. He was later released through the inactivity of women clubs throughout the city, who solicit public funds, but care so little for this poor widow and her three children in that they were notified of her condition but failed to act in her behalf. Seeing the emptiness of these so-called "public spirited clubs," the Defender has retained Attorney Lewis E. Johnson, formely captain in the old 8th Regiment, 2 East 31st street, to follow the case up, and determine if anything can be done to have Pears become acquainted with the inside workings of Joliet prison.

Muscogee Man Held In Bibb County Jail On Serious Charge

Macon, Ga., September 23.—(Special)—Walter McClelland, white man from Muscogee county, who had been held in the Bibb county jail since the middle of last month, charged with attempted criminal assault upon a prominent young woman of Columbus, was today released under a bond of $10,000, signed by his father, J. H. McClellan. The young man announced his intention of returning to Columbus. At the time of McClelland's arrest feeling was so high against him that the sheriff of Muscogee county brought both McClelland and Richard Smith, a taxicab driver, to Macon to prevent possible violence. Smith was released last week under a $3,000 bond, McClelland having exonerated him of blame, stating he merely hired Smith to carry him and the girl to the spot in the woods where the alleged attempt at assault was made.

Chicago Defender 9/25/20

Several prominent white citizens (as is the Southern custom) have denounced in most bitter terms, when talking to colored citizens, the acts of the two white rapists, but just how far their denunciation and excoviation have gone among their own race here, not even a sage can tell.

There is still a deal of indignation and resentment among the colored citizens here, who are sitting tight endeavoring not to rock the boat, at the same time awaiting developments and grand jury indictments.

If the good white citizens of Marshall and Harrison County will stand for and condone such acts of brutality, bestiality and barbarism, then there are dangerous breakers ahead and the present amicable relations between the two races here will be strained considerably.

Mrs. Hazel Turner Accuses 56 Year Old Man Of Attacking Her 5 Year Old Daughter At Her Place Of Work In West End

DOCTORS EXAMINE THE LITTLE GIRL

Find Conclusive Evidence Of Violence. Laceration Of Labia Minovia And Other Evidence That Canal Had Been Penetrated.

CIRCUIT ATTORNEY REFUSES A WARRANT

Claim Child Is Too Young For Her Testimony To Convict. West End Ladies Will Make Legal Effort To Get Justice.

A charge of attempt to assault has been made against Wm. Leslie Swift, a white man, aged 56, by Mrs. Hazel Turner, 3906 Fairfax. The alleged victim is Mrs. Turner's little daughter Vivian, age 5.

In a statement to an Argus reporter Mrs. Turner says Swift is a boarder at 5882 Julian avenue, where she was employed as cook. She says she was in the kitchen at work Monday evening, and the little girl was in the basement. She claims to have heard the child exclaim: "You stop. I'll tell my mother on you." The child came up stairs later, crying, and said: "Mother, somebody rubbed me," and after later questioning, said it was "Mr. Swift." She said he held her up and showed her mother what he did. The child, crying from pain, was taken to the bath room and lotions applied. She had a nickel which she claimed the man gave her and told her not to tell her mother.

Mrs. Turner says she reported the affair to the police and after spending the day hunting him, he gave himself up at the police station. She took the little girl to the city dispensary but did not learn the result of examinations made.

Doctors Say Evidence is Plain.

An examination was made by Doctors W. C. Bridges and G. H. Haskins on Thursday morning and they report that the evidence of attack is conclusive. The report states: "Patient well nourished, intelligent of age and tells story of having been attacked by man named Swift. We found the following conditions: On inspection the ext. Genitalia was red and congested, on attempt to enter Vaginal Canal marked indication of violence is seen with laceration of the labia Minoria. The evidence is plain that the canal had been penetrated.

Warrant Refused.

Mrs. Turner states that a warrant against the man was refused at the Circuit Attorney's office on the ground that the child was too young to give evidence to convict the man, and he was released, as there were no other eye-witnesses.

Ladies to Prosecute Case.

The charge has aroused a storm of indignation among the Colored People and a committee of ladies from the Ladies' Auxiliary to the West End Business Men's Association, have taken the matter up and expect to make a legal effort to bring the case to justice.

Recalls Another Case.

The above case recalls another of like character tried in the Court of Criminal Correction in a few days ago.

The attack was made upon little Charlotte Washington, July 4, by Fabian Metz, after he had lured the child into a cluster of weeds. Neighbors saw the act and reported the matter to the Circuit Attorney's office where a warrant was issued.

Judge Krueger dismissed the case after a doctor at the City Dispensary, who treated the child, testified that she was not hurt.

ANE CAUSE OF LAWLESSNESS

Charged With Attempted Assault

Troy, Ala., Nov. 22—Charged with attempted criminal assault upon a white girl of Brundidge, [illegible] Money and [illegible] Bunting, white, were arrested at Ozark to-day and brought to the Troy jail, pending trial. The alleged attempt occurred late Sunday afternoon after the young girl was returning to her home from attending a funeral.

11-22-21

The above was clipped from the Tuesday issue of The Savannah Morning News. We endeavor to imitate the size of the heading as well as body matter. The crime charged to these two white boys is as henious as any committed, yet no indignation is shown. nor any angry mob surged around the little jail to vent vengence upon the alleged assailants. But just supposed that they were colored boys, instead of the above inconspicuous article, there would be big display headlines on the front page of the paper and the boys would have long ago been hurled into eternity.

This reminds us of an event of last week that happened in Virginia. An industrous colored man applied at a farm house for work. A woman responded and offered him fifty cents a day for his labor. This he refused. After he left she became indignant and gave the alarm that he assaulted her

She flagged a passing train told her story. This resulted in a man hunt and the stringing up of the innocent colored man. The Morning News and other daily papers gave a glowing account of it. Thus far they have failed to state that the woman was a crank and her neighbors discount the assault charge. The discriminate presentation of criminal news especially where the races are concerned, mainly cause lawless outbreaks against our people. The daily papers are as much to be blamed as any other agency.

WHITE FIEND GRABS WOMAN

FROM HEDGE

WILMINGTON DEL JOURNAL
MAY 20, 1920

School Teacher, With Friend, is Victim of Brutal Treatment

IS DRAGGED FROM GRIP OF ASSAILANT

The arrest of John Wesley Polk, Negro, charged with numerous attacks upon young white women in this city, and efforts made to identify him as the one responsible for the many complaints to the police department, has brought to light a bold attack made upon two prominent young women, a short time ago, at Eighth and Clayton streets.

Both young women are prominent socially—one a teacher at No. 15 School, and the other employed as a stenographer in one of the offices in the duPont Building.

The young women had been to the Delaware avenue station of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad to see some friends who were going away. Leaving the station, they walked south on Clayton street and had reached the vicinity of Eight street shortly before 9 o'clock. Passing along a hedge surrounding a yard at Eighth and Clayton streets, the stenographer was grabbed by the ankle by a man who was lying concealed in the hedge, and before she could recover her balance she was thrown to the ground and dragged part way through the hedge. Both young women screamed lustily for help, but in spite of their calls the man continued the attack, and the school teacher, unable to reach the man, seized her companion by the arms and pulled to prevent her friend being drawn entirely through the hedge. Fortunately for the young women several men in a nearby house, hearing their cries for help, ran to their assistance.

The stenographer was badly bruised, a portion of her clothing torn from her body, and the imprint of the man's fingers and several scratches left on one leg.

Neither of them was seriously injured, but owing to their highly excited condition, they were taken into a nearby residence and cared for until their friends could be sent for.

The assailant of these young women is described as about six feet in height, broad shouldered. They declared today that the man who attacked them was white, whose description corresponds to that of the man who attacked Miss Edith Keen at Twentieth street and the Boulevard, last Thursday night.

TAKE MILKMAN ON CHARGE OF ASSAULT

Englewood Woman Assailed by White Milkman: Assail-

Captured; To be held to Grand Jury

Louis Shorndorf (white), driver of wagon 717 of the Bowman Dairy Co., residing at 3720 W. 63rd St., was arrested Monday on a John Doe warrant for attempted rape of Mrs. Blanche Purdy, 6345 Eberhardt Ave. It is alleged that while Mrs. Purdy was returning from the grocery store at 64th St. near Eberhardt Ave., about 9.00 a. m., on Sept. 22, she was accosted by Shorndorf who jumped from his milk wagon and seized her and dragged her into an alley.

Assailant Escapes Unidentified

For several days the identity of her assailant was clouded in mystery. Through extraordinary investigations made by Atty. John H. Randall, of the firm of Ellis & Westbrook, 3000 S. State St., Shorndorf was arrested and positively identified by Mrs. Purdy when brought to her home by Officer A. A. Weber of the Grand Crossing Station. The attorney was assisted in the apprehension of Shorndorf by the officials of the Bowman Dairy Co., who stated that they would use every means possible in the prosecution of the culprit.

Victim Delirious

For the several days after the assault Mrs. Purdy was seriously ill, and for periods delirious, requiring the attention of two physicians. The Purdy family enjoys the highest confidence and respect of the community, and have the moral support of all who know them.

Case Continued

At the preliminary hearing of the case at the Grand Crossing branch of the Municipal Court, Shorndorf's case was continued until Oct. 6, at which time it will be urged that he be held to the grand jury.

WHITE [illegible] AND LITTLE GIRL AGAIN

A statutory charge against Edward F. Abrams, 30, of 2483 Tiebout Ave., was changed to a [illegible] complaint in the Heights Court on Thursday and Abrams was held under $20,000 bail for trial in Special Sessions. He was arrested in Riverside Park as the result of a story told the police by Carla Parnstyn, 12, of 620 West 116th street. Prosecuting officers asked the court for high bail, as Abrams is now out on probation on a similar charge.

GEORG[illegible] Y [illegible] L NUDE.

Assault **Mob Out[illegible]er.**

Colum[illegible] 16—Walter McClella[illegible] Smith, both white, as[illegible] [illegible]ung colored girl here [illegible] stripped her body nude. She was then left to find her home as best she might. No mob outbreak followed the assault.

Lynchings—1920 July-Dec.
Rapes by Whites

666

THE DEADLY PARALLEL.

Ruth Virginia Brown, aged 12 years, a colored girl, of Branchville, S. C., told representatives of the Local N. A. A. C. P. that she was brutally and repeatedly raped by a white man named Thorston, whose residence was given as 2327 Barclay street.

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Physical examination by physicians with an X-ray machine shows that all the evidences of repeated rape were present, and the child's face and arms show scars from alleged beatings with a strap and buckle.

• • •

Virginia was compelled, according to her testimony, to submit to Thorston frequently. In addition she worked in one of the laundries in the city earning $8, which she says went to Mrs. Thorston. She also did the Thorston's washing and ironing, she alleges.

• • •

Virginia was taken in by kind friends who reported her case to the Welfare agencies in the Courthouse. Nearly a week elapsed before any steps were taken. Authorities hesitated to issue warrants on the basis of a child's testimony.

• • •

Thorston escaped the city and is being searched for by the police. He is reported to be in Philadelphia, but two weeks have passed and he has not been apprehended.

• • •

Mrs. Thorston was tried at the Northern Police Station for alleged cruelty, and complicity in the rape of the child. The Court had only the word of the child against the word of the woman, and there were no other witnesses. The Court was also loathe to believe that Thorston would take advantage of a child with his wife in the house, and with her consent. Mrs. Thorston was then freed.

• • •

NOT A SINGLE DAILY PAPER IN THE CITY HAS MENTIONED THE BROWN CASE, ALTHO IT CAME UP IN THE OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY AND IN THE NORTHERN POLICE STATION."

Delsie Tweedale, aged 16 white, of Catonsville, told police that she was met on the road and assaulted by a colored man this week.

• • •

Physical examination showed that her clothing was torn by her assailant, and her face and neck bore scratches.

• • •

Criminal assault was evidently the purpose of Delsie Tweedale's assailant, but, this, it was admitted, was not accomplished.

• • •

Delsie's parents reported her case to the local police. Immediately posses of citizens and officers, according to the SUN, made a search of the city and surrounding teritory in the hope of finding some clue to the Negro who committed the crime.

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"Feeling is running high among the countians, and they evidence a grim determination in the quest," says the Sun.

• • •

Several persons have been picked up in the city and in the suburbs as suspects in the Tweedale case. William Luckett, 738 W. Lexington street was one of those arrested, locked up for 24 hours in the police station, declared finally to be not the man, and released after paying $25 for having a revolver in his possession when arrested.

• • •

EVERY DAILY PAPER IN THE CITY CARRIED BLACK HEAD LINED NEWS ARTICLES OF THIS CRIME VARYING FROM A HALF TO THREE QUARTERS OF A COLUMN MORNING AND EVENING.

Afro-American 11/5/20

Merchant Accused of Attempted Assault on Young Woman

New York, Oct. 1.—The case of Miss Elizabeth Hendrickson, 24, 8 Downing street, Brooklyn, who accuses Jacob Wolf, a Jew, and proprietor of a doll factory at 100 Grand street, of attempting to criminally assault her in his factory Sept. 7, called Friday morning in the First District Magistrate's Court, before Magistrate Silverman, was again postponed until Tuesday morning.

According to the young lady, on Sept. 6 she saw an advertisement in the New York World for girls to work in a doll factory at 100 Grand street. She applied the following day for the position, and was met by Jacob Wolf, the owner. This was late in the afternoon. Wolf told the girl to wait in the factory, and she did, until all the workers had gone home.

Miss Hendrickson

She was becoming somewhat alarmed at this and was about to leave, when, she alleges, Wolf came alone, and, coming straight to her, suddenly kissed her. Miss Hendrickson, who is small of stature and slim, says that she immediately repulsed the Jew's advances, and, becoming angry at this, the man picked her up bodily, carried her into an adjoining room and attempted to further commit an assault. Only by fighting Wolf with every possible bit of strength, was the girl able to finally repulse him, Miss Hendrickson told a Defender reporter, to whom she related the story.

A warrant was sworn out for Wolf's arrest and the case was first called Tuesday morning, when the accused man's counsel asked for an adjournment in order to produce witnesses, which was granted. Miss Hendrickson claims there were absolutely no witnesses to the assault. When the case was called the second time, Friday morning, the Jew had a different lawyer, who pleaded again for an adjournment, this time on the ground that he had not yet familiarized himself with the case. William H. Evrne (white), 63 Park Row, counsel for Miss Hendrickson, protested a further adjournment, saying that he was ready to go on. Magistrate Silverman was loath to grant any more delay.

GRAND JURY INDICTS TWO WHITE MEN ON CHARGES OF RAPE

Stephen Burke, 25 years old, and Arnold Mintz, 18 years old (both white), Blue Island, were indicted by the grand jury on a serious charge on the story told by a 17-year-old girl, Miss Annie Morris, 1421 West 109th street, Morgan Park. On Sept. 4 last Miss Morris, escorted by Josiah A. English, 4407 Wabash avenue, was returing to her home when they were met by the two men who started to quarrel with English, and at the point of a gun they drove him away from the girl and forced her to accompany them to the prairie, where she was mistreated by the two men. In the meantime her escort had gone for help and was fortunate in meeting L. B. Sneed, 1720 Montvale avenue, and a party of friends returning from a reception. Sneed arrested the men through sheer nerve and carried them to the station. Miss Laura Ebel, social service secretary to State's Attorney Hoyne, has worked incessantly on getting evidence on the case and deserves credit for its presentation to the jury. She has promised to leave no stone unturned to send the men to prison, as it is one of the most fiendish cases that has ever come under her observation.

ATTACK ON CHILD ALLEGED.

White Man Accused Of Attempt At Criminal Assault On Six-year Old Girl Only Fned $26.45

The neighborhood of the 1500 block of Saratoga street was all agog over an alleged attempt at criminal assault on Hazel Harris, a six-year old child living at 1406 Calhoun Court, Wednesday afternoon. The child had been sent to the coal and ice yard at 1504 W. Saratoga street by her mother, Mrs. Rosa Harris, for ten cents worth of wood.

The child claims that Edgar Kiefer, white, who was in charge, told her that no wood was sold there. She was afterward invited to come back into the stable, where some wood form boxes was offered her. The little girl alleges that Kiefer attackbed her and tore her clothing. She shrieked and claims that the man gave her five cents. He claims that was change from the ten cents her mother had given her for wood.

Crying, she left the place and went for her mother. The mother and a policeman returned to the yard, where the child related her story andthe man was arrested and taken to the Southwestern Police Station, where he was charged with attempted assault.

When Kiefer, who is married and 28 years of age, was arraigned before Justice Tormollan Wednesday afternoon, he was represented by an attorney.

The child gave her testimony and J. C. Colston, who was looking out of the window at his home, 1521 W. Saratoga street, when the girl approached the yard, told of her movements. He testified that he saw her go toward the stable, heard her screams and saw her run out crying. It was brought in the testimony that the girl was uninjured, and that her mother had given her a quarter and a ten cent piece when she left home and that she returned with the same money and a five cent piece. Justice Tormoolan fined the man $25 and costs, which he paid.

Believing that the case should have been sent to the Grand Jury the mother took the girl to Provident Hospital Thursday afternoon for a physical examination. She has also retained Attorney W. C. McCard to look into the matter.

GIRL OF 8 YEARS ASSAULTED; SEEK GRAY-HAIRED MAN

WICHITA KANS EAGLE
JUNE 9, 1920

Parents Will Be Taken on Charge of Neglecting Child After Exposure

YOUNG NEGRO CLEARED

Little Elva Sexton, eight years old, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. Marion Sexton, 520 North Wichita street, is under the care of the police matron at the city jail until she can be removed to the St. Francis hospital for treatment. She was picked up Tuesday morning by a nurse of the public health nurses' association, and it was found she had been criminally assaulted that morning.

It was disclosed that the girl was suffering from social diseases and that her home surroundings were anything but helpful to any child's welfare, it was said. Dr. W. O. Nyberg, city physician made the examination.

When the child was taken to the health department at the city hall she maintained that a colored boy had assaulted her and that he had later given her ten cents. She finally weakened and admitted that she had not been attacked by a colored man but

that a gray-haired white man, whose name is withheld, was guilty. Health authorities think the step-mother of the child instructed her to accuse a colored boy in order that the real offender might not be suspected.

The nurse who took the girl from her home on North Water street stated that the man suspected of being the guilty party was in the room with the girl at the time she visited the home. He will be arrested Wednesday and interned by health authorities. The case will be thoroughly investigated and the guilty party dealt severely with, stated health officers.

Health authorities took the child from its parents last winter and placed her in the detention home, as it was found that the child was not receiving proper care and was subjected to ill treatment they stated. Last January the parents stole the child from the detention home and again placed it in touch with evil surroundings, according to information obtained by health officers Tuesday.

The step-mother will be brought before health authorities Wednesday to answer to charges of neglect. The father is a laborer. The small tot, red haired and freckle-faced, was under the supervision of persons connected with the health department Tuesday. She will be taken to the hospital and placed under the care of nurses.

White Convict Charged With Making Insulting Proposals to Woman

Because of alleged insults to a married woman, A. P. Chandler, a white man serving a twenty-year sentence in the South Bend convict camp of Fulton county, was removed to the Fulton tower Thursday afternoon by county policemen, who feared possible injury to the man by enraged citizens living on the Jonesboro road, in the neighborhood of which the convict is alleged to have insulted the woman.

Chandler is said to have stopped at the house while on an errand, and to have followed the woman from room to room, making insulting proposals. Her screams aroused the neighbors, from whom Chandler fled. Fearing for the safety of the man, officials of the convict camp sent for the county police, who brought him to the tower for safe keeping. They were, it is stated, compelled to menace him with their revolvers before they could induce him to lay aside a pipe-wrench he had seized upon in his flight. He was carried to the tower by a round about route in an automobile.

Chandler states that he stopped at the house to inquire about buying eggs. After he left, he says, the woman called him back and he returned and conversed with her for a few moments.

Seeing that she was frightened or angry, according to his statements, he took his departure.

Tennessee Governor Pardons Man Convicted of Rape.

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 30.—The pardon of Hill Nathan by Gov. Roberts brings to memory one of the strangest cases in all the story of crime in Tennessee.

Nathan is a white man. His once youthful face is now touched heavily with the wrinkles of time and prison bars.

His hair, once full and brown, is now thin and white with age and remorse. In prison Nathan was Prisoner No. 67, and in point of service he was the oldest inmate in the state penitentiary.

Nathan was twice convicted of rape, both assaults having been committed on the same woman, a colored woman of Chattanooga. The second sentence began in 1895, and he went in for life.

Convicted of rape on the woman he had served seven years of a ten year sentence, when the Pardon Board let him out.

Immediately he returned to Chattanooga and looked up his victim. He found her, and began a vile abuse of her.

"I served seven years in the penitentiary," he said to her, "on your account, and I am determined to make you pay for it."

He committed the second rape upon her, and it is said that the screams of the woman only made him furious. His criminal instincts had been framed by seven years of confinement and vengeance seemed never to have had a more devoted disciple.

He was arrested and charged again with rape. He was convicted, and the judge was stern and unrelenting. Nathan went up this time for life, the judge remarking that he had never heard of a more beastly crime.

Nathan has returned to Chattanooga now far past sixty years of age. His victim no one knows about now. Many are asking if the fires of the vengeance of this strange man have died down.

BUBLY WHITE BRUTE ASSAULTS FOUR-YEAR OLD CHILD

The Negro World

Newark, N. J., July 2.—An excellent piece of detective work by Newark officers resulted yesterday in the quick arrest of a huge man who, they say, attacked a four-year-old girl on the outskirts of that city late Wednesday night.

For a time the child's death was expected, but last night the surgeons in Newark City Hospital said she probably would live. She identified the man in custody.

In a dark, lonely spot at the extreme southeast boundary of Newark, where filled-in marshland is covered with a network of Pennsylvania Railroad freight tracks, two young men, Edward Kastner and Salvatore Bella, heard a child's moans. The sounds came from behind a tall advertising sign.

Kastner and Bella found a tiny, white-clad form on the ground. Standing over it was a huge man with a revolver, who ordered: "Get away!" In spite of the gun, Bella ran forward and struck the fellow on the jaw. The giant then ran and was lost in a maze of freight cars.

The young men carried the little girl to the street, called an automobile and took her to City Hospital. In addition to her body being injured, her face was cut and bruised and both eyes closed from blows.

The girl was Mary Jacerko of No. 12 Wilson avenue, the daughter of a Hungarian workman. She had been missed by her parents for several hours and the police had sent out an alarm for her. At the hospital she was able to say that a big man had given her a quarter and offered her a doll if she would walk to the corner with him. She had gone to the corner, and, turning into a dark street, he had carried her to the edge of the marsh.

Other children then remembered seeing Mary walk off with "a great big man." So the detectives, Cotter and Thunnell, of headquarters, and Chenoweth and Messnes of the Third precinct, started searching the neighborhood for a man of unusual size, making particular inquiries for one who may have annoyed children previously. It was obvious the man lived in the vicinity, for he wore neither hat nor coat when he took the child away.

Yesterday afternoon they found George Claymonst, a Pole, who lived at No. 38 Wilson avenue and who was at work in a pump factory in Harrison. They arrested him and confronted him with the two young men who had encountered him the previous night.

These men were fairly certain Claymonst was the one they had met. It was dark when they first saw him, but his size corresponded with that of the assailant, they said. He is above six feet in height and weighs perhaps 250 pounds.

Then he was taken to City Hospital and placed in a line of men beside the child's cot. She pointed to Claymonst and said he was the man who had attacked her. He was locked up at headquarters. The police say he has on previous occasions frightened small children.

The prisoner refused to say anything except that he was at his boarding place at 11 o'clock Wednesday night, the time of the attack. Other persons living there denied this and said he was away all night. He will be arraigned today.

Assaulted Fourteen Year Old Girl

The Chicago Defender

Charleston, W. Va., July 22.—R. J. Curry, white, and married, will be tried here this week for criminal assault upon 14 year old Ruth Fuller, a servant in his house. There has been no talk of lynching.

JUDGE KRUEGER DISCHARGES WHITE RAPIST OF CHILD

The St. Louis

Much indignation has been expressed among the Colored people of this city during the past week on account of the fact that a white man charged with raping a little Negro girl was discharged by Judge Chauncey J. Krueger in the Court of Criminal Correction a few days ago.

The attack was made upon little Charlotte Washington, July 4, by Fabian Metz, after he had lured the child into a cluster of weeds. Neighbors saw the act and reported the matter to the Circuit Attorney's office where a warrant was issued.

Judge Krueger dismissed the case after a doctor at the City Dispensary, who treated the child, testified that she was not hurt.

Efforts are being made to have Metz re-arrested; in the meanwhile the indignant mother and her friends and sympathizers are condemning Krueger and threatening to "get even" with him at the polls. The little girl in question is only eleven years old.

WHITE MAN RAPES AN 8-YEAR-OLD NEGRO GIRL

The Chicago Defender

TAMPA, Fla., July 4.—G. A. Drake, a white man about forty-two years of age, was arrested in West Tampa accused of attempting to rape a Negro girl whose age was given as eight or ten. Knowledge of the occurrence resulted from the man being brought to the county jail by Sheriff White yesterday afternoon. All efforts to communicate with the marshal's office in West Tampa last night failed, and very few of the details were learned other than that the man had been arrested and brought into the city by Sheriff White.

Sheriff White himself claimed he did not know when the supposed incident occurred, but said he "thought it was Friday." Officials at the county jail have no record as to when it occurred, neither did Deputy Sheriff Blake have any information in the matter, so he stated.

WHITE MAN GETS 20 YEARS FOR ASSAULT

(Associated Press)

PETERSBURG, VA., Dec. 18.—B. M. Sandford, young white man of this city, found guilty today of criminally attacking a white woman, was sentenced to serve twenty years in the penitentiary. The jury first returned a verdict carrying with it a sentence of life imprisonment, the court, not satisfied, instructed that a new verdict be rendered, providing a sentence of death or of imprisonment of from five to twenty years.

MARRIED MAN IS HELD FOR ALLEGED ASSAULT

Seventeen-Year-Old Girl Is Detained by Police as Witness.

Three persons are behind bars at police headquarters following an alleged assault upon a pretty 17-year-old girl in a room at 310 Woodward avenue Sunday afternoon.

N. E. Fries, 28 years old, who lives in the house where the girl is said to have been assaulted and who is charged with the crime is being held without bond.

R. J. Bargeron, 24 years old, who was with Fries and the girl when the officers arrived, is being held in default of a $500 bond. A blanket charge of disorderly conduct is lodged against him.

The third person held by the police is the girl, whom they are holding without bond as a witness against the two men. She occupies quarters in the matron's ward.

The arrests were made by Call Officers W. F. Anderson and Johnny Woods, who received a telephone summons from neighbors that a girl was being attacked in Mr. Fries' home.

Upon the arrival of the officers they found Fries and Bargeron and the girl together in the same room. After investigation the three were brought to police station.

Fries stated he was married and that his wife was away on a visit. He is a barber by trade, although up to a few weeks ago he said he was employed as a conductor by the Georgia Railway and Power company. It was while employed as a conductor that he first met the girl, he said. He claims that she came voluntarily to his home, knowing that his wife was away.

Bargeron corroborated Fries' version of the affair. The girl is said to be employed as a clerk in a downtown store.

Escaped Prisoner Is Finally Lodged In Bibb County Jail

The Constitution 9-27-20

Macon, Ga., September 26.—(Special.)—Branch Pierce, a white man whose home is at Dublin and who is accused of a criminal assault upon a white girl of Laurens county, was lodged in the Bibb county jail late today. The crime is alleged to have been committed in Bibb county. Pierce is 35 years of age.

Pierce was placed under arrest shortly after the alleged crime was committed, but he is alleged to have persuaded the officer to accompany him to his home for a change of clothing. Pierce then, it is said, obtained a pistol and, getting the drop on the officer, made his escape. The escape figured in the political events of the recent primary in Laurens county and resulted in one of the hardest-fought contests for sheriff the county has had in many years.

Following his getaway Pierce remained in hiding, it is said, until today, when he returned to the home of his father-in-law. He was then arrested without further trouble.

Lynchings - 1920 589 January - December. 589

Reports on, Sent Press.

Improvement In Lynching

MERIDEN CONN RECORD
JANUARY 12, 1921

In the case of lynchings, no news is always the best news. It is good news that there were only 61 persons lynched in the United States last year, as against 83 the year before.

Of this number 53 were negroes. It is impossible to say, without having at hand complete criminal statistics for the country, whether this continued majority of colored victims is due to greater criminality on the part of negroes along the lines that invite lynching, or to more violent hostiilty against black offenders than against white.

It is bad, but not so bad as most newspaper readers probably expected. Lynchings stick so in people's minds that their number is exaggerated. One might suppose, from frequent references to the matter in European papers, that lynching negroes was the favorite outdoor sport in this country. The number is really very small, compared with the total population and compared with the number of crimes committed by individuals who deserve death for their offenses. Nevertheless the nation may well refrain from taking much satisfaction in it until the number is still smaller.

The cheering thing is the fact that the number is actually decreasing. And still more pleasing is the immediate reason for this decrease, which is the growing spirit of law-enforcement on the part of public officials. The Tuskeegee institute reports that in 56 cases last year lynchings were prevented by the courageous stand taken by sheriffs and other officers of the law, when mobs had formed to take matters into their own hands. Fourteen times armed force was used to disperse bloodthristy mobs.

If this record seems more creditable to the authorities than to the public, let it be remembered that it was the general public sentiment that stiffened the spines of officials when the test came.

Along with this, there has been some improvement in the prompt execution of justice by the courts, but much remains to be done along that line.

AUGUSTA ME JOURNAL
JANUARY 1, 1921

61 LYNCHED IN U. S. DURING 1920—53 WERE NEGROES

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31.—Principal Robert R. Moton of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute at this place today made public his compilation of the list of lynchings for the year 1920 throughout the country, so far as the record can be found. The compilation was made by Robert N. Work of the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute.

It shows that 56 instances occurred in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Of these, 10 were in Northern states and 46 in Southern states. In 42 cases, the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In 14 instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four, the mobs were fired upon and as a result, seven attackers were killed and several wounded.

There were 61 persons lynched in 1920. Of these, 52 were in the South and nine in the North and West. This is 22 less than the number, 83, for the year 1919. Of those lynched 53 were Negroes and eight were whites. One of those put to death was a Negro woman. Eighteen, or less than one-third of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape. Three of the victims were burned to death. The charges against those burned to death were: Rape and murder, one; killing landlord in a dispute, two.

The offenses charged the whites were: Murder, five; insulting woman, one; no charge except being a foreigner, one; killing officer of the law, one. The offenses charged against the Negroes were: Murder, 5; attempted murder, four; killing officer of the law, five; killing landlord in dispute, six; rape, 15; attempted rape, three; assisting fugitive to escape, three; wounding another, two; insulting women, two; knocking down guard, escaping from chain gang and then returning and surrendering, two; jumping labor contract, one; threatening to kill man, one; cutting a man in a fight, one; for receiving stay of death sentence because another confessed crime, one; peeping through window at woman, one; insisting on voting, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as folows: Alabama, seven; Arkansas, one; California, three; Florida, seven; Georgia, nine; Illinois, one; Kansas, one; Kentucky, one; Minnesota, three; Mississippi, seven; Missouri, one; North Carolina, three; Ohio, one; Oklahoma, three; South Carolina, one; Texas, 10; Virginia one; West Virginia, one.

1530 Lawrenceville, Ga. Herald
JANUARY 3, 1921

1920 LYNCHINGS LESS THAN 1919

Tuskegee, Ala., December 31.—Lynchings were less numerous during 1920 than in 1919, records compiled at Tuskegee institute show. Sixty-one persons, including eight white men, were put to death by mobs this year as compared with 83 last year, and 64 in 1918.

The report shows fifty-six instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings during 1920, and that 46 of these were in southern states. Armed force was used to repel would-be lynchers on 14 occasions and on four of these the mobs were fired upon and seven of the attackers killed and a number wounded. In 42 cases prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken.

Of the 61 persons lynched, the report says, 52 were in the south and 9 in the north and west. One of those put to death was a negro woman. Eighteen were charged with attacks or attempted attacks on women. Three were burned to death, one of whom was charged with attacking and murdering a woman and two for "killing landlords during disputes," the report says. The offenses charged against the white men were: Murder, 5; insulting woman, 1; "no charge ex-officer of the law, 1.

Offenses charged against the negroes lynched, the report lists as follows: Murder, 5; attempted murder, 4; killing officers of the law, 5; killing landlord during dispute, 6; attack upon women, 15; attempted attack, 3; assisting fugitive to escape, 3; wounding another, 2; insulting women, 2; knocking down guards "escaping from chaingang and then returning and surrendering, 2; and one each of the following: Jumping labor contract, threatening to kill men, cutting man in fight; "for receiving stay of death sentence because another confessed crime," peeping through window at woman; "insisting on voting."

The lynchings by states were: Texas, 10; Georgia, 10; Mississippi, Alabama and Florida, 7 each; Minneota, North Carolina, Oklahoma and California, 3 each; Arkansas, Kansas, Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, Ohio, South Carolina, Virginia and West Vrginia, 1 each.

LYNCHINGS WERE NOT SO NUMEROUS

JACKSON MISS LEDGER
JANUARY 1, 1921

Only Sixty-One Swung Up This Year to Eighty-Three Last

Tuskagee, Ala., Dec. 31.—Lynchings were less numerous during 1920 than in 1919, records compiled at Tuskegee institute show: Sixty-one persons, including eight white men wer put to death by mobs this year as compared with 83 last year and 64 in 1918.

The report shows 56 instances in which the law prevented lynchings during 1920 and that 46 of these were in southern states. Armed forces were used to repell would-be lynchings on 14 occasions and on four of these the mob were fired upon and seven of the attackers killed and a number wounded. In 42 cases prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented, or other protection taken.

Of the 61 persons, the report says 52 were in the South and nine in the North and West. Eight were charged with attacks and attempted rape.

The lynchings by states were: Texas 10; Georgia 9; Mississippi, Alabama and Florida 7 each; Minnesota, North Carolin, Oklahoma and California 3 each: Arkansas, Kansas Illinois, Kentucy, Missouri, Ohio, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia one each.

Boston Mass. murder LYNCHINGS (Boston Post) 3/26/21

There were fewer lynchings in 1920 than in 1919, the number being 61 as against 83. While the showing is an improvement it is not creditable. There is no reason why there should be a single lynching. There can be no perfect civilization where the majesty of the law is not only respected but conformed with.

Law that is not upheld by constituted authorities would be far better to have off than on the statute books. There are 56 instances in 1920 when lynchings were prevented, and such incidents may be accepted as showing that more vigilance and more determination in the exercise of legal authority could have prevented the other 61 lynchings. Such daths are deplorable. They are the work of undestrained violence by a mob necessarily unreasonable and incapable of self-control.

Capital punishment, even when legally inflicted, is often a matter of dispute and contention, and what does it become when self-assumed by irresponsible and riot-crazed men? Then it is murder, and those responsible are murderers. Now is the time to relegate lynching to where it belongs, the realms of barbarism.

ASHVILLE N. C. CITIZEN
JANUARY 3. 1921

The Lynching Record

Although there were 61 lynchings in the United States last year, the outstanding fact in the statistics of mob violence for the year is that in 56 cases officers of the law rescued intended victims from Judge Lynch, ten in the Northern states and 46 in the South. In 14 instances the law faced the mob with arms and in four attacks by mobs seven of the assailants were killed and several wounded.

The country can also take courage in the fight for law's supremacy from the decrease of 22 in 1920 lynchings over the number for 1919. And yet after all these signs of improvement are noted there remains the indictment against old and settled communities where eight whites and 53 colored people were put to death without process of law—52 in the South and nine in the North and West. Five of the white men were charged with murder, one was a foreigner, one was charged with insulting a woman, one with killing an officer.

Only 18 of the Negroes, three of whom were burned to death, were charged with the crime which is claimed to place the perpetrator beyond the jurisdiction of the constituted courts of justice. One Negro woman was executed without judge or jury; one Negro was killed for insisting upon voting.

These figures cannot be manipulated so as to conceal the record of shame that they carry with them. They write indelibly across the story of American culture and progress the flaming letters of undisciplined passion that unless curbed, will finally destroy all government based upon law and upon willingness to abide by the decision of the constituted authorities.

ADRIAN MICH TELEGRAM
JANUARY 3, 1921

LYNCHINGS IN 1920 LESS NUMEROUS THAN FORMERLY

TUSKOGEE, Ala., Jan. 3. — Lynchings were less numerous in 1920 than in 1919, according to reports compiled at Tuskogee Institute. Sixty-one persons, including eight white men, were lynched this year, as compared with 83 last year and 64 in 1918, the statement said.

In 56 instances in 1920 officers of the law prevented lynchings, the report showed, 10 of these instances being in northern and 46 in southern states. Armed force was used to repel would-be lynchers in 14 cases and in four of these mobs were fired upon, seven of the attackers being killed and a number wounded.

Ida A. McAfee
in The Evening Standard
(pass around)
1920

New Bedford, ... Massachusetts

From issue of Jan 16 *19* 21

Lynchings Last Year

Though sixty-one persons met death by lynching last year, the fact that this number was twenty-two less than in the previous year carries some measure of encouragement; but of greater encouragement than this is the fact that in forty-six instances in attempted lynchings in the south prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken to safeguard the life of the threatened individual. In in the north similar officia is chronicled, which is mor line of expectation; though it true that nine of the lynchings of the year took place in northern or western states.

This annual study of the lynching situation brings to the front one of the sorry aspects of life. Eight of the lynched persons were white, and in the fact of their killing is evidence that the mob spirit does not wait merely for a dark skin to stir it into action. A white man was lynched on no other charge than that of being a foreigner. A white man was lynched because he had killed an officer of the law, another, for insulting a woman, and five for committing murder—a ludicrous contradiction in rebuking murder by resorting to it.

In the lynching of Negroes the lawless spirit had full sway in operating in cases of small inciting quality. For instance, a Negro jumped a labor contract, and was lynched. A Negro threatened to kill a man, and was lynched. A Negro cut a man in a fight, and was lynched. A Negro received stay in his death sentence because another man confessed to the crime, and was lynched. A Negro insisted on voting and was lynched.

The further record of offenses charged against Negroes lynched runs like this: Murder, 5; attempted mur der, 4; killing officer of the ... ing landlord in dispute, 6; rape, attempted rape, 3; assisting fugi to escape, 3; wounding another, 2; insulting woman, 2; knocking down guard, escaping from chain gang and in returning and surrendering, 2; peeping through a window at a woman, 1. One of these Negroes violently put to death was a woman.

It will be noticed that less than one-third of the Negroes lynched were charged with rape or attempted rape; and it will be noticed that no report is offered as to the justice of the charge preferred—as to whether the person was guilty of the offence for which he suffered. The mob spirit is no respecter of truth and justice; it is wild fire setting forth to devour. It burned to death two men who had killed a landlord in dispute just as willingly as it burned a man charged with rape and murder.

Eighteen states have the blot of lynching upon their record the past year, and among them are California, Illinois, Kansas, Minnesota, Ohio, and Oklahoma, with the guilt of nine men sent to their death without a just trial. In the fact that in four instances the mobs were fired upon and seven attackers were killed and seven wounded will perhaps rest some measure of discouragement for the repetition in those sections of such exhibitions of lawlessness. Only the sturdy application of the force of the law will overcome the lynch habit.

ANADONIA CONN SENTINEL
DECEMBER 31, 1920

YEAR'S LYNCHINGS.

Lawless Killings Less Numerous in 1920 Than in 1919.

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31.—Lynchings were less numerous in 1920 than in 1919, according to records compiled at Tuskegee Institute and made public today. Sixty-one persons, including eight white men, were lynched this year as compared with 83 last year and 74 in 1918, the statement said.

In 56 instances in 1920 officers of the law prevented lynchings, the reports showed, ten of these instances being in northern and 46 in southern states. Armed force was used to repel would-be lynchers in 14 cases and in four of these mobs were fired upon, seven of the attackers having been killed and a number wounded. In 42 cases prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken.

Of the 61 persons lynched, 52 were in the south and nine in the north and west. One was a negro woman. Eighteen of those lynched were charged with having attacked women.

MONROE LA STAR
JANUARY 18 1921

THE LARGEST "NEGRO CITIES."

At the end of every year the president of the college for negroes at Tuskegee, Ala., sends to the newspapers of the country a record of that year's lynchings presumably compiled from the press dispatches. Tuskegee's record for 1920 shows fifty-two lynchings in the South and nine in the North and West, an encouraging falling below previous records, no doubt due to the fact further shown that in fifty-six instances (ten in the North and forty-six in the South) officers of the law prevented lynchings. There was not a lynching in Louisiana during 1920.

It is surprising that Tuskegee is not also interested in anti-negro rioting in urban centers. A record of such riots in 1920 would show that by far the most serious occurred outside of the South—in the cities of Chicago, Omaha and Washington. This brings attention to the fact of further interest that the largest urban populaions of negroes are in the North.

The Southern ruarl districts still contain the bulk of the negro population, but the largest "negro cities"—as a news headline puts it—are Chicago, New York, Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia, the only Southern city with a negro population to approximate any of these being New Orleans. Chicago is now said to be the chief "negro city" of America. During the last ten years its negro population has grown 150 per cent, a rate of growth seven times greater than that of its white population. Of course there is not the remotest chance that Chicago's black population will ever outnumber its white—a threatening possibility that long overshadowed many a Southern community—but Chicago and the other Northern cities named have on their hands a negro problem of increasing magnitude, a problem complicated not merely by race prejudice but the manipulation by politicians of a largely purchasable vote.

ST PAUL MINN RURAL WEEKLY
JANUARY 6, 1921

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Tuskegee Institute issued a statement that there [illegible] lynchings in the United States last year, [illegible] of these, 52 were in the South. This is 2 less than the number in 1919. Of those lynched 53 were negroes and eight whites.

WASHINGTON.—Sen. Kenyon, chairman campaign fund subcommittee, announced intiontion to put A. C. Townley, head of the Nonpartisan league, and other league leaders on the carpet in an inquiry into the league's campaign expenditures in Minnesota, the Dakotas, Wisconsin, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Colorado.

TARENTUM PA. TELEGRAM
JANUARY 18, 1921

Fewer Lynchings

The year which has so recently ended has one gain to its credit which may not have been observed by many persons. Lynchings were less numerous in 1920 than in 1919 and 1918. Sixty-one persons were lynched in the past year, 83 in 1919 and 64 in 1918. Figures compiled at Tuskegee Institute show further than in 56 instances in 1920 officers of the law prevented lynchings, 10 of these in Northern, the other 46 in Southern states.

Of the 61 lynchings, Kansas, Minnesota, Illinois and Ohio were guilty of six. Eight of the total number of victims of mob violence were white men; the rest were Negroes, one a woman.

The total improvement for 1920 is slight, but if it is maintained again this year it can be considered truly indicative of a real lessening of the evil. In a year in which criminals and crooks have flouted the law on a scale big enough to be talked of as a "crime wave," it is encouraging to find that normal citizens are showing a little more regard for law and justice.

The insistence that offenders should be captured, tried and punished promptly, and with the just degree of severity their crimes warrant, should increase. Only as the public demands justice in its courts of law will crime be checked. Violence on the part of the public itself is not a deterrent to crime. It actually increases the crim total, and adds to the general confu sion and injustice.

Lynchings Show Decrease In 1920

Sixty-One Persons, Eight White Unlawfully Put To Death

NEW CASTLE, PA. NEWS
JANUARY 3, 1921

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 3.—Lynchings were less numerous in 1920 than in 1919, according to records compiled at Tuskegee Institute and made public today. Sixty-one persons, including eight white men were lynched, as compared with 83 last year and 64 in 1918.

In 56 instances in 1920 officers of the law prevented lynchings, 10 of these instances being in northern and 46 in southern states. Armed force was used to repel would-be lynchers in 14 cases and in four of these mobs were fired upon, seven of the attackers having been killed and a number wounded. In 42 cases prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken.

Of the 61 persons lynched, 52 were in the south and nine in the north and west. One was a negro woman.

MARIA PA TIMES
DECEMBER 6, 1920

The lynchings of 1920 numbered 61. This was far too many, but the record shows noticeable improvement compared with 1919, when the number was 83. The most gratifying fact revealed in the statistics is that lynching was prevented in 56 cases where peace officers resisted mobs bent on taking the law into their own hands.

CHICAGO ILL JOURNAL
FEBRUARY 5, 1921

The War on Lynching

Texas has the bad eminence of being the leading state in lynchings. In 1920 ten persons were murdered in this fashion in the Lone Star state, against nine in Georgia, the next worst center of mobbism. Yet the clearest, most vigorous denunciation of lynching yet printed in an American paper is that in the Express of San Antonio, Tex.; and that fact is a far more hopeful sign than the slight drop in the mob murder rate of last year, compared with 1919.

After denouncing lynching as the "worst plague of anti-Americanism with which this country is afflicted," the Express goes on to say:

> The state government must act. It must contrive not only to punish the lyncher, the mobbist, but also to remove from office—for dereliction in his sworn, solemn duty under the constitution and laws of Texas—any peace officer, prosecutor, judge, who fails or refuses to proceed against these criminals to the genuine limit of his legal power and his capability.

And, justifying its words by its works, the Express has a fund to reward persons who help in the arrest, conviction and punishment of lynchers.

Such a course, taken by a responsible paper in Texas, is evidence of the highest form of courage. It is likewise an augury of progress. The Journal doubts very much if the lynching habit can long endure such vigorous assault on its home trenches. But while commending the valor of the southern mob fighters, let us not forget that there is work of the same sort to do in the north, too. Illinois, Minnesota, Kansas and Ohio all were the scene of lynchings last year—and it has yet to be shown that anyone has gone to prison for these murders.

Lynchings – 1920
Reports on, Sent Press – Editorials.

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N. Y. C. POST
JANUARY 4, 1921

Lynching Record for 1920

To the Editor of the New York Evening Post:

Sir: According to the records compiled by Monroe N. Work of the department of records and research of the Tuskegee Institute, there were 56 instances in 1920 in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Of these 10 were in Northern States and 46 were in Southern States. In 42 of these cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In 14 instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four of these instances the mobs were fired upon; as a result, seven of the attackers were killed and several wounded.

There were 61 persons lynched in 1920. Of these, 52 were in the South and nine in the North and West. This is 22 less than the number (83) for the year 1919. Of those lynched 53 were negroes and eight were whites. One of those put to death was a negro woman. Eighteen, or less than one-third, of those put to death were charged with rape, or attempted rape. Three of the victims were burned to death. The charges against those burned to death were: Rape and murder, 1; killing landlord in a dispute, 2.

The offences charged against the whites were: Murder, 5; insulting woman, 1; no charge except being a foreigner, 1; killing officer of the law, 1. The offences charged against the negroes were: Murder, 5; attempted murder, 4; killing officer of the law, 5; killing landlord in dispute, 6; rape, 15; attempted rape, 3; assisting fugitive to escape, 3; wounding another, 2; insulting woman, 2;

Of the sixty-one persons lynched fifty-two were in the south and nine in the north and west. One was a negro woman. Eighteen of those lynched were charged with having attacked women. The offenses charged against the white men were: Murder, five; insulting women, one; "no charge except being a foreigner," one; killing officer of the law, one.

Offenses charged against negroes lynched, according to the institute, were: Murder, five; attempted murder, four; killing officers, five; killing landlords, six; attacking women, eighteen; assisting fugitives to escape, three; wounding another, two; insulting women, two; knocking down guard "escaping from chain gang and then returning and surrendering," two; and one each of the following: Jumping labor contract, threatening to kill a man, cutting man in fight, "for receiving stay of death sentence because another confessed crime," peeping thru window at women; "insisting on voting."

By states, lynchings occurred as follows:

Texas, ten; Georgia, nine; Mississippi, Alabama and Florida, seven each; Minnesota, North Carolina, Oklahoma and California, three each; Arkansas, Kansas, Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, Ohio, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia, one each.

61 LYNCHED IN 1920, EIGHT WERE WHITE; CUTS 1919 LIST BY 22

56 Attempts Prevented by Authorities, Report Shows

PHILADELPHIA PA. N. AMER.
JANUARY 1, 1921

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—Lynchings were less numerous in 1920 than in 1919, according to records compiled at Tuskegee Institute, and made public today. Sixty-one persons, including eight white men, were lynched this year, as compared with eighty-three last year and sixty-four in 1918, the statement said.

In fifty-six instances in 1920 officers of the law prevented lynchings, the reports showed, ten of those cases being in northern and forty-six in southern states.

Armed force was used to repel would-be lynchers in fourteen cases, and in four of those mobs were fired upon, seven of the attackers being killed and a number wounded.

In forty-two cases prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken.

LOWVILLE N Y JOURNAL
JANUARY 27, 1921

No Place for Lynching.

New York Mail: It used to be the prerogative of Booker T. Washington to gather facts regarding lynchings, and to present them in an annual report. The custom, we suppose, originated in the idea of the great leader of the Negro race in this country that by presenting facts relative to violence and prejudice against his race he could show the rank injustice which often was vented on black men, and secure fair play.

The custom has been kept up at Tuskeegee, Alabama, where Booker T. Washington's successors carry on and this year the figures show a diminution in the number of lynchings. There is one other hopeful feature; the number of instances in which the authorities prevented the lynching of prisoners in their charge shows an increase. This is really the big issue in the question of lynching. Too often the sheriff has put up but nominal resistance to the "mob" submitting after mere formal objection, and being "overpowered" so readily as to denote their sympathy, if not their acquiescence, in the lawless deed.

As soon as all sheriffs get through compromising with mob rule, and have it understood there will be no nonsense when jails are invaded by lynchers, the number of these shameful exhibitions will shrink. Lynching is an essentially cowardly proceedure. It violates statute. It precludes the possibility of justice and the processes of a court. It sets at naught all law and order. It as often visits death on the innocent as on the guilty. There is no defense for it. It is a form of anarchy. It is a blot on the country, an anachronism dating back to outlaw days when there were no courts, and law had to be taken into the hands of the many. It is too late in history to continue the pernicious practice. We are a nation governed under law, and there is no place here for lynching.

ST LOUIS MO GLOBE DEMOCRAT
JANUARY 1, 1921

TEXAS LED WITH TEN LYNCHINGS IN 1920

Georgia with 9 Was Second While Total for U. S. in Year Was 61.

By Associated Press.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., December 31.—Texas led all states in the Union in the number of negro lynchings in 1920, according to a report of the Tuskegee Institute, published here today. The Lone Star State has ten cases charged against its record, against nine for Georgia and one each for Kansas and Missouri.

Lynchings were less numerous in 1920 than in 1919, according to the report. Sixty-one persons, including eight white men, were lynched this year, as compared with eight-three last year and sixty-four in 1918, the statement said.

In fifty-six instances in 1920 officers of the law prevented lynchings, ten of these instances being in Northern and forty-six in Southern States.

Of the sixty-one persons lynched, fifty-two were in the South and nine in the North and West. One was a negro woman. Eighteen of those lynched were charged with having attacked women.

Offenses charged against negroes lynched, according to the institute, were: Murder, five; attempted murder, four; killing of officers, five; killing landlords, six; attacking women, eighteen; assisting fugitive to escape, three; wounding another, two; insulting women, two; knocking down guard "escaping from chain gang and then returning and surrendering," two, and one each of the following: Jumping labor contract, threatening to kill man, cutting man in fight, "for receiving stay of death sentence because another confessed crime," peeping through window at woman, "insisting on voting."

By states lynchings occurred as follows: Texas, ten; Georgia, nine; Mississippi, Alabama and Florida, seven each; Minnesota, North Carolina, Oklahoma and California, three each; Arkansas, Kansas, Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, Ohio, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia, one each.

MERIDIAN MISS STAR
JANUARY 1, 1921

Less Lynchings This Year Than Last

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 1.—(Leased Wire.)—Records on lynchings in the United States for the year 1920 for the research department of Tuskegee Institute show there were 61 persons lynched in the country during the year. The records show further that there were 56 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

Of the 61 persons lynched, 52 were in the south and nine in the north and west.

This is 22 less than the total number for 1919.

The offenses charged the whites were: murder, 5; insulting woman, 1; no charge except being a foreigner, 1; killing officer of the law, 1. The offenses charged against the negroes were: murder, 5; attempted murder, 4; killing officer of the law, 5; killing landlord in dispute, 6; rape, 15; attempted rape, 3; assisting fugitive to escape, 3; wounding another, 2; insulting woman, 2; knocking down guard, escaping from chain gang and then returning and surrendering, 2; jumping labor contract, 1; threatening to kill man, 1; cutting a man in a fight, 1; for receiving stay of death sentence because another confessed crime, 1; peeping through window at woman, 1; insisting on voting 1.

The states in which lynching occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 7; Arkansas, 1; California, 3; Florida, 7; Georgia, 9; Illinois, 1; Kansas, 1; Kentucky, 1; Minnesota, 3; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 3; Ohio, 1; Oklahoma, 3; South Carolina, 1; Texas, 10; Virginia, 1; West Virginia, 1.

One of those put to death was a negro woman. Eighteen, or less than one-third of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape. Three of the victims were burned to death. The charges against those burned to death were: rape and murder, 1; killing landlord in a dispute 2.

ALBANY N Y JOURNAL
DECEMBER 31, 1920

61 PERSONS LYNCHED THIS YEAR COMPARED WITH 83 IN 1919

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31.—Lynchings were less numerous in 1920 than in 1919, according to records compiled at Tuskegee Institute and made public to-day. Sixty-one persons, including eight white men, were lynched this year as compared with 83 last year and 64 in 1918, the statement said.

In 56 instances in 1920 officers of the law prevented lynchings, the reports showed, 10 of these instances being in northern and 46 in southern states.

Of the 61 persons lynched 52 were in the South and nine in the North and West. One was a Negro woman. Eighteen of these lynched were charged with having attacked women.

By states lynchings occurred as follows:

Texas, 10; Georgia, 9; Mississippi, Alabama and Florida, 7 each; Minnesota, North Carolina, Oklahoma and California 3 each; Arkansas, Kansas, Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, Ohio, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia one each.

PITTSBURG PA. DISPATCH
JANUARY 1, 1921

Less Lynching

The lynching record for 1920, humiliating though it be, is at least an improvement on that of 1919, although not much better than 1918. Sixty-one instances of mob murder compare with 83 the previous year and 64 two years ago. But it is not the numerical decrease that is so encouraging as the fact that 56 attempts at lynching were prevented by officers of the law and 46 of these were in the South. Armed force was used to protect the prisoners in 14 of these and in four of them mobs were fired upon, seven rioters being killed and many wounded.

There has been a gratifying demonstration of increased determination to uphold the law against the mob in several Southern States, and the hope is strengthened that this reproach may be removed from the United States much sooner than seemed likely a few years ago. Instances of the spread of the lynching contagion to other sections and the fact that eight of the victims in 1920 were white, together with the demonstration that toleration of the mob spirit may menace any one, may be contributing to a better understanding of the danger.

ATLANTIC CITY N J PRESS
JANUARY 1, 1921

LYNCHINGS DECREASE

Less Numerous In 1920, According to Tuskegee Institute Records

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—Lynchings were less numerous in 1920 than in 1919, according to records compiled at Tuskegee Institute and made public today. Sixty-one persons, including eight white men, were lynched this year, as compared with eighty-three last year and sixty-four in 1918, the statement said.

In fifty-six instances in 1920 officers of the law prevented lynchings, the report showed, ten of these instances being in Northern and 46 in Southern States. Armed force was used to repel would-be lynchers in fourteen cases and in four of these mobs were fired upon, seven of the attackers having been killed and a number wounded. In forty-two cases prisoners were removed or the guards were agumented or other precautions taken.

Of the sixty-one persons lynched fifty-two were in the South and nine in the North and West. One was a negro woman. Eighteen of those lynched were charegd with having attacked women.

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AMDEN N J TELEGRAM
DECEMBER 31, 1920

FEWER LYNCHINGS IN 1920.

While this country is still disgraced by lynchings, there is some satisfaction in knowing that the record of Judge Lynch for 1920 shows a third less cases than were tabulated in the year 1919. The best reply to the argument of those who uphold lynching as the necessary punishment for rape is that less than one-third of those put to death this year by mobs wer accused of that crime. One colored man was lynched because he insisted on voting.

It is noteworhty that not a single lynching happened in the Eastern States. There was one case in Illinois, three in Minnesota and the same number in California, but lynching as a common practice still must be credited to the South.

It goes without saying that so long as this blot be found on the American escutcheon of justice we shall have to bear the reproaches of other nations. Popular respect for law is weakened to the extent that lynching is tolerated. The best way to extirpate this form of lawlessness is to enforce justice swiftly and surely, especially in murder or rape cases.

Lynchings Less Numerous For the Year 1920

ROCHESTER N Y CHRONICLE
JANUARY 1, 1921

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31.—Lynchings were less numerous in 1920 than in 1919, according to records compiled at Tuskegee Institute and made public to-day. Sixty-one persons, including eight white men, were lynched this year as compared with 83 last year and 64 in 1918, the statement said.

In 56 instances in 1920 officers of the law prevented lynchings, the reports showed, ten of these instances being in Northern and 46 in Southern states.

Of the 61 persons lynched, 52 were in the south and nine in the north and west. One was a negro woman. Eighteen of those lynched were charged with having attacked women.

By states lynchings occurred as follows:

Texas, 10; Georgia, 9; Mississippi, Alabama and Florida, 7 each; Minnesota, North Carolina, Oklahoma and California, 3 each; Arkansas, Kansas, Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, Ohio, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia, one each.

LYNCHING RECORD SHOWS DECREASE

BOSTON MASS C S MONITOR
DECEMBER 1, 1920

TUSKEGEE, Alabama — Lynchings were [illegible] in 1920 than in 1919, according to records compiled at Tuskegee Institute and made public yesterday. Sixty-one persons, including eight white men, were lynched last year, as compared with 83 in 1919, and 64 in 1918, the statement said.

In 56 instances in 1920, officers of the law prevented lynchings, the report showed, 10 of these instances being in northern and 46 in southern states. Armed force was used to repel would-be lynchers in 14 cases and in 4 others these mobs were fired upon, 7 of the attackers being killed and a number wounded. In 42 cases, prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken.

Of the 61 persons lynched, 52 were in the south, and 9 in the north and west. One was a Negro woman. Eighteen of those lynched were charged with having attacked women.

By states, lynching occurred as follows:

Texas, 10; Georgia, 9; Mississippi, Alabama and Florida, 7 each; Minnesota, North Carolina, Oklahoma and California, 3 each; Arkansas, Kansas, Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, Ohio, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia, 1 each.

LOWELL MASS MORN CITIZEN
JANUARY 6, 1921

With lynchings growing fewer it may become safe for the United States to join the League of Nations. One of the arguments against such action has been the fear of southerners and others that the organization at Geneva might at some time be led to interfere with America's peculiar and cherished institution. Nor would this dread seem to be entirely unfounded. Among the French, in especial, who through their governorship over many millions of African people have assumed to be special guardians of the Negro race, there has been a disposition, even in advance of American participation in league affairs, to consider what they regard as the evil of our lynching bees and to ask how about it. There has been talk of a pan-African confederation within the league to protect the rights and privileges of black folk. Should, therefore, our national habit of roasting and hanging Negroes without trial persist for a few generations more we might be in serious trouble with our associates. This obstacle to international amity, however, will obviously disappear if the lynch-habit itself goes into the discard. Just that may happen, if the tendency of the year 1920 is continued. In that year, as against 83 lynchings in 1919, only 61 persons were lynched, and of these only 53 were Negroes. If the average number of these atrocities to which so many of our 100 per cent. American communities are given presently drops to a negligible figure, say to no more than a dozen a year, one of the most cogent reasons for America's non entrance into the league will have disappeared also.

N. Y. C. TRIBUNE
JANUARY 1, 1921

Fewer Lynchings in 1920, Tuskogee Record Shows

Total Was Only Sixty-one, as Compared With Eighty-three in the Previous Year

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—Lynchings were less numerous in 1920 than in 1919, according to records compiled at Tuskegee Institute and made public to-day. Sixty-one persons, including eight white men, were lynched this year, as compared with eighty-three last year and sixty-four in 1918, the statement said.

In fifty-six instances in 1920 officers of the law prevented lynchings the reports showed. Ten of these instances were in Northern and forty-six in Southern states. Armed force was used to repel would-be lynchers in fourteen cases, and in four of these mobs were fired upon, seven of the attackers having been killed and a number wounded.

By states lynchings occurred as follows: Texas, 10; Georgia, 9; Mississippi, Alabama and Florida, 7 each; Minnesota, North Carolina, Oklahoma and California, 3 each; Arkansas, Kansas, Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, Ohio, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia, one each.

61 Lynchings in Year Just Ended

SPRINGFIELD MASS REPUBLICAN
DECEMBER 31, 1920

Less Than in 1918 and 1919; Eight Whites and 53 Negroes.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., [illegible] 31—Lynchings were less numerous in 1920 than in 1919, according to records compiled at Tuskegee Institute and made public today. Sixty-one persons, including eight white men, were lynched this year as compared with 83 last year and 64 in 1918, the statement said.

In 56 instances in 1920 officers of the law prevented lynchings, the reports showed, 10 of these instances being in Northern and 46 in Southern States. Armed force was used to repel would-be lynchers in 14 cases and in four of these mobs were fired upon, seven of the attackers being killed and a number wounded. In 42 cases prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken.

Of the 61 persons lynched, 52 were in the South and nine in the North and West. One was a Negro woman. Eighteen of those lynched were charged with having attacked women.

The offenses charged against the white men were: Murder, five; insulting woman, one; "no charge except being a foreigner," one; killing officer of the law, one.

Offenses charged against Negroes lynched, according to the institute were: Murder, five; attempted murder, four; killing officers, five; killing landlords, six; attacking women, 18, assisting fugitive to escape, three; wounding another, two; insulting women, two; knocking down guard, escaping from chain gang and then returning and surrendering, two; and one each of the following: Jumping labor contract, threatening to kill man, cutting man in fight, receiving stay of death sentence because another confessed crime, peeping through window at woman, insisting on voting.

By States lynchings occurred as follows: Texas, 10; Georgia, 9; Mississippi, Alabama and Florida, seven each; Minnesota, North Carolina, Oklahoma and California, three each; Arkansas, Kansas, Illinois, Kentucky Missouri, Ohio, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia, one each.

DAYTON O. NEWS
DECEMBER 31, 1920

FEWER LYNCHINGS OCCUR IN 1920

TUSKOGEE, Ala., Dec. 31—Lynchings were not as numerous in 1920 as in 1919, according to records compiled at Tuskogee Institute and made public today. Sixty-one persons, including eight white men, were lynched this year as compared with 83 last year and 64 in 1918, the statement said.

By states lynchings occurred as follows: Texas, 10; Georgia, 9; Mississippi, Alabama and Florida 7 each; Minnesota, North Carolina, Oklahoma, and California 3 each; Arkansas, Kansas, Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, Ohio, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia one each.

INDIANAPOLIS (IND) NEWS
DECEMBER 31, 1920

FEWER LYNCHINGS IN 1920

Eight White Men Among the Sixty-One Persons Killed By Mobs.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., December 31.—Lynchings were less numerous in 1920 than in 1919, according to records compiled at Tuskegee Institute and made public today. Sixty-one persons, including eight white men were lynched this year as compared with eighty-three last year and sixty-four in 1918, the statement said.

In fifty-six instances in 1920 officers of the law prevented lynchings, the reports showed, ten of these instances being in northern and forty-six in southern states. Armed force was used to repel would-be-lynchers in fourteen cases and in four of these mobs were fired on, seven of the attackers having been killed and a number wounded. In forty-two cases prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken.

Of the sixty-one persons lynched, fifty-two were in the south and nine in the north and west. One was a negro woman. Eighteen of those lynched were charged with having attacked women. The offenses charged against the white men were: Murder, 5; insulting woman, 1; "no charge, except being a foreigner," 1; killing officer of the law, 1.

By states, lynchings occurred as follows: Texas, ten; Georgia, nine; Mississippi, Alabama and Florida, seven each; Minnesota, North Carolina, Oklahoma and California, three each; Arkansas, Kansas, Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, Ohio, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia, one each.

WILLIAMSPORT PA GRIT
JANUARY 9, 1921

MOBS LYNCHED 61 IN 1920

Killed 53 Negroes and 8 Whites; 18 of the Number Were Charged With Having Attacked Women

Sixty-one persons, including eight white men, were lynched in 1920, as compared with 83 in 1919, and 64 in 1918, according to records compiled at Tuskogee institute, at Tuskogee, Okla.

In 56 instances in 1920 officers of the law prevented lynchings, ten of these instances being in Northern and 16 in Southern states. Armed forces were used to repel would-be lynchers in 14 cases, and in four of these mobs were fired upon, seven of the attackers being killed and a number wounded. Fifty-two lynchings occurred in the South and nine in the North and West. Eighteen of those lynched were charged with having attacked women.

ST PAUL WINN. PRESS
JANUARY 1, 1921

LYNCHINGS SHOW DECREASE

61, Including 8 Whites, Were Victims in 1920; 83 Last Year.

(By Associated Press.)

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31.—Lynchings were less numerous in 1920 than in 1919, according to records compiled at Tuskegee institute and made public today. Sixty-one persons, including eight white men, were lynched this year as compared with eighty-three last year and sixty-four in 1918, the statement said.

By states lynchings occurred as follows: Texas, 10; Georgia, 9; Mississippi, Alabama and Florida, 7 each; Minnesota, North Carolina, Oklahoma and California, 3 each; Arkansas, Kansas, Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, Ohio, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia, 1 each.

Lynchings—1920
Reports on, Sent Press—Editorial Comments

672

Sixty-One Lynchings For 1920, 22 Less Than 1919

Less Than One-Third Were For Rape or Attempted Rape, Only Eighteen Being Charged With This Crime

Officers Stop 56 Mobs

In Four Cases the Mobs Were Fired Upon By Law Defenders---Seven Lynchers Killed and Many More Wounded

The lynching record for 1920, as tabulated by Monroe N. Work of the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, and made public on January 1st, 1921, shows not only a decrease in the number of lynchings as compared with previous years, but it shows also that *officers of the law prevented lynchings in fifty-six instances*, ten in northern states and forty-six in southern states.

In fourteen instances armed forces under command of law officials were used against the lynching mobs and in four instances the mob was fired upon. Seven would-be lynchers were killed by the law officers and a large number wounded. In forty-two cases the prisoners were removed or the guard was largely increased or other precautions were taken by the officials.

During 1920, according to the report of Mr. Work, sixty-one persons were lynched, twenty-two less than the eighty-three which were lynched in 1919. Fifty-two of the 1919 lynching were in the South and nine in the West and North. Fifty-three Negroes, one a woman, and eight whites were the mob victims.

One-third Charged with Rape.

Less than one-third of the victims, or eighteen, to be exact, were charged with rape or attempted rape. Three were burned to death, only one of whom was charged with rape and murder. The other two were charged with killing a landlord.

Texas, with ten lynchings, headed the list, while Georgia, with nine, was a close second. Alabama, Florida and Mississippi, with seven each, came next, the other states bringing up the rear with the following numbers. California, Minnesota, North Carolina and Oklahoma, three each, while Arkansas, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri, Ohio, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia each contributed one case.

Charges against the fifty-three Negroes lynched were tabulated as follows:

Murder, 5
Attempted murder, 4
Willing officer of the law, 5
Killing landlord in dispute, 6
Rape, 15.
Attempted rape, 3.
Assisting fugitive to escape, 3.
Wounding another, 2.
Insulting woman, 2.
Knocking down guard, escaping from chain gang, and then returning and surrendering, 2.
Jumping labor contract, 1.
Threatening to kill man, 1.
Cutting a man in a fight, 1.
For receiving stay of sentence because another confessed crime, 1.
Peeping through window at a woman, 1.
Insisting on voting, 1.

Charges Against Whites.

The offenses charged against the whites who were victims of the mob were:

Murder, 5.
Insulting woman, 1.
No offense except being a foreigner, 1.
Killing officer of the law, 1.

According to figures recently compiled, which gave the total number of lynchings from 1885 to 1918 as 2,881 the total number from 1885 to 1920 now approximates 3,025.

RECORDS SHOW BIG DROP IN LYNCHING

TRENTON N J TIMES
DECEMBER 31, 1920

Careful Guard Brings Decrease in Deaths at Hands of Mob

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31 (AP).—Lynchings were less numerous in 1920 than in 1919, according to records compiled at Tuskegee Institute and made public today. Sixty-one persons, including eight white men, were lynched this year as compared with 83 last year and 64 in 1918, the statement said.

In 56 instances in 1920 officers of the law prevented lynchings, the reports showed, 10 of these instances being in northern and 46 in southern States. Armed force was used to repel would-be lynchers in 14 cases and in four of these mobs were fired upon, seven of the attackers having been killed and a number wounded.

In 42 cases prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken.

Of the 61 persons lynched 52 were in the South and nine in the North and West. One was a negro woman. Eighteen of those lynched were charged with having [illegible] women.

THE LYNCHING RECORD OF 1920

The official lynching record made up by the Department of Statistics of Tuskegee Institute, while showing a twenty per cent decrease over 1919, still holds America, and particularly the South where most lynching occurs, up before the world as barbarous, depraved and lacking in the finer qualities of civilization. A nation which tolerates the taking of accused men from the hands of officers of the law, the dragging of men on trial from the very bar of justice in the court-room, the barbarous act of tying men by their heads to the axiles of automobiles and dragging them through the towns before women and children, the burning of men and women at the stake, the hunting and shooting of fleeing men in the way of hunting wild animals, the mutilating of the bodies of these victims as they dangle from the mob-men's noose or writhe under the searing, scorching fires of the stake, the ruthless slaughter of innocent women and children solely because they are of the kin of accused fugitives, the burning of whole Negro settlements, their churches, schools, meeting places, cannot have much weight in the counsels of the nations of the world.

And the nation, the national government, is responsible finally to see that this sin and blot upon the nation is wiped out. Whatever means as may be necessary are justified, now that the states and local police authorities have failed to check the crime, and now that the public sentiment suffers it to the extent that it increases and no arrests or convictions can even be secured of the offenders. The other civilized nations of the world are well aware of our record in this regard, and whenever America would interfere in the matter of another's treatment of its subject people, that nation invariably points to the treatment of the Negro by America.

The Jewish programs in Russia, the British oppression of the Irish, the Turkish massacre of the Armenian, and other European maltreatment of subject people, are no match for the American pastime of lynching. No horror, no brutality, no barbarism, ever matched the revelry and undreamed of cruelty and pitilessness of Georgia and Mississippi mobs.

"Punch" a powerful British organ, points the finger of derision and scorn and contempt at American inconsistency for meddling in the concerns of Europe when America has the skeleton of lynching in its own closet, almost making a national confession that it cannot be stopped. The press and people have long since ceased speaking of "the unspeakable crime" as a cause of lynching, since the figures and study of ten years show that lynching would be almost over if it occurred for this offense only.

It is not so much what other people think about us as what we ourselves think that counts. Soberly considered, the crime of lynching aims at our institutions of law and order, at our civilization, drives us on toward anarchy. And then, that lynching is winked at by the law, and it is impossible to get a conviction of the lynchers and next to impossible to secure an indictment, even when tacitly the parties to the mob are well known, means depravity, misanthropy, a reversion to the unmoral, lower animal state of evolution.

We do not know whether the Federal government, by taking purview of lynching, could stop it, but we feel that the time has come when it certainly has full cause to attempt emergency measures to see if it can be done. And we trust no time will be lost to bring into being some measure looking to destroy this crime and the chances for it.

The record for 1920 shows above sixty persons as having met death "at the hands of parties unknown," the mob. Proper counts in places like Ocoee, Fla., where news was surpressed would show that many more than that number came to their death in that manner, and many more victim can be added to the list when there are counted the many other cases where ruthless shooting and murder without provocation has been perpetrated by crowds and gangs in such manner as to be well called "lynching."

Those of us who know the South, and know the wild riding of the infuriated mob through Negro districts, the quick gun, the "missing" negro, the "Negro found dead by the roadside" these figures from Tuskegee merely serve as a sort of guide to fix the true estimate a much larger figure.

Pitiable spectacle, two judges pulling and pushing and begging a mob on the streets of a North Carolina town to go home and "let the law take its course."

Pectre of anarchy, that a Negro victime while on his trial in a court-room where he would without slightest question be found guilty and hanged, should be dragged from underneath hte very nose of the court, tied to an automobile, dragged through the streets of the little town, and riddle with bullets on the outskirts of the town, as the judge and other attaches of the court passively take up their hat and coats and sheepishly go home.

What mockery of the law! What blasphemy of Justice! What promise of Anarchy.

THE LYNCHNG RECORD FOR 1920

Baptist Vanguard
1/20/21

(December 31, 1920.)
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Dear Sir:

I am sending you the following relative to lynching for the past year. I find according to the records complied by Monroe N. Work, of the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, that there were 56 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynching. Of these, 10 were in Northern States and 46 were in Southern States. In 42 of the caese, the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In 14 instances armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 4 of these instances the mobs were fired upon and as a result, 7 of the attackers were killed and several wounded.

There were 61 persons lynched in 1920. Of these, 52 were in the South and 9 in the North and West. This is 22 less than the number, 83, for the year 1919. Of those lynched 53 were Negroes and 8 were white. One of those put to death, was a Negro woman. Eighteen, or less than one-third of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape. Three of the victims were burned to death. The charge against those burned to death were: rape and murder, 1; killing landlord in a dispute.

The offenses charged the white were: murder, 5; insulting woman, 1 no charge except being a foreigner 1; killing officer ef the law, 1. The offenses against the Negroes were: murder, 5; attempted murder, 4; killing officer of the law, 5; killing landlord in dispute, 6; rape, 15; attempted rape, 3; assisting fugitive

to escape, 3; wounding another, 2; insulting woman, 2; knocking down guard, escaping from chain gang and then returning and surrendering, 2; jumping labor contract, 1; threatening to kill man, 1; cutting a man in a fight, 1; for receiving stay of death sentence because another confessed crime, 1; peeping through window at woman, 1; insisting on voting, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 7; Arkansas, 1; California, 3; Florida, 7; Georgia, 9; Illinois, 1; Kansas, 1; Kentucky, 1; Minnesota, 3; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 1; North Carolina 3; Ohio, 1; Oklahoma, 3; South Carolina, 1; Texas, 10; Virginia, 1 West Virginia, 1.

Very truly yours,
R. R. Moton, Prin.

Fearless Officials Can Stop Lynchings

LYNCHING statistics compiled by the department of records and research of Tuskegee institute for 1920 constitute a severe indictment of lewlessness, but they are not without encouraging features.

Evidently, there are some officials who will not tolerate mob violence, even if they have to risk their own lives in defense of a prisoner. Fifty-six instances are recorded where officers prevented lynchings, and it is gratifying to know that 46 occurred in the south. In 14 cases, would-be lynchers were repulsed by armed force and in four mobs were fired upon, with a result that seven persons were killed and a number wounded. Of the 61 victims of mobs in 1920, 52 were lynched in the south and nine in the north and west. Only 18 were charged with rape, or attempted rape. Georgia led with nine lynchings. Alabama had seven.

Nearly all lynchings are due to official negligence or cowardice. The average mob leader knows before he starts to storm a jail that he has a reasonable assurance of not being killed. The same feeling inspires his followers with lawless zeal. All mobs are cowardly. They depend on overwhelming numbers and official complaisance to do their work with a minimum of harm to themselves. A single fearless sheriff, armed to the teeth and determined to shoot, might stop 100 would-be lynchers. But where the sheriff or his deputies merely plead with the "boys" a few minutes to let the law take its course, or tamely submit to being overpowered, a lynching results.

LYNCHING RECORD FOR 1920.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.,
December 31, 1920.

Editor The Washington Bee:

I send you the following relative to lynchings for the past year. I find, according to the records compiled by Monroe N. Work, of the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, that there were 56 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Of these, 10 were in Northern States and 46 were in Southern States. In 42 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In 14 instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 4 of these instances the mobs were fired upon, and as a result 7 of the attackers were killed and several wounded.

There were 61 persons lynched in 1920. Of these, 52 were in the South and 9 in the North and West. This is 22 less than the number—83—for the year 1919. Of those lynched, 53 were colored Americans and 8 were whites. One of those put to death was a colored woman. Eighteen, or less than one-third of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape. Three of the victims were burned to death. The charges against those burned to death were: Rape and murder, 1; killing landlord in a dispute, 2.

The offenses charged against the whites were: Murder, 5; insulting woman, 1; no charge except being a foreigner, 1; killing officer of the law, 1. The offenses charged against the colored Americans were: Murder, 5; attempted murder, 4; killing officer of the law, 5; killing landlord in dispute, 6; rape, 15; attempted rape, 3; assisting fugitive to escape, 3; wounding another, 2; insulting woman, 2; knocking down guard, escaping from chain gang and then returning and surrendering, 2; jumping labor contract, 1; threatening to kill man, 1; cutting a man in a fight, 1; for receiving stay of death sentence because another confessed crime, 1; peeping through window at woman, 1; insisting on voting, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama, 7; Arkansas, 1; California, 3; Florida, 7; Georgia, 9; Illinois, 1; Kansas, 1; Kentucky, 1; Minnesota, 3; Mississippi, 7; Missouri 1; North Carolina, 3; Ohio, 1; Oklahoma, 3; South Carolina, 1; Texas, 10; Virginia, 1; West Virginia, 1.

Very truly yours,
R. R. MOTON,
Principal.

WILLIAMSPORT PA SUN
DECEMBER 31, 1920

61 LYNCHINGS IN 920; 53 NEGROES, 8 WHITES

By Associated Press.

Tuskogee, Okla., Dec. 31.—Lynchings were less numerous in 1920 than in 1919, according to records compiled at Tuskogee Institute and made public today. Sixty-one persons, including eight white men, were lynched this year as compared with eighty-three last year and sixty-four in 1918, the statement said.

In fifty-six instances in officers of the law prevented lynchings, ten of these instances being in northern and sixteen in southern states. Armed force was used to repel would-be lynchers in fourteen cases and in four of these mobs were fired upon, seven of the attackers having been killed and a number wounded. In sixty-four cases prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken.

Of the sixty-one persons lynched fifty-two were in the south and nine in north and west. One was a negro woman. Eighteen of those lynched were charged with having attacked women.

ST LOUIS MO POST DISPATCH
DECEMBER 31, 1920

NEGRO LYNCHINGS DURING 1920

Texas Led With Ten; Georgia Had Nine, Missouri One.

By the Associated Press.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—Texas led all States in the Union in the number of negro lynchings in 1920, according to a report of the Tuskegee Institute, published here today.

Ten cases are given for Texas, against nine for Georgia and one each for Kansas and Missouri.

Lynchings were less numerous in 1920 than in 1919, according to the report. Sixty-one persons, including eight white men, were lynched this year, as compared with 83 last year, and 64 in 1918, the statement said. In 56 instances in 1920 officers of the law prevented lynchings, 10 of these instances being in northern and 46 in Southern States. Of the 61 persons lynched, 52 were in the South and nine in the North and West; one was a negro woman. Eighteen of those lynched were charged with having attacked women.

Tuskegee Institute Records Show A Slight Decrease

NORFOLK VA. GUIDE
JANUARY 8, 1921

Of the Number Reported Only Eighteen Were Charged With Rape. Fifty-two of the Sixty-one Offenses Committed in the South. Armed Force Used to Repel Mob in Some Instances

(By R. R. Moton)

Tuskegee, Institute, Ala.—According to the records compiled by Monroe N. Work, of the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, there were 56 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Of these 10 were in Northern States and 46 were in Southern States. In 42 of the cases, the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In 14 instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 4 of these instances the mobs were fired upon and as a result, 7 of the attackers were killed and several wounded.

There were 61 persons lynched in 1920. Of these 52 were in the South and 9 in the North and West. This is 22 less than the number, 83, for the year 1919. Of those lynched 53 were Negroes and 8 were whites. One of those put to death was a Negro woman. Eighteen, or less than one-third of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape. Three of the victims were burned to death. The charges against those burned to death were: rape and murder, 1; killing landlord in a dispute, 2.

The offenses charged the whites were: murder, 5; insulting woman, 1; no charge except being a foreigner, 1; killing officer of the law, 1.

The offenses charged against the Negroes were: murder, 5; attempted murder, 4; killing officer of the law, 5; killing landlord in dispute, 6; rape, 15; attempted rape, 3; assisting fugitive to escape, 3; wounding another, 2; insulting woman, 2; knocking down guard, escaping from chain gang and then returning and surrendering, 2; jumping labor contract, 1; threatening to kill man, 1; cutting a man in a fight, 1; for receiving stay of death sentence because another confessed crime, 1; peeping through window at woman, 1; insisting on voting, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama, 7; Arkansas, 1; California, 3; Florida, 7; Georgia, 9; Illinois, 1; Kansas, 1; Kentucky, 1; Minnesota, 3; Mississippi, 7; Missouri 1; North Carolina, 3; Ohio, 1; Oklahoma, 3; South Carolina, 1; Texas 10; Virginia, 1; West Virginia, 1.

TUSKEEGEE REPORT ON LYNCHING.

According to the records compiled by Monroe N. Work, of the department or records and research of the Tuskegee Institute, There were 61 persons lynched in 1920. Of these 52 were in the South and 9 in the North and West. This is 22 less than the number, 83, for the year 1919. Of those lynched 53 were Negroes and 8 were whites. One of those put to death was a Negro woman. Eighteen, or less than one-third of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape. Three of the victims were burned to death. The charges against those burned to death were rape and murder, 1; killing landlord in a dispute, 2.

There were 56 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Of these 10 were in Northern states and 46 were in Southern states. In 42 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In 4 instances armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 4 of these instances the mobs were fired upon and as a result 7 of the attackers were killed and several wounded.

The states in which lynchings occured and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 7; Arkansas, 1; California, 3; Florida, 7; George, 9; Illinois, 1; Kansas, 1; Kentucky, 1; Minnesota, 3; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 3; Ohio, 1; Oklahoma, 3; South Carolina, 1; Texas, 10; Virginia, 1; West Virginia, 1.

Lynchings 1920
Reports on, Sent Press-Editorial Comments.

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SALT LAKE CITY UTAH NEWS
JANUARY 10, 1921

LYNCHINGS IN 1920.

As has been the custom for many years, the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, founded by the late Booker T. Washington for the training of colored young men and women, has compiled and sent out at the close of the past year the lynching record for the twelvemonth preceding. There seems to have been a slight improvement in 1920 over the record for 1919, owing principally to the fact that there were 56 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings, of which 10 were in Northern States and 46 in Southern States. In 42 of the cases, the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In 14 instances armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 4 of these instances the mobs were fired upon and as a result, 7 of the attackers were killed and several wounded, which is a result not particularly to be lamented.

There were 61 persons lynched in 1920; 52 in the South and 9 in the North and West. This is 22 less than the number, 83, for the year 1919. Of those lynched, 53 were Negroes and 8 were whites. One of those put to death was a Negro woman; 18, or less than one-third of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape; 3 of the victims were burned to death, the charges against them being, rape and murder, 1; killing landlord in a dispute, 2.

The offenses charged the whites were: murder, 5; insulting woman, 1; no charge except being a foreigner, 1; killing officer of the law, 1. The offenses charged against the Negroes were: murder 5; attempted murder, 4; killing officer of the law, 5; killing landlord in dispute, 6; rape, 15; attempted rape, 3; assisting fugitive to escape, 3; wounding another, 2; insulting woman, 2; knocking down guard, escaping from chain gang and then returning and surrendering, 2; jumping labor contract, 1; threatening to kill man, 1; cutting a man in a fight, 1; for receiving stay of death sentence because another confessed crime, 1; peeping through window at woman, 1; insisting on voting, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 7; Arkansas, 1; California, 3; Florida, 7; Georgia, 9; Illinois, 1; Kansas 1; Kentucky, 1; Minnesota, 3; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 3; Ohio, 1; Oklahoma, 3; South Carolina, 1; Texas 10; Virginia, 1; West Virginia, 1.

CINCINNATI O POST
JANUARY 3, 1921

61 LYNCHED IN 1920

One Ohioan Is Victim of Mob, Tuskegee Figures Show.

TUSKEGEE, ALA.: Sixty-one persons were lynched in the United States in 1920, according to figures compiled by R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute here.

Of this number 52 were in the south and nine in the north and west. One was in Ohio.

Fifty-three of the victims were negroes and eight were whites.

N. Y. C. TELEGRAPH
JANUARY 1, 1921

Lynching Record of 1920 Shows a Marked Decrease Compared With That of 1919.

The lynching record for 1920, while far from creditable, shows a considerable improvement over the record made in 1919. Georgia still maintains her sinister lead with nine deaths at the hands of mobs as her score. Sixty one persons were sacrificed without trial, some of them for relatively trivial, but a majority for grave, offenses. One "peeping Tom" was hanged, one citizen who insisted upon his right to vote, one person for being a foreigner and one for escaping from a chain gang. One negro was lynched when he received a stay of execution after another man had confessed to the crime for which he had been convicted.

Of the total fifty-three were negroes, eighteen of whom were charged with attacking white women. Two were accused of insulting women without attacking them. Ten illegal executions occurred in Northern States where the colored population is small. One negro in the South was hanged by negroes.

The figures prove little, except that elemental passions are easily aroused, regardless of sectional lines. The next Congress is expected to attempt remedial legislation, but it is hard to see how Federal supervision can extend across State lines in such matters without a Constitutional Amendment.

An interesting sidelight may be found in the discussion of the organization of a vigilance committee in the chief city of the Union as the year drew to a close.

N Y C CALL
FEBRUARY 13, 1921

The Lynching Record for 1920

During the past year there were 56 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Of these, 10 were in Northern states and 46 were in Southern states. In 42 of the cases, the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In 14 instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four of these instances the mobs were fired upon and, as a result, seven of the attackers were killed and several wounded.

There were 61 persons lynched in 1920. Of these 52 were in the South and nine in the North and West. This is 22 less than the number, 83, for the year 1919. Of those lynched 53 were Negroes and eight were whites. One of those put to death was a Negro woman. Eighteen, or less than one-third of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape. Three of the victims were burned to death. The charges against those burned to death were: rape and murder, one; killing landlord in a dispute, two.

The offenses charged the whites were: murder, five; insulting woman, one; no charge except being a foreigner, one; killing officer of the law, one. The offenses charged against the Negroes were: murder, five; attempted murder, four; killing officer of the law, five; killing landlord in dispute, six; rape, 15; attempted rape, three; assisting fugitive to escape, three; wounding another, two; insulting woman, two; knocking down guard, escaping from chain gang and then returning and surrendering, two; jumping labor contract, one; threatening to kill men, one; cutting a man in a fight, one; for receiving stay of death sentence because another confessed crime, one; peeping through window at woman, one; insisting on voting, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, seven; Arkansas, one; California, three; Florida, seven; Georgia, nine; Illinois, one; Kansas, one; Kentucky, one; Minnesota, three; Mississippi, seven; Missouri, one; North Carolina, three; Ohio, one; Oklahoma, three; South Carolina, one; Texas, 10; Virginia, one; West Virginia, one.

LYNCHING TOTAL

OF 61 PERSONS LYNCHED DURING YEAR, EIGHT WERE WHITE: ONE WOMAN KILLED

NEW BRITAIN CONN HERALD
DECEMBER 31, 1920

State of Texas Leads With 10 Cases of Execution By Mob—Attacks on White Women Causes 18 Hangings—One White Man Slain Just "Because He Was a Foreigner."

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31.—Lynchings were less numerous in 1920 than in 1919, according to records compiled at Tuskegee Institute and made public today. Sixty-one persons, including eight white men, were lynched this year and 64 in 1918, the statement said.

In 56 Instances in 1920 officers of the law prevented lynchings the reports showed, ten of these instances being in Northern and forty-six in Southern states. Armed force was used to repel would-be lynchers in 14 cases and in four of these mobs were fired upon, seven of the attackers having been killed and a number wounded. In 42 cases prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken.

In 56 instances in 1920 officers of in the south and nine in the north and west. One was a negro woman. Eighteen of those lynched were charged with having attacked women.

The offenses charged against the white men were: Murder, 5; insulting woman, 1; "no charge except being a foreigner," 1; killing officer of the law. 1.

Offenses charged against negroes lynched, according to the institute, were: Murder, 5; attempted murder, 4; killing officers, 5; killing landlords, 6; attacking women, 18; assisting fugitive to escape, 3; wounding another, 2; insulting women, 2; knocking down guard, "escaping from chain gang and then returning and surrendering," 2; and one each of the following: Jumping labor contract threatening to kill man, cutting man in fight, "for receiving stay of death sentence because another confessed crime," peeping through window at women, "insisting on voting."

By state lynchings occurred as follows: Texas, 10; Georgia, 9; Mississippi, Alabama and Florida, 7 each; Minnesota, North Carolina, Oklahoma and California, 3 each; Arkansas Kansas, Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri Ohio, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia, 1 each.

FOR 1920 WAS 61

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—Lynchings were less numerous in 1920 than in 1919 according to records compiled at Tuskegee Institute and made public today. Sixty-one persons, including eight white men, were lynched this year as compared with 83 last year and 64 in 1918, the statement said.

12-31-20

Transcript

Houghton, Mich., Gazette
JANUARY 18, 1921

FEWER LYNCHINGS.

The year which has so recently ended has one gain to its credit which may not have been observed by many persons. Lynchings were less numerous in 1920 than in 1919 and 1918. Sixty-one persons were lynched in the past year, 83 in 1919 and 64 in 1918.

Figures compiled at Tuskeegee Institute show further that in 56 instances in 1920 officers of the law prevented lynchings, 10 of these in northern, the other 46 in southern states.

Of the 61 lynchings, Kansas, Minnesota, Illinois and Ohio were guilty of six. Eight of the total number of victims of mob violence were white men; the rest were Negroes, one a woman.

The total improvement for 1920 is slight, but if it is maintained again this year it can be considered truly indicative of a real lessening of the evil. In a year in which criminals and crooks have flouted the law on a scale big enough to be talked of as a "crime wave," it is encouraging to find that normal citizens are showing a little more regard for law and justice.

The insistence that offenders should be captured, tried and punished promptly, and with the just degree of severity their crimes warrant, should increase. Only as the public demands stricter justice in its courts of law will crime be checked.

Violence on the part of the public itself is not a deterrent to crime. It actually increases the crime total, and adds to the general confusion and injustice.

LESS LYNCHINGS IN 1920 THAN 1919

Chicago Whip

According to the records compiled by Monroe N. Work, of the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, there were 56 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Of these, 10 were in northern states and 46 were in southern states. In 42 of the cases, the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In 14 instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 4 of these instances the mobs were fired upon and as a result, 7 of the attackers were killed and several wounded.

There were 61 persons lynched in 1920. Of these, 52 were in the south and 9 in the north and west. This is 22 less than the number, 83, for the year 1919. Of those lynched 53 were Negroes and 8 were whites. One of those put to death was a Negro woman. Eighteen, or less than one-third of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape. Three of the victims were burned to death. The charges against those burned to death were: rape and murder, 1; killing landlord in a dispute, 2.

The offenses charged the whites were: murder, 5; insulting woman, 1; no charge except being a foreigner, 1; killing officer of the law, 1. The offenses charged against the Negroes were: murder, 5; attempted murder, 4; killing officer of the law, 5; killing landlord in dispute, 6; rape, 15; attempted rape, 3; assisting fugitive to escape, 3; wounding another, 2; insulting woman, 2; knocking down guard, escaping from chain gang and then returning and surrendering, 2; jumping labor contract, 1; threatening to kill man, 1; cutting a man in a fight, 1; for receiving stay of death sentence because another confessed crime, 1; peeping through window at woman, 1; insisting on voting, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 7; Arkansas, 1; California, 3; Florida, 7; Georgia, 9; Illinois, 1; Kansas, 1; Kentucky, 1; Minnesota, 3; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 3; Ohio, 1; Oklahoma, 3; South Carolina, 1; Texas, 10; Virginia, 1; West Virginia, 1.

Lynching Record, 1920

Union

There were 61 persons lynched in 1920. Of these, 52 were in the South and nine in the North and West. This is 22 less than the number 83 for the year 1919. Of those lynched 53 were Negroes and eight were whites. One of those put to death was a Negro woman. Eighteen, or less than one-third of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape. Three of the victims were burned to death. The charges against those burned to death were: rape and murder, 1; killing landlord in a dispute, 2.

The offenses charged the whites were: murder, 5; insulting woman, 1; no charge except being a foreigner, 1; killing officer of the law, 1. The offenses charged against the Negroes were: murder, 5; attempted murder, 4; killing officer of the law, 5; killing landlord in dispute, 6; rape, 15; attempted rape, 3; assisting fugitive to escape, 3; wounding another, 2; insulting woman, 2; knocking down guard, escaping from chain gang and then returning and surrendering, 2; jumping labor contract, 1; threatening to kill man, 1; cutting a man in a fight, 1; for receiving stay of death sentence because another confessed crime, 1; peeping through window at woman, 1; insisting on voting, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 7; Arkansas, 1; California, 3; Florida, 7; Georgia, 9; Illinois, 1; Kansas, 1; Kentucky, 1; Minnesota, 3; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 3; Ohio, 1; Oklahoma, 3; South Carolina, 1; Texas, 10; Virginia, 1; West Virginia, 1.

RECORDS SHOW BIG DROP IN LYNCHING

TRENTON N J TIMES
DECEMBER 1, 1920

Careful Guard Brings Decrease in Deaths at Hands of Mob

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31 (AP).—Lynchings were less numerous in 1920 than in 1919, according to records compiled at Tuskegee Institute and made public today. Sixty-one persons, including eight white men, were lynched this year as compared with 83 last year and 64 in 1918, the statement said.

In 56 instances in 1920 officers of the law prevented lynchings, the reports showed, 10 of these instances being in northern and 46 in southern States. Armed force was used to repel would-be lynchers in 14 cases and in four of these mobs were fired upon, seven of the attackers having been killed and a number wounded.

In 42 cases prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken.

Of the 61 persons lynched 52 were in the South and nine in the North and West. One was a negro woman. Eighteen of those lynched were charged with having attacked women.

61 LYNCHED IN U. S. IN 1920--83 IN 1919

BROOKLYN N Y EAGLE
DECEMBER 31, 1920

Eight Whites Among Victims. Texas Had Greatest Number.

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31—Lynchings were less numerous in 1920 than 1919, according to records compiled at Tuskegee Institute and made public today. Sixty-one persons, including 8 white men, were lynched this year as compared with 83 last year and 64 in 1918, the statement said.

In 56 instances in 1920 officers of the law prevented lynchings, the report showed, 10 of these instances being in Northern, and 46 in Southern States. Armed force was used to repel would-be lynchers in 14 cases and in 4 of these mobs were fired upon, 7 of the attackers having been killed and a number wounded.

Of the 61 persons lynched, 52 were in the South and 9 in the North and West. One was a negro woman. Eighteen of those lynched were charged with having attacked women. The offenses charged against the white men were murder, 5; insulting woman, 1; "no charge except being a foreigner," 1; killing officer of the law, 1.

Offenses charged against negroes lynched, according to the institute, were: Murder, 5; attempted murder, 4; killing officers, 5; killing landlords, 6; attacking women, 18; assisting fugitive to escape, 3; wounding another, 2; insulting women, 2.

By States, lynchings occurred as follows:

Texas, 10; Georgia, 9; Mississippi, Alabama and Florida, 7 each; Minnesota, North Carolina, Oklahoma and California, 3 each; Arkansas, Kansas, Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, Ohio, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia, 1 each.

WASHINGTON D C PATHFINDER
JANUARY 15, 1921

Lynchings in 1920 Reached 61

The United States boasts the biggest, greatest, highest, best etc. of nearly everything—but in some things it has also the worst. In the unenviable role of lynchers, we Americans lead the world so far that not even the most lawless nations can approach us; we have the field to ourselves.

In the last year there were 61 lynchings reported in this country. Of these 52 were in the South and nine in the North and West. Of those lynched, 53 were negroes—one a woman—and eight were whites. All sorts of offenses were given as reasons for the lynchings; in 18 cases it was rape; in one case it was peeping through a window at a woman, and in another it was "insisting on voting."

Texas carried off the "honors" with a record of 10 lynchings; Georgia had nine; Alabama, Florida and Mississippi seven each; North Carolina, Oklahoma, Minnesota and California boasted three each—and various other states had one.

Besides the lynchings, there were 56 other cases where the mobs were prevented by firm action of the authorities from carrying out their will. In some cases the mobs were fired on by the officers and seven of the lynchers were killed.

Bad as the record for 1920 is, it is an improvement over most former years. It shows 22 fewer lynchings than in 1919. For 19[illegible] the number was 64; for 1917, 38; for 1916, 54; for 1915, 69. The year 1912 was the worst for some time, as the toll that year was 145; but many of this number were from race riots rather than deliberate lynchings. In 1892 the total was 208, which was the highest for any year recorded.

For the last 30 years the total lynchings were 2980, or just about 100 a year on the average. At times the lynchings have exceeded the number of legal executions thus showing that lynch law has more potency among us than the established law. We also hold the bad record among civilized nations for murders, as we have a homicide rate of about five a year to each 100,000 population, or five times what it is in British territory and 10 times what it is in Scandinavian countries.

ALBANY N Y JOURNAL
JANUARY 9, 1921

No Place for Lynching.

New York Mail:—It used to be the prerogative of Booker T. Washington to gather facts regarding lynchings, and to present them in an annual report. The custom, we suppose, originated in the idea of the great leader of the Negro race in this country that by presenting facts relative to violence and prejudice against his race he could show the rank injustice which often was vented on black men, and secure fair play.

The custom has been kept up at Tuskeegee, Alabama, where Booker T. Washington's successors carry on, and this year the figures show a diminution in the number of lynchings. There is one other hopeful feature: the number of instances in which the authorities prevented the lynching of prisoners in their charge shows an increase. This is really tthe big issue in the question of lynching. Too often the sheriff has put up but nominal resistance to the "mob," submitting after mere formal objection, and being "overpowered" so readily as to denote ttheir sympathy, if not their acquiescence, in the lawless deed.

As soon as all sheriffs get through compromising with mob rule, and have it understood there will be no nonsense when jails are invaded by lynchers, the number of these shameful exhibitions will shrink. Lynching is an essentially cowardly proceedure. It violates statute. It precludes the possibility of justice and the processes of a court. It sets at naught all law and order. It as often visits death on the innocent as on the guilty. There is no defense for it. It is a form of anarchy. It is a blot on the country, an anachronism dating back to outlaw days when there were no courts, and law had to be taken into the hands of the many. It is too late in history to continue this pernicious practice. We are a nation governed under law, and there is no place here for lynching.

READING PA EAGLE
JANUARY 1, 1921

61 LYNCHED IN 1920

EIGHT WERE WHITE—CUTS 1919 LIST BY 22.

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 1.—Lynchings were less numerous in 1920 than in 1919, according to records compiled at Tuskegee Institute, and made public here today. Sixty-one persons, including eight white men, were lynched this year, as compared with 83 last year and 64 in 1918, the statement said.

In 56 instances in 1920 officers of the law prevented lynchings, the reports showed, 10 of those cases being in northern and 46 in southern states.

Armed force was used to repeal would-be lynchers in 14 cases, and in four of those mobs were fired upon, seven of the attackers being killed and a number wounded.

In 42 cases prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken.

Of the 61 persons lynched, 52 were in the South and nine in the North and West. One was a negro woman. Eighteen of those lynched were charged with having attacked women. The offenses charged against the white men were: Murder, five; insulting women, one; "no charge except being a foreigner," one; killing officer of the law, one.

Offenses charged against negroes lynched, according to the institute, were: Murder, five; attempted murder, four; killing officers, five; killing landlords, six; attacking women, 18; assisting fugitives to escape, three; wounding another, two; insulting women, two; knocking down guard, "escaping from chain gang and then returning and surrendering," two; and one each of the following: Jumping labor contract, threatening to kill a man, cutting man in fight, "for receiving stay of death sentence because another confessed crime," peeping through window at women; "insisting on voting."

By states, lynchings occurred as follows:

Texas, 10; Georgia, nine; Mississippi, Alabama and Florida, seven each; Minnesota, North Carolina, Oklahoma and California, three each; Arkansas, Kansas, Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, Ohio, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia, one each.

FEWER LYNCHINGS IN 1920

BOSTON, MASS., TRANSCRIPT
DECEMBER 31, 1920

Sixty-One Compared with 83 Last Year and 64 in 1918

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31—Lynchings were less numerous in 1920 than in 1919, according to records compiled at Tuskegee Institute. Sixty-one persons, including eight white men, were lynched, as compared with 83 last year and 64 in 1918. In 56 instances in 1020 officers of the law prevented lynchings. Of the 61 persons lynched, 52 were in the South and nine in the North and West. One was a negro woman. Eighteen of those lynched were charged with having attacked women. The offences charged against the white men were: Murder, five; insulting women, one; "no charge except being a foreigner," one; killing officer of the law, one.

Lynchings – 1920
Reports on Sent Press – Editorial Comments.

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FEARLESS OFFICIALS CAN STOP LYNCHINGS

Lynching statistics compiled by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute for 1920 constitute a severe indictment of lawlessness, but they are not without encouraging features.

The Vicksburg Evening Post

Evidently, there are some officials who will not tolerate mob violence, even if they have to risk their own lives in defense of a prisoner. Fifty-six instances are recorded where officers prevented lynchings, and it is gratifying to know that 46 occurred in the South. In 14 cases, would-be lynchers were repulsed by armed force and in four mobs were fired upon, with a result that seven persons were killed and a number wounded. Of the 61 victims of mobs in 1920, 52 were lynched in the South and nine in the North and West. Only 18 were charged with rape, or attempted rape. Texas led with ten lynchings. Alabama had seven.

Nearly all lynchings are due to official negligence or cowardice. The average mob leader knows before he starts to storm a jail that he has a reasonable assurance of not being killed. The same feeling inspires his followers with lawless zeal. All mobs are cowardly. They depend on overwhelming numbers and official complaisance to do their work with a minimum of harm to themselves. A single fearless sheriff, armed to the teeth and determined to shoot, might stop 100 would-be lynchers. But where the sheriff or his deputies merely plead with the "boys" a few minutes to let the law take its course, or tamely submit to being overpowered, a lynching results—From the Birmingham Age-Herald under issue of January 3, 1921.

The Age-Herald agrees in toto with the editorial of the Times Plain Dealer in its issue of December 11, 1920. We quote herewith exceprts from our own editorial on the subject of lynching:

"The procedure used against the mobbist in North Carolina if used in all cases where these wanton murderers show their heads, would soon break up mob violence in this country because the lynchers, at the most, are cowards and will not defy the law when met by positive resistance.

"If the sheriff of every county let it be known in unmistakable terms that his prisoners are going to be protected, taking prisoners from officers and battering down jails by mobs will soon be a thing of the past.

"Another reason why the spirit of mob violence is not stopped, is that the failure to punish the members of the mob under the old excuse of ,"At the hands of parties unknown, has the effect of encouraging such crime.

"If the officers of the law can hunt down those who violate the Mann white slave law, those who violate the drug act, those who violate the prohibitio nlaw and those who are guilty of crimes of every other description, why can't they run down the members of a mob? Ninety per cent of the lynchings which occur in this country could be averted if the officers of the law would do their duty in protecting their prisoners."

If the leading dailies of the South would take a firm stand against lynching, such as was taken by the Age-Herald, this evil would soon come to and end, as the Age-Herald has well said. "It cannot survive where it is not countenance," President Wilson's timely declaration to the American people.

Tuskegee Institute Records Show A Slight Decrease

Of the Number Reported Only Eighteen Were Charged With Rape. Fifty-two of the Sixty one Offenses Committed in the South. Armed Force Used to Repel Mob in Some Instance

(By R. R. Moton)

Tuskegee, Institute, Ala.—According to the records compiled by Monroe N. Work, of the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, there were 56 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Of these 10 were in Northern States and 46 were in Southern States. In 42 of the cases, the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In 14 instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 4 of these instances the mobs were fired upon and as a result, 7 of the attackers were killed and several wounded.

There were 61 persons lynched in 1920. Of these 52 were in the South and 9 in the North and West. This is 22 less than the number, 83, for the year 1919. Of those lynched 53 were Negroes and 8 were whites. One of those put to death was a Negro woman. Eighteen, or less than one-third of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape. Three of the victims were burned to death. The charges against those burned to death were: rape and murder, 1; killing landlord in a dispute, 2.

The offenses charged against the whites were: murder, 5; insulting woman, 1; no charge except being a foreigner, 1; killing officer of the law, 1.

The offenses charged against the Negroes were: murder, 5; attempted murder, 4; killing officer of the law, 5; killing landlord in dispute, 6; rape, 15; attempted rape, 3; assisting fugitive to escape, 3; wounding another, 2; insulting woman, 2; knocking down guard, escaping from chain gang and then returning and surrendering, 2; jumping labor contract, 1; threatening to kill man, 1; cutting a man in a fight, 1; for receiving stay of death sentence because another confessed crime, 1; peeping through window at woman, 1; insisting on voting, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama, 7; Arkansas, 1; California, 3; Florida, 7; Georgia, 9; Illinois, 1; Kansas, 1; Kentucky, 1; Minnesota, 3; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 1 North Carolina, 3; Ohio, 1; Oklahoma, 3; South Carolina, 1; Texas, 10; Virginia, 1; West Virginia, 1.

MONROE WORK PREPARES LYNCHING RECORD OF 1920

(By the Negro Associated Press.)

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 3.—Principal R. R. Moton of Tuskegee Institute has issued the following report on lynchings for the the past year from the record compiled by Monroe N. Work of the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute:

The Negro Star 1-8-21

"There were 56 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Of these 10 were in Northern States and 46 were in Southern States. In 42 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In 14 instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 4 of these instances the mobs were fired upon and as a result 7 of the attackers were killed and several wounded.

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The offenses charged against the whites were: Murder, 5; insulting woman, 1; no charged except being a foreigner, 1; killing officer of the law, 1. The offenses charged against the Negroes were: Murder, 5; attempted murder, 4; killing officer of the law, 5; killing landlord in dispute, 6; rape, 15; attempted rape, 3; assisting fugitive to escape, 3; wounding another, 2; insulting woman, 2; knocking down guard, escaping from chain gang and then returning and surrendering, 2; jumping labor contract, 1; threatening to kill man, 1; cutting a man in a fight, 1; for receiving stay of death sentence because another confessed crime, 1; peeping through window at woman, 1; insisting on voting, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Alabama, 7; California, 3; Florida, 7; Georgia, 9; Illinois, 1; Kansas, 1; Kentucky, 1; Minnesota, 3; Mississippi,

LYNCHING RECORD GIVEN OUT AT TUSKEGEE, SIXTY-ONE LYNCHED IN 1920, FIFTY-TWO OCCUR IN THE SOUTH AND FIFTY-THREE ARE NEGROES; TEXAS LEADS IN MOB VIOLENCE

(By Associated Negro Press)

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 1.—Principal R. R. Moton of Tuskegee Institute, has issued the following report on lynching for the past year from the record compiled by Monroe N. Work, of the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute:

The Negro Star 1-8-21

"There were 56 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Of these 10 were in Northern States and 46 were in Southern States. In 42 of the cases, the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In 14 instancs armed force was used to repel the would be lynch-

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The offenses charged the whites were: murder, 5; insulting woman, 1; no charge except being a foreigner, 1; killing officer of the law, 1. The offenses charged against the Negroes were: murder, 5; attempted murder, 4; killing officer of the law, 5; killing landlord in dispute, 6; rape, 15; attempted rape, 3; assisting fugitive to escape, 3; wounding another, 2; insulting woman, 2; knocking down guard, escaping from chain gang, and then returning and surrendering, 2; jumping labor contract, 1; threatening to kill man, 1; cutting a man in a fight, 1; for receiving stay of death sentence because another confessed crime, 1; peeping through window at woman, 1; insisting on voting, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows:

Arkansas	1
Alabama	7
California	3
Florida	7
Georgia	9
Illinois	1
Kansas	1
Kentucky	1
Minnesota	3
Mississippi	7
Missouri	1
North Carolina	3
Ohio	1
Oklahoma	3
South Carolina	1
Texas	10
Virginia	1
West Virginia	1

LYNCHING SCORE FOR 1920 SHOWS DECREASE OF 22

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Dear Sir:

I send you the following relative to lynchings for the past year. I find according to the records compiled by Monroe N. Work, of the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, that there were 56 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Of these, 10 were in Northern States and 46 were in Southern States. In 42 of the cases ,the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In 14 instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four of these instances the mobs were fired upon and as a result seven of the attackers were killed and several wounded.

There were 61 persons lynched in 1920. Of these, 52 were in the South and nine in the North and West. This is 22 less than the number, 83, for the year 1919. Of those lynched 53 yere Negroes and eight were whites. One of those put to death was a Negro woman. Eighteen, or less than one-third of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape. Three of the victims were burned to death. The charges against those burned to death were: Rape and murder, one; killing landlord in a dispute, two.

The offenses charged the whites were: Murder, five; insulting woman, one; no charge except being a foreigner, one; killing officer of the law, one. The offenses charged against the colored were: Murder, five; attempted murder, four; killing officer of the law, five; killing landlord in dispute, six; rape, 15; attempted rape, three; assisting fugitive to escape, three; wounding another two; insulting woman, two; knocking down guard, escaping from chain gang and then returning and surrendering, two; jumping labor contract, one; threatening to kill man, one; cutting a man in a fight, one; for receiving stay of death sentence because another confessed crime, one; peeping through window at woman, one; insisting on voting, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 7; Arkansas, 1; California, 3; Florida, 7; Georgia, 9; Illinois, 1; Kansas, 1; Kentucky, 1; Minnesota, 3 Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 3; Ohio, 1; Oklahoma, 3; South Carolina, 1; Texas, 10; Virginia, 1; West Virgina, 1.

Very truly yours,
R. R. MOTON, Principal.
December 31 1920

61 PERSONS WERE LYNCHED PAST YEAR

Tuskegee Institute Report Released; Is 22 Under Number of

1919; 53 Negroes Killed

(Special to The Advertiser)

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Dec. 31—Of 61 persons lynched in the United states during 1920, 52 were in southern states and nine in the north and west, according to research data compiled by Monroe N. Work of the department of records and research of the Institute released here today. The total number is 22 less than the total for 1919.

The report of the department among other things says:

"There were 56 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Of these, 10 were in northern states and 46 were in southern states. In 42 of these cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In 14 instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 4 of these instances the mobs were fired upon and as a result, 7 of the attackers were killed and several wounded.

Of those lynched 53 were negroes and 8 were whites. One of those put to death was a negro woman. Eighteen, or less than one-third of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape. Three of the victims were burned to death. The charges against those burned to death were: rape and murder, 1; killing landlord in a dispute, 2.

The offenses charged to whites were: murder, 5; insulting woman, 1; no charge except being a foreigner, 1 killing officer of the law, 1. The offenses charged against the negroes were: murder, 5; attempted murder 4; killing officer of the law, 5; killing landlord in dispute, 6; rape, 15; attempted rape, 3; assisting fugitive to escape, 3; wounding another, 2; insulting woman, 2; knocking down guard escaping from chain gang and then returning and surrendering, 2; jumping labor contract, 1; threatening to kill man, 1; cutting a man in a fight, 1; for receiving stay of death sentence because another confessed crime, 1; peeping through window at woman, 1; insisting on voting 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 7; Arkansas, 1; California, 3; Florida, 7; Georgia, 8; Illinois, 1; Kansas, 1; Kentucky, 1; Minnesota, 3; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 3; Ohio, 1; Oklahoma, 3; South Carolina, 1; Texas 10; Virginia, 1; West Virginia, 1.

LYNCHING RECORD FOR PAST YEAR

Topeka Plain Dealer

According to the records compiled by Monroe N. Work, of the department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institue, there were 56 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Of these, 10 were in Northern states and 46 in Southern states. In 42 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In 14 instances armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 4 of these instances the mobs were fired upon and as a result, 7 of the attackers were killed and several wounded.

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The offenses charged the whites were: murder, 5; insulting woman, 1; no charge except being a foreigner, 1; killing officer of the law, 1. The offenses charged against the Negroes were: murder, 5; attempted murder, 4; killing officer of the law, 5; killing landlord in dispute, 6; rape, 15; attempting rape, 3; assisting fugitive to escape, 3; wounding another, 2; insulting woman, 2; knocking down guard, escaping from chain gang and then returning and surrendering, 2; jumping labor contract, 1; for receiving stay of death sentence because another confessed crime, 1; peeping thru window at woman, 1; insisting on voting, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 7; Arkansas 1; California, 3; Florida, 7; Georgia, 9; Illinois 1; Kansas, 1; Minnesota 3; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 3; Ohio, 1; Oklahoma, 3; South Carolina, 1; Texas 10; Virginia. 1: West Virginia, 1.

FEWER LYNCHINGS DURING YEAR 1920

CAMDEN N. J. TELEGRAM
DECEMBER 31, 1920

53 Negroes and 8 Whites Done to Death by Mobs

LESS THAN ONE-THIRD ACCUSED OF RAPE

The principal of Tuskegee Institute, the colored school at Tuskegee, Ala., has compiled the record of lynchings for 1920, as follows:

There were 61 persons lynched in 1920. Of these, 52 were in the South and 9 in the North and West. This is 22 less than the number, 83, for the year 1919. Of those lynched, 53 were negroes and 8 were whites. One of those put to death was a negro woman. Eighteen, or less than one-third of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape. Three of the victims were burned to death. The charges against those burned to death were: Rape and murder, 1; killing landlord in a dispute, 2.

The offenses charged the whites were: Murder, 5; insulting woman, 1; no charge except being a foreigner, 1; killing officer of the law, 1. The offenses charged against the negroes were: Murder, 5; attempted murder, 4; killing officer of the law, 5; killing landlord in dispute, 6; rape, 15; attempted rape, 3; assisting fugitive to escape, 3; wounding another, 2; insulting woman, 2; knocking down guard, escaping from chain gang and then returning and surrendering, 2; jumping labor contract, 1; theatening to kill man, 1; cutting a man in a fight, 1; for receiving stay of death sentence because another confessed crime, 1; peeping through window at woman, 1; insulting on voting, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama, 7; Arkansas, 1; California, 3; **Florida, 7; Georgia, 9; Illinois,** 1; Kansas, 1; Kentucky, 1; Minnesota, 3; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 3; Ohio, 1; Oklahoma, 3; South Carolina, 1; **Texas,** 10; Virginia, 1; West Virginia, 1.

There were 56 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Of these, 10 were in Northern States and 46 were in Southern States. In 42 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In 14 instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 4 of these instances the mobs were fired upon, and as a result, 7 of the attackers were killed and several wounded.

LYNCH RECORD LOWER IN 1920

(By The Associated Press)

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—Lynchings were less numerous in '20 than last year, Tuskegee institute records show. Sixty-one persons, including eight white men, and one negro woman, were lynched as compared with eighty-three last year, and sixty-four in 1918.

The authorities prevented lynchings in fifty-six instances this year, of which forty-six were in the South. Armed forces were used to repel mobs on fourteen occasions. In four instances the mobs were fired upon, and seven attackers were killed and a number wounded.

Lynchings by states were as follows: Texas, ten; Georgia, nine; Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida, seven each; Minnesota, North Carolina, Oklahoma, and Colifornia, three each; Arkansas, Kansas, Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, Ohio, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia, one each.

Birmingham Ala Ledger
Jan 1 1921

Lynchings - 1920
Reports on, Sent Pres - Editorial Comments

675

LYNCHINGS IN U. S. DECREASING ACCORDING TO TUSKEGEE REPORT

The Birmingham Age-Herald
1-8-21

SIXTY-ONE IS TOTAL NUMBER FOR 1920 AND EIGHT OF THIS NUMBER ARE WHITE

EIGHTEEN CASES OF RAPE OR ATTEMPTED RAPE

Birmingham Reporter
1/8/21

Texas Leads With Ten, And Georgia Comes Second With Nine. Alabama and Mississippi Are Next.

(By Associated Negro Press)

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 1.—Principal R. R. Moton of Tuskegee Institute has issued the folowing report on lynching for the past two years, from the record compiled by Monroe N. Work, of the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute:

"There were 56 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Of these, 10 were in Northern States and 46 were in Southern States. In 42 of the cases, the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In 14 instances armed force was used to repel the would-be-lynchers. In 4 of these instances the mobs were fired upon and as a result, 7 of the attackers were killed and several wounded.

"There were 61 persons lynched in 1920. Of these, 52 were in the South, and 9 in the North and West. This is 22 less than the number 83, for the year 1919. Of those lynched, 53 were Negroes and 8 were whites. One of those put to death was a Negro woman. 18 or less than one-third of those put to death, were charged with rape or atempted rape. Three of the victims were burned to death. The charges against those burned to death were rape and murder, 1; killing landlord in a dispute, 2.

The offenses charged the whites were: murder, 5; insulting woman, 1; no charge except being a foreigner, 1; killing officer of the law, 1; The offenses charged against the Negroes were: murder, 5; attempted murder, 4; killing officer of the law, 5; killing landlord in dispute, 6; rape 15; attempted rape, 3; assisting fugitive to escape, 3; wounding another, 2; insulting woman, 2; knocking down guard, escaping from chain gang and then returning and surrendering, 2; jumping labor contract, 1; threatening to kill man, 1; cutting a man in a fight, 1; for receiving stay of death sentence because another confessed crime, 1; peeping through window at woman, 1; insisting on voting, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows:

Arkansas, 1; Alabama, 7; California, 3; Florida, 7; Gorgia, 9; Illinois, 1; Kansas, 1; Kentucky, 1; Minnesota, 3; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 3; Ohio, 1; Oklahoma, 3; South Carolina, 1; Texas, 10; Virginia, 1; West Virginia, 1."

MOB LAW NOT SO POPULAR AS FORMERLY

PORTLAND ORE NEWS
JANUARY 5, 1921

Statistics Show Lynchings Fewer

SOME LYNCHERS KILLED

Seven Attackers Slain During Past Year

Statistics compiled at the Tuskegee institute (colored) show that mob violence subsided somewhat during 1920 and that there were fewer lynchings in the United States than during the preceding year. The number of ilves taken by mobs in 1919 was 83 and in 1920 the number was 61. The following letter has been received by The News from the principal of the institute:

ATTACKERS ARE KILLED SOMETIMES

"I send you the following relative to lynchings for the past year. I find, according to the records compiled by Monroe N. Work, of the department of records and research of the Tuskegee institute that there were 56 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Of these, 10 were in northern states and 46 were in southern states. In 42 of the cases, the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In 14 instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four of these upon and as a result, seven of the attackers were killed and several wounded.

"There were 61 persons lynched in 1920. Of these, 52 were in the south and nine in the north and west. This is 22 less than the number, 83, for the year 1919. Of those lynched 53 were negroes and eight were whites. One of those put to death was a negro woman. Eighteen, or less than one-third of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape. Three of the victims were burned to death. The charges against those burned to death were: Rape and murder 1; killing landlord in a dispute, 2.

DETAILED FIGURES ARE GIVEN

"The offenses charged the whites were: Murder 5; insulting woman 1; no charge except being a foreigner 1; killing officer of the law 1. The offenses charged against the negroes were: Murder 5; attempted murder 4; killing officer of the law 5; killing landlord in dispute 6; rape 16; attempted rape 3; assisting fugitive to escape 3; wounding another 2; insulting woman 2; knocking down guard, escaping from chain gang and then returning and surrendering 2; jumping labor contract 1; threatening to kill man 1; cutting a man in a fight 1; for receiving stay of death sentence because another confessed crime 1; peeping thru window at woman 1; insisting on voting 1.

"The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama 7; Arkansas 1; California 3; Florida 7; Georgie 9; Ilinois 1; Kansas 1; Kentucky 1; Minnesota 3; Mississippi 7; Missouri 1; North Carolina 3; Ohio 1; Oklahoma 3; South Carolina 1; Texas 10; Virginia 1 and West Virginia 1.

Very truly yours.

ROBERT R. MOTON.
Principal

TUSKEGEE RECORDS SHOW 61 LYNCHINGS IN 1920

HERALD-DISPATCH
JANUARY 1, 1921

Officers of the Law Prevented 56 Lynchings Using Arms in 14 Instances.

To the Editor of the HERALD-DISPATCH:

"Dear Sir—I send you the following relative to lynchings for the past year. I find according to the records compiled by Monroe N. Work, of the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, that there were 56 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Of these, 10 were in northern States and 46 were in southern States. In 42 of the cases, the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In 14 instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four of these instances the mobs were fired upon and as a result, seven of the attackers were killed and several wounded.

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"The offenses charged the whites were: murder, five; insulting woman, one; no charge except being a foreigner, one, killing officer of the law, one. The offense charged against the negroes were: murder, five; attempted murder, four; killing officer of the law, five; killing landlord in dispute, six; rape, 15; attempted rape, three; assisting fugitive to escape, three; wounding another, two; insulting woman, two; knocking down guard, escaping from chain gang and then returning and surrendering, two; jumping labor contract, one; threatening to kill man, one; cutting a man in a fight, one; for receiving stay of death sentence because of another confessed crime, one; peeping through window at woman, one; insisting on voting, one.

"The States in which lynching occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Alabma, seven; Arkansas, one; California, three; Florida, seven; Georgia, nine; Illinois, one; Kansas, one; Kentucky, one; Minnesota, three; Mississippi, seven; Missouri, one; North Carolina, three; Ohio, one; Oklahoma, three; South Carolina, one; Texas, 10; Virginia, one; West Virginia, one.

"Very truly yours,
"R. A. Moton,
"Principal."

"Tuskagee Instiute, Ala., December 31, 1920."

1920 LYNCHINGS LESS THAN 1919

Sixty-One Died Victims of Mob Violence During Year, of Whom Eight Were White Men.

The Atlanta

Tuskegee, Ala., December 31.—Lynchings were less numerous during 1920 than in 1919, records compiled at Tuskegee Institute show. Sixty-one persons, including eight white men, were put to death by mobs this year as compared with 83 last year, and 64 in 1918.

The report shows 56 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings during 1920, and that 46 of these were in southern states. Armed force was used to repel would-be lynchers on 14 occasions and on four of these the mobs were fired upon and seven of the attackers killed and a number wounded. In 42 cases prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken.

One Woman Victim.

Of the 61 persons lynched, the report says, 52 were in the south and 9 in the north and west. One of those put to death was a negro woman. Eighteen were charged with attacks or attempted attacks on women. Three were burned to death, one of whom was charged with attacking and murdering a woman and two for "killing landlords during disputes," the report says. The offenses charged against the white men were: Murder, 5; insulting woman, 1; "no charge ex-officer of the law, 1.

Offenses charged against the negroes lynched, the report lists as follows: Murder, 5; attempted murder, 4; killing officers of the law, 5; killing landlord during dispute, 6; attack upon women, 15; attempted attack, 3; assisting fugitive to escape, 3; wounding another, 2; insulting woman, 2; knocking down guards "escaping from chaingang and then returning and surrendering," 2; and one each of the following: Jumping labor contract, threatening to kill men, cutting man in fight; "for receiving stay of death sentence because another confessed crime," peeping through window at woman; "insisting on voting."

Lynchings by States.

The lynchings by states were:

Texas, 10; Georgia, 10; Mississippi, Alabama and Florida, 7 each; Minnesota, North Carolina, Oklahoma and California, 3 each; Arkansas, Kansas, Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, Ohio, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia, 1 each.

THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR 1920

December 31, 1920

Dear Sir:

I send you the following relative to lynchings for the past year. I find according to the records compiled by Monroe N. Work, of the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, that there were 56 were in Northern States and 46 were instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Of these, 10 in Southerer States. In 42 of the cases, the prisoners were removed or precautions taken. In 14 instances

the gards were augmented or other armed force was used to repel the would tbe lynchers. In 4 of these instances the mobs were fired upon and as a result, 7 of the attackers were killed and several wounded.

There were 61 persons lynched in 1920. Of these, 52 were in the South and 9 in the North and West. This is 22 less then the number, 83, for the year 1919. Of those lynched 53 were Negroes and 8 were Whites. One of those put to death was a negro woman. Eighteen, or less than one-third of those put to death, were charged with rape or attemped rape. Three of the victims were burned to death. The charges aganst those burned to death were: rape and murder, 1; killing landlord in a dispute, 2.

The offenses charged the whites were: murder, 5; insulting woman, 1; no charge except being a foreigner, 1; killing officer of the law, 1. The offenses charged aganst the Negroes were: murder, 5; attemped murder, 4; killing officer of the law 5; killing landlord in dispute, 6; rape ,15; attemped rape, 3; assisting fugitive to escape, 3; wounding another, 2; insulting woman, 2; knocking down gaurd, escaping from chain gang and returning and surrendering 2; jumping labor contract, 1; threatening to kill man, 1; cutting a man in a fight, 1; for receiving stay of death sentence because another confessed crime, 1; peeping through window at, woman, 1; insisting on voting, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alambama,7; Arknsas, 1; California, 3; Florida, 7; Georgia, 9; Illinois,f 1; Kansas, 1; Kentuckey, 1; Mnnesota, 3; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 1; Texas, 10; Virginia, 1; West Virginia, 1.

Very truly yours

R. R. Moton. Principal.

MAJ. R. R. MOTON GIVES LYNCHING RECORD FOR 1920

Principal of Hampton Institute Says Statistics Show Sixty-one Persons Lynched

During Past Year

The following statistics on the amount of Colored people lynched during the past year has been authoritatively given out by Major R. R. Moton, Principal of Hampton University. Major Moton, writing to The Dispatch says, as follows:

(Special to New York Dispatch.)

"I send yoh the following relative to lynchings for the past year. I find according to the records compiled by Monroe N. Work, of the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, that there were 56 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Of these, 10 were in Northern States and 46 were in Southern States. In 42 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In 14 instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four of these instances the mobs were fired upon and as a result, seven of the attackers were killed and several wounded.

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The offenses charged the whites were: Murder, 5; insulting woman, 1; no charge except being a foreigner, 1; killing officer of the law, 1. The offenses charged against the Negroes were: Murder, 5; attempted murder, 4; killing officer of the law, 5; killing landlord in dispute, 6; rape, 15; attempted rape, 3; assisting fugitive to escape, 3; wounding another, 2, insulting woman, 2; knocking down guard, escaping from chain gang and then returning and surrendering, 2; jumping labor contract, 4; threatening to kill man, 1; cutting a man in a fight, 1; for receiving stay of death sentence because another confessed crime, 1; peeping through window at woman, 1; insisting on voting, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama, 7; Arkansas, 1; California, 3; Florida, 7; Georgia, 9; Illinois, 1; Kansas, 1; Kentucky, 1; Minnesota, 3; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 3; Ohio, 1; Oklahoma, 3; South Carolina, 1; Texas, 10; Virginia, 1; West Virginia, 1."

Very truly yours,

R. R. MOTON,

Principal.

Lynchings Decrease in 1920; Only 61 for Year

CHICAGO ILL JOURNAL

DECEMBER 31, 1920

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—Lynchings were less numerous in 1920 than in 1919, according to records compiled at Tuskegee Institute and made public today.

Sixty-one persons, including eight white men, were lynched this year, as compared with 83 last year and 64 in 1918, the statement said.

In 56 instances in 1920 officers of the law prevented lynchings, the reports showed, 10 of these instances being in northern and 46 in southern states. Armed force was used to repel would-be lynchers in 14 cases and in 4 of these mobs were fired upon, 7 of the attackers having been killed and a number wounded. In 42 cases prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken.

Of the 61 persons lynched, 52 were in the south and 9 in the north and west. One was a negro woman. Eighteen of those lynched were charged with having attacked women. The offenses charges against the white men were: Murder, 5; insulting woman, 1; "being a foreigner," 1; killing officer of the law, 1.

Offenses charged against negroes lynched were: Murder, 5; attempted murder, 4; killing officers, 5; killing landlords, 6; attacking women, 18; assisting fugitive to escape, 3; wounding another, 2; insulting women, 2; knocking down guard of chain gang, 2; and 1 each of jumping labor contract, threatening to kill, cutting man in fight, "for receiving stay of death sentence because another confessed crime," peeping through window at woman, "insisting on voting."

By states, lynchings occurred as follows Texas, 10; Georgia, 9; Mississippi, Alabama and Florida, 7 each; Minnesota North Carolina, Oklahoma and California, 3 each; Arkansas, Kansas, Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, Ohio, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia, 1 each.

LYNCHINGS, 22 LESS IN 1920

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31.—Lynchings were less numerous in 1920 than in 1919, according to records compiled at Tuskegee Institute and made public today. Sixty-one persons, including eight white men, were lynched this year as compared with 83 last year and 64 in 1918, the statement said. In 56 instances in 1920 officers of the law prevented lynchings, the report showed, ten of these instances being in northern and 46 in southern states. Armed forces was used to repel would be lynchers in 14 cases and in four of these mobs were fired upon, seven of the attackers having been killed and a number wounded. In 42 cases prisoners were removed or the guards were augumented or other precautions taken.

Of the 61 persons lynched, 52 were in the south and nine in the north and west. One was a negro woman. Eighteen of those lynched were charged with having attacked women. The offenses charged against the white men were: murder, five; insulting women, one; "no charge except being a foreigner," one; killing officer of the law, one.

Offenses charged against negroes lynched according to the institute were: murder, five; attempted murder, four; killing officers, five; killing landlords, six; attacking women, 18; assisting fugitive to escape, three; wounding another, two; insulting women, two; knocking down guard, "escaping from chain gang and then returning and surrendering," two, and one each of the following: jumping labor contract, threatening to kill man, cutting man in fight "for receiving stay of death sentence because another confessed crime," peeping through window at woman; "insisting on voting."

By states lynchings occurred as follows:

Texas 10; Georgia 9; Mississippi, Alabama and Florida 7 each; Minnesota, North Carolina, Oklahoma and California 3 each; Arkansas, Kansas Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, Ohio South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia, one each.

LYNCHINGS LESS BY 22 IN 1920 THAN IN 1919

Sixty-One Men, 8 White, Killed by Mobs During Past 12 Months, Record Shows—Officers Thwarted 56 Attempts

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—Lynchings were less numerous in 1920 than in 1919, according to records compiled at Tuskegee Institute and made public today. Sixty-one persons, including eight white men, were lynched this year, as compared with eighty three last year and sixty-four in 1918 the statement said.

In fifty-six instances in 1920 officers of the law prevented lynchings, the reports showed, ten of these instances being in Northern and forty-six in Southern States. Armed force was used to repel would-be lynchers in fourteen cases and in four of these mobs were fired upon, seven of the attackers having been killed and a number wounded. In forty-two cases prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken.

Of the sixty-one persons lynched fifty-two were in the South and nine in the North and West. One was a negro woman. Eighteen of those lynched were charged with having attacked women. The offenses charged against the white men were: Murder five; insulting women; one; "no charge except being a foreigner," one, and killing officer of the law, one.

Offenses charged against negroes lynched, according to the institute, were: Murder, five; attempted murder, four; killing officers, five; killing landlords, six; attacking women, eighteen; assisting fugitives to escape ,three; wounding another, two; insulting women, two; knocking down guard. "escaping from chain gang and then surrendering," two; and one each of the following:

Jumping labor contract, threatening to kill man, cutting man in fight "for receiving stay of death sentence because another confessed crime," peeping through window at woman "insisting on voting."

By States lynchings occurred as follows: Texas, 10; Georgia, 9; Mississippi, Alabama and Florida 7 each; Minnesota, North Carolina Oklahoma and California, 3 each; Arkansas, Kansas, Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, Ohio, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia, 1 each.

CHICAGO ILL JOURNAL

JANUARY 4 1921

The Lynching Habit

Every first day of January, or as close to that date as possible, the Tuskegee Institute publishes a list of the lynchings in the United States during the previous calendar year. From this record, it appears that 61 persons were lynched in America in 1920. Eight of the victims were whites, and 53 negroes. Nine lynchings took place in the north and west, and 52 in the south. The report goes on in detail:

The offenses charged against the whites were: Murder, 5; insulting women, 1; no charge except being a foreigner, 1; killing officer of the law, 1. The offenses charged against the negroes were: Murder, 5; attempted murder, 4; killing officer of the law, 5; killing landlord in dispute, 6; rape, 15; attempted rape, 3; assisting fugitive to escape, 3; wounding another, 2; insulting woman, 2; knocking down guard, escaping from chain gang and then returning and surrendering, 6; jumping labor contract, 1; threatening to kill man, 1; cutting a man in a fight, 1; for receiving stay of death sentence because another confessed crime, 1; peeping through window at woman, 1; insisting on voting, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 7; Arkansas, 1; California, 3; Florida, 7; Georgia, 9; Illinois, 1; Kansas, 1; Kentucky, 1; Minnesota, 3; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 3; Ohio, 1; Oklahoma, 3; South Carolina, 1; Texas, 10; Virginia, 1; West Virginia, 1.

Assaults on women are the most frequent single cause, yet they account for only one-third of all the lynchings of negroes. The "protection of womanhood" excuse for mob violence is an outworn myth.

Lynching is a habit, the habit of mob murder. That habit was less prevalent in 1920 than in 1919—the earlier year saw 83 such killings, but it is still far too prevalent. The best sign of the times in this regard is the stern resistance which mobs have encountered in many places from officers of the law. Let this resistance continue and spread, and there will soon be an end to this national disgrace.

Lynchings – 1920

Reports on, Sent Press – Editorial Comments. 676

America's Shame

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 3.—Principal R. R. Moton of Tuskegee Institute has issued the following report on lynching for the past year. Complete record compiled by Monroe N. York, of the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute:

"There were 56 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Of these, 10 were in Northern States and 46 were in Southern States. In 42 of the cases, the prisoners were removed, the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In 14 instances armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 4 of these instances the mobs were fired upon and as a result, 7 of the attackers were killed and several wounded.

"There were 61 persons lynched in 1920. Of these, 52 were in the South and 9 in the North and West. This is 22 less than the number, 83, for the year 1919. Of those lynched 53 were Negroes and 8 were whites. One of those put to death was a Negro woman. 18 or less than one-third of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape. Three of the victims were burned to death. The charges against those burned to death were: rape and murder, 1; killing landlord in a dispute, 2.

The offenses charged the whites were: Murder, 5; insulting woman, 1; no charge except being a foreigner, 1; killing officer of the law, 1. The offenses charged against the Negroes were: Murder, 5; attempted murder, 4; killing officer of the law, 5; killing landlord in dispute, 6; rape, 15; attempted rape, 3; assisting fugitive to escape, 3; wounding another, 2; insulting woman, 2; knocking down guard, escaping from chain gang and then returning and surrendering, 2; jumping labor contract, 1; threatening to kill man, 1; cutting a man in a fight, 1; for receiving stay of death sentence because another confessed crime, 1; peeping through window at woman, 1; insisting on voting, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows:

Arkansas	1	Minnesota	3
Alabama	7	Mississippi	7
California	3	Missouri	1
Florida	7	North Carolina	3
Georgia	9	Oklahoma	3
Illinois	1	South Carolina	1
Kansas	1	Texas	10
Kentucky	1	Virginia	1
		West Virginia	1

NUMBER OF LYNCHINGS REDUCED.

A slight reduction in the number of lynchings for 1920 is noticed and we are glad to see the peak passed and hope the decline will be rapid. No doubt the extra vigilance of peace officers had much to do with the decrease. Now, if a good, healthy sentiment could be created to send lynchers to the penitentiary, we believe it will help much in solving the great problem of the southern Negro. However the immunity of the lyncher from punishment and the laxity on the part of officers in protecting their prisoners has stimulated the crime of lynching until this dangerous place has been reached.

ADD MAURICE MAYES TRIAL SET

ON THE NIGHT of December 2, last, a mob attacked the Wayne County jail in Goldsboro, N. C., with intent to lynch five negroes who were on trial for the murder of a white man. Some 12 citizens of the place had been deputized as extra guards for the trial; and they, barricaded in the building, returned the attackers' fire and the mob scampered. That very night a machine gun company was [illegible]ed to Goldsboro; and the trial was concluded next day with soldiers guarding the prisoners, two of whom were sentenced to death and each of the other to 20 years' imprisonment. (There was another death: a leader of the mob fell under the fire of the citizen-guard). But those prisoners were guarded efficiently and in good faith, by civil and military authorities, from the moment of their arrest until the State prison doors closed behind them. And North Carolina's lynching-record of 1920 was but 30 per cent of that of Texas.

In Kentucky—where Governor Morrow quelled the Lexington riot with iron hand and prevented lynchings—the sheriff of Hopkins County was murdered recently, and a negro was charged with the crime. He was arrested in Missouri; taken to Louisville for safe keeping; and then, under heavy guard of State troops, transferred for trial to the Hopkins County seat. The guard stayed with him throughout the court proceedings. And Kentucky's lynching record last year was only 10 per cent of that of Texas.

On the particular theme of the punishment of lynchers—failing the prevention of lynchings—and by way of contrast, "look you now what follows"—a special dispatch to The Evening News: "Fort Worth, Tex., Dec. 17.—The Tarrant County Grand Jury today refused to return indictments in connection with the lynching last week, by masked men, of Tom Vickery, charged with killing Policeman Jeff Couch; and asked to be dismissed. The probers refused to submit a report of any kind to the court." No mental X-Ray is needed to get at what is in, or behind, the Texas lynching record. The whole thing is plain enough. One need not be a public prosecutor, or a trial judge or appellate judge on the criminal side of the court system, to understand it. It is the Texas habit to allow lynchings to go unprevented and unpunished—and "bad habits are as infectious by example as the plague itself is by contact."

San Antonio Evening News 11/9/21

LIGHT ON TEXAS' LYNCHING RECORD

LYNCHING RECORD FOR 1920

San Antonio Evening News 1921

To the Editor of The Evening News:

I send you the following relative to lynchings for the past year. I find, according to the records compiled by Monroe N. Work of the department of records and research of the Tuskegee Institute, that there were 56 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Of these 10 were in Northern States and 46 were in Southern States. In 42 of the cases, the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In 14 instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 4 of these instances the mobs were fired upon and as a result, 7 of the attackers were killed and several wounded.

There were 61 persons lynched in 1920. Of these, 52 were in the South and 9 in the North and West. This is 22 less than the number, 83, for the year 1919. Of those lynched 53 were negroes and 8 were whites. One of those put to death was a negro woman. Eighteen, or less than one-third of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape. Three of the victims were burned to death. The charges against those burned to death were: Rape and murder, 1; killing landlord in a dispute, 2.

The offenses charged the whites were: Murder, 5; insulting woman, 1; no charge except being a foreigner, 1; killing officer of the law, 1. The offenses charged against the negroes were: Murder, 5; attempted murder, 4; killing officer of the law, 5; killing landlord in dispute, 6; rape, 15; attempted rape, 3; assisting fugitive to escape, 3; wounding another, 2; insulting woman, 2; knocking down guard, escaping from chain gang and then returning and surrendering, 2; jumping labor contract, 1; threatening to kill man, 1; cutting a man in a fight, 1; for receiving stay of death sentence because another confessed crime, 1; peeping through window at woman, 1; insisting on voting, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama, 7; Arkansas, 1; California, 3; Florida, 7; Georgia, 9; Illinois, 1; Kansas, 1; Kentucky, 1; Minnesota, 3; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 3; Ohio, 1; Oklahoma, 3; South Carolina, 1; Texas, 10; Virginia, 1; West Virginia, 1.

R. R. MOTON,
Principal Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute. Tuskegee Institute, Ala., December 28, 1920.

DETROIT MICH FREE PRESS
JANUARY 7, 1921

LYNCHING RECORD FOR 1920 SUBMITTED

To the Editor: I send you the following relative to lynchings for the past year. I find, according to the records compiled by Monroe N. Work, of the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, that there were 56 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Of these, 10 were in northern states and 46 were in southern states. In 42 of the cases, the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In 14 instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four of these instances the mobs were fired upon and as a result seven of the attackers were killed and several wounded.

There were 61 persons lynched in 1920. Of these, 52 were in the south and nine in the north and

THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR 1920.

From the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute, records compiled by Monroe M. Work, disclose that during the year 1920, there were 56 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Of these, 10 were in Northern States and 46 were in Southern States. In 42 of the cases, the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In 14 instances armed force were used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 4 of these instances the mobs were fired upon and as a result, seven of the attackers were killed and several wounded.

There were 61 persons lynched in 1920. Of these, 52 were in the South and 9 in the North and West. This is 22 less than the number, 83, for the year 1919. Of those lynched 53 were Negroes and 8 were whites. One of those put to death was a Negro woman. Eighteen, or less than one-third of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape. Three of the victims were burned to death. The charges against those burned to death were: rape and murder, 1; killing landlord in a dispute, 2.

The offenses charged the whites were: murder, 5; insulting woman, 1; no charges except being a foreigner, 1; killing officer of the law, 1. The offenses charged against the Negroes were: murder, 5; attempted murder, 4; killing officer of the law, 5; killing landlord in dispute, 6; rape, 15; attempted rape, 3; assisting fugitive to escape, 3; wounding another, 2; insulting woman, 2; knocking down guard, escaping from chain gang and then returning and surrendering, 2; jumping labor contract, 1; threatening to kill man, 1; cutting a man in a fight, 1; for receiving stay of death sentence because another confessed crime, 1; peeping through window at woman, 1; insisting on voting, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 7; Arkansas, 1; California, 3; Florida, 7; Georgia, 9; Illinois, 1; Kansas, 1; Kentucky, 1; Minnesota, 3; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 3; Ohio, 1; Oklahoma, 3; South Carolina, 1; Texas, 10; Virginia, 1; West Virginia, 1.

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The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 7; Arkansas, 1; California, 3; Florida 7; Georgia, 9; Illinois, 1; Kansas 1; Kentucky, 1; Minnesota, 3 Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 3; Ohio, 1; Oklahoma, 3 South Carolina, 1; Texas, 10 Virginia, 1; West Virginia, 1.

R. R. MOTON,
Principal

The Tuskegee Normal and
Industrial Institute.
Tuskgee, Ala.
Dec. 31, 1920.

LYNCHINGS OF 1920 TOTAL 61

N. Y. C. GLOBE
DECEMBER 31, 1920

Mob Violence Repelled by Force Fifty-six Times, Tuskegee Report Shows.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Dec 31.—Lynchings were less numerous in 1920 than in 1919, according to records compiled at Tuskegee Institute and made public to-day. Sixty-one persons, including eight white men, were lynched this year as compared with 83 last year and 641 in 1918, the statement said.

In 561 instances in 1920 officers of the law prevented lynchings, the report showed, ten of these instances being in northern and 461 in southern states. Armed force was used to repel would-be lynchers in 14 cases and four of these mobs were fired upon, seven of the attackers having been killed and a number wounded. In 42 cases prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken.

Of the 61 persons lynched, 52 were in the south and nine in the north and west. One was a negro woman. Eighteen of those lynched were charged with having attacked women. The offenses charged against the white men were murder, five; insulting woman, one; "No charge except being a foreigner," one; killing officer of the law, one.

Offenses charged against negroes lynched, according to the Institute, were: murder, five; attempted murder, four; killing officers, five; killing landlords, six; attacking women, 18; assisting fugitive to escape, three; wounding another, two; insulting women, two; knocking down guard escaping from chain gang and then turning and surrendering," two; and one each of the following: jumping labor contract, threatening to kill man, cutting man in fight, "for receiving stay of death sentence because another confessed crime," peeking through window at woman, "insisting on voting."

By states Lynchings ocurred as follows:—

Texas, 10; Georgia, 9; Mississippi, Alabama and Florida, 7 each; Minnesota, North Carolina, Oklahoma and California, 3 each; Arkansas, Kansas, Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, Ohio, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia, one each.

OUR LYNCHING RECORD

Records compiled by the research department of the Tuskegee Institute for colored young men and women show an increase in the number of lynchings in the United States in 1920. There were eighty-three in 1919 and sixty-one in 1920.

This is still sixty-one more than there should be, but the lessening shows some slight progress in civilization.

Of this number fifty-two occurred in the south and only nine in the north and west. Fifty-three of those lynched were negroes and only eight were whites. In a land that is sending missionaries abroad, three victims were burned to death.

Discussing this record, the Clarksdale Register very truthfully says:

"The report is not pleasant reading, but its figures are the strongest possible plea for law enforcement. A government that is entrusted with the cause of justice should be powerful enough to enforce that justice in spite of the inflamed passions of the people themselves.

"In this connection it is gratifying to note that there were fifty-six instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Armed forces were called out and a total of seven attackers killed."

GRAND RAPIDS MICH PRESS
JANUARY 1, 1921

LYNCHING DECREASES IN YEAR, TUSKEGEE REPORTS

Tuskagee, Ala., Jan. 1.—Lynchings were less numerous in 1920 than in 1919, according to reports compiled at Tuskegee institute and made public Friday. Sixty-one persons, including eight white men, were lynched this year, as compared with 83 last year and 64 in 1918, the statement said. In 56 instances in 1920 officers of the law prevented lynchings, the reports showed, 10 of these instances being in northern and 46 in southern states. Armed force was used to repel would be lynchers in 14 cases and in four of these mobs were fired upon, seven of the attackers being killed and a number wounded.

Dallas Express 2/12/21

A SHAMEFUL RECORD

Sixty-one cases of lynching last year; sixty-one armed rebellions against the law of the land; sixty-one savage murders of persons entitled to the protection of the law—entitled to the presumption of innocence until, by due process of law, proven guilty; sixty-one separate and distinct demonstrations that our claims to civilization and civilized administration of justice are fraudulent claims.

How many persons were engaged in these murderous, anarchistic outbreaks? Their aggregate doubtless would run well up into the thousands—thousands of Americans who either as direct participants or aiders and abettors, were traitors to that society under which they themselves were claiming protection from robbery and violence; thousands of them engaged in bringing shame and disgrace upon their country.

What signifies the guilt of the poor wretches who were the victims of these infamies as compared with the guilt of the perpetrators thereof? The massed guilt of all the victims, however atrocious in individual cases, is small indeed in its undermining effect on the foundations of social safety, compared with that of the murderers who did those victims to death.

And how many of the victims were innocent of any offense? That we shall never know. Where such innocence is afterwards incontrovertibly established, communities are only too ready to cover the shame of their mob-assassinations by smothering the acquiting facts. For all that the law knows, every last one of the mob victims was as innocent as a babe unborn. The law had no opportunity to know. The victims had no legal hearing. Rumor flew here and there that they were guilty; so the mob took them out and murdered them, diversifying the murder now and then with torture accessories.

Neither the race nor the color line was drawn in these assasinations. Eight white men were among the murdered. One of the victims was a woman. The accusations which moved the mobs to action were varied. The offenses of one man was that of being a foreigner. Of another, attempting to vote. Of another, knocking down a chain-gang guard. Of another, threatening to kill. Of another, assisting fugutives to escape. And so on through all the gamut of crimes and misdemeanors.

It is a black record. It is a disgraceful record. It is a record that no true American should be able to face without hanging his head for very shame.—Harvey's Weekly.

JUDGE LYNCH'S COURT DEALT SUMMARY DEATHS TO 61 PERSONS IN CIVILIZED (?) U. S. IN 1920

Editor Houston Informer:
Tuskegee, Ala.

I send you the following relative to lynchings for the past year. I find, according to the records compiled by Monroe N. Work, of the department of records and research of the Tuskegee Institute, that there were 56 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Of these, 10 were in Northern states and 46 were in Southern states. In 42 of the cases, the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In 14 instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 4 of these instances the mobs were fired upon and as a result, seven of the attackers were killed and severely wounded.

There were 61 persons lynched in 1920. Of these, 52 were in the South and nine in the North and West. This is 22 less than the number, 83, for the year 1919. Of those lynched 53 were Negroes and eight were whites. One of those put to death was a Negro woman. Eighteen, or less than one-third of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape. Three of the victims were burned to death. The charges aganist those burned to death were: Rape and murder, 1; killing landlord in a dispute, 2.

The offenses charged against the whites were: Murder, five; insulting woman, one; no charge except being a foreigner, 1; killing officer of the law, 1.. The offenses charged against the Negroes were: Murder, five; attempted murder, four; killing officer of the law, 5; killing landlord in dispute, six; rape, 15; attempted rape, 3; assisting fugitive to escape, 3; wounding another, 2; insulting woman, 2; knocking down guard, escaping from chain gang and then returning and surrendering, 2; jumping labor contract, one; threatening to kill man, one; cutting a man in a fight, 1; for receiving stay of death sentence because another confessed crime, one; peeping through window at woman, one; insisting on voting, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, seven; Arkansas, one; California, three; Florida, seven; Georgia, nine; Illinois, one; Kansas, one; Kentucky, one; Minnesota, three; Mississippi, seven; Missouri, one; North Carolina three; Ohio, one; Oklahoma, three; South Carolina, one; Texas, ten; Virginia, one; West Virginia, one.

Very truly yours,
R. R. MOTON,
Principal.

Lynchings — 1920
Reports on, Sent Press, — Editorial Comments.

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TEXAS HEADS THE LIST OF "LYNCHING STATES"

IN the annual record of lynchings that was published two years ago today Texas and Louisiana "tied" for second place. Mobbism resulting in lynch-murder had occurred 9 times in each State during 1918. There was none to dispute the claim of Georgia—charged with 18, twice as many, lynchings—to first place in this, the most damnable record in all the statistics of human affairs, for that year.

The lynching record for 1920, compiled by Tuskegee Institute's department of records and research and made public universally this morning—printed on this page—tells a different story:

Georgia is thrust from first place by the fall of Texas to that place. This is a paradox of terms, merely. Texas has "fallen," indeed, to the head of the list of "lynching States", as the "civilized" world calls them.

And this in a year for which the lynching record on the whole—Nationally—was more than 25 per cent better than the preceding year's record!

Here it is:

TEXAS 10; Georgia 9; Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, each 7; California, Minnesota, North Carolina, Oklahoma, each 3; Arkansas, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri, Ohio, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, each 1.

True Americans in Texas will find some consolation—but true Americans in 30 other States that were "lynchless" last year will find more consolation—in the facts that such crimes in 1920 were 22 fewer than in 1919, and that there were 56 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings—all but 10 of these instances in Southern States. "In 42 of these cases, the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken; in 14 instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers; in 4 of these instances the mobs were fired upon and, as a result, 7 of the attackers were killed and several wounded."

It can be done.

Consider the case of Kentucky, for example—although that State last year, as in 1918, had one lynching to its disgrace. Consider how Governor Morrow turned the vicinity of Lexington's courthouse and jail into an armed camp when a lynching was threatened. And for latest illustration, consider the following:

TROOPS TO GUARD NEGRO'S TRIAL.

By Associated Press.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 27.—To prevent possible mob violence, 70 members of the Kentucky National Guard tonight boarded a train carrying Lee Ellison, a negro, charged with the murder of Sheriff Scott Hunter of Hopkins County, to Madisonville, for trial. The troops will guard Ellison throughout the trial. Ellison, it is charged, shot and killed Sheriff Hunter at Madisonville when the officer attempted to arrest him for alleged "bootlegging." The negro fled. Recently he was captured in Hannibal, Mo., and brought to Louisville, for safe keeping.

During the past month, several negroes were tried (for murder) in Goldsboro, N. C., under similar circumstances. Militia and a posse of citzens stood guard; and the latter, before the troops arrived, exchanged fire with the mob attacking the courthouse and killed one of the would-be lynchers.

The Texas lynching record for 1920—and for 1919, and for 1918, and before, for that matter—presents one of the most critically serious problems with which Mr. Neff, as Governor, and the 37th Legislature will be asked to deal; and to deal fearlessly, patriotically, effectively.

It goes without saying that the law has not been and is not being enforced in Texas against those who, as members of mobs, ruthlessly breach the statutes on murder and other crimes involved in lynching. Judges, grand juries, prosecutors, peace officers of courts that have been directly and terribly outraged by the lynching of prisoners who had come into their keeping and jurisdiction, have not brought to justice these other murderous enemies to society and organized government, to law and order—the lynchers. The lynchers have gone on piling worse crime and savagery upon the crime and savagery of their victims—unchecked.

So, Texas heads the United States lynching record of 1920!

Two years ago this month, The Express, in print and by personal representation, besought the 36th Legislature to make the Texas lyncher, as well as the duelist and the political corruptionist, a political and social outcast. It urged the submission of a constitutional amendment proposition to debar forever from public office, and to disfranchise, any person who had participated in a lynching. A resolution to this end was argued before a joint committee of the two houses; but it died in committee. In the same session, a specific "anti-lynching" bill, skillfully, justly and necessarily drastic in terms—written by Judge Norman G. Kittrell Sr. of Houston, who in his years on the district bench dealt bravely and well with the lynching curse—was introduced in both houses. But this, too, came to naught. Since January, 1919, so far as The Express knows, bona fide proceedings against lynch-mob criminals have been initiated in but one court of Texas—and these, too, have gathered the dust and cobwebs of inaction.

The State Government must act. It must contrive not only to punish the lyncher, the mobbist, but also to remove from office—for dangerous dereliction in his sworn, solemn duty under the Constitution and laws of Texas—any peace officer, prosecutor, judge, who fails or refuses to proceed against these criminals to the genuine limit of his legal power and his capability.

The State Government must overcome that hideous degradation of its laws and its court system, of its citizenship, and particularly of the youth of Texas, which results from non-enforcement of the statutes under which the members of a lynch-mob could be punished as murderers.

The State Government must overcome the degrading deterrents of local fear, influence, or "pull"—in political, social and business considerations—before it can get local official action toward prevention or punishment of the lynching crime.

On August 3, 1918—at the instance of the late George W. Brackenridge, in his patriotic zeal for law and order and the fair name of his State, and in his humanitarian zeal for justice—the Express Publishing Company set aside $100,000 as an "anti-lynching fund". This fund is for payment of rewards to every person who shall be directly responsible for the arrest, with subsequent conviction and punishment, of any person or persons who were instrumental in arousing a mob to commit a lynching of a white man or a negro, or in putting through the lynching itself. This offer of reward is effective during a period of five years—through August 3, 1923—covers the entire continental United States, and applies to all persons, whether officers of the law or private citizens.

None has claimed a reward since this fund was established. But the Express Publishing Company wants this money spent for the purpose announced. Consistently with its own record, and its ideals of justice and civic and social decency, The Express desires to do all that it can do toward stamping out this worst plague of anti-Americanism with which its countrymen are afflicted.

The Express appeals to the patriotic American sentiment of the majority of Texans, and to the incoming Executive and Legislature at Austin, so to arouse and so to act that the State's name shall be removed from the head of the lynching record this year; and, as speedily as may be, removed from that record altogether.

The "causes" of lynching must be dealt with as the law prescribes, of course. But the successive crime, and the infinitely more general and harmful crime, lynching itself, must be stamped out.

There are no more honorable and useful, famous and patriotic men and women in the country than the scores who participated in the latest National Conference on Lynching. Great educators and churchmen, statesmen and publicists, doctors and lawyers and judges, Governors and former officers of the Cabinet, Ex-President Taft, attended—and the result was that they appealed to the National Congress to take legal steps against mob violence. A Federal anti-lynching law! Mr. Curtis of Kansas has presented this issue in Senate committee, and Mr. Dyer of Missouri in the House, on occasions. The cause of civic safety and honor must come to that if the governments and judicial systems of the States and their subdivisions continue inactive against lynchers and members of other mobs.

What of Texas? When will it begin to do its duty by its own civic structure, by its own citizenship and the rising generation, and by its patriotic relation to the Union?

61 LYNCHINGS IN 1920; DECREASE 22 IN LAST YEAR

Illinois Had One, Records of Tuskege Show; Texas Led with Ten.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—Lynchings were less numerous in 1920 than in 1919, according to records compiled at Tuskegee Institute and made public today.

Sixty-one persons, including eight white men, were lynched this year, as compared with eighty-three last year and sixty-four in 1918, the statement said.

In fifty-six instances in 1920 officers of the law prevented lynchings, the reports showed, ten of these instances being in northern and forty-six in southern states.

Armed force was used to repel would-be lynchers in **fourteen cases and in four of these mobs were fired upon,** seven of the attackers having been killed and a number wounded. In forty-two cases prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken.

Negro Woman in List.

Of the sixty-one persons lynched, fifty-two were in the south and nine in the north and west. One was a negro woman.

Eighteen of those lynched were charged with having attacked women. The offenses charged against the white men were: Murder, five; insulting woman, one; "no charge, except being a foreigner," one, and killing an officer of the law, one.

Offenses charged against negroes lynched, according to the institute, were: Murder, five; attempted murder, four; killing officers, five; killing landlords, six; attacking women; eighteen; assisting fugitives to escape, three; wounding another, two; insulting women, two; knocking down guard "escaping from chain gang and then returning and surrendering," two, and one each of the following: Jumping labor contract, threatening to kill man, cutting man in fight, "for receiving stay of death sentence because another confessed crime," peeping thru window at woman and "insisting on voting."

One in Illinois.

By states lynchings occurred as follows:

Texas, ten; Georgia, nine; Mississippi, Alabama and Florida, seven each; Minnesota, North Carolina, Oklahoma and California, three each; Arkansas, Kansas, Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, Ohio, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virgina, one each.

THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR 1920.

To the Editor of The World:

I send you the following relative to lynchings for the past year. I find, according to the records compiled by Monroe N. Work of the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee In-

N Y C WORLD
JANUARY 1, 1921

stitute, that there were fifty-six instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Of these, ten were in Northern States and forty-six were in Southern States. In forty-two of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In fourteen instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four of these instances the mobs were fired upon and as a result seven of the attackers were killed and several wounded.

There were sixty-one persons lynched in 1920. Of these, fifty-two were in the South and nine in the North and West. This is twenty-two less than the number, eighty-three, for the year 1919. Of those lynched fifty-three were negroes and eight were whites. One of those put to death was a negro woman. Eighteen, or less than one-third of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape. Three of the victims were burned to death. The charges against those burned to death were: Rape and murder, 1; killing landlord in a dispute, 2.

The offenses charged against the whites were: Murder, 5; insulting woman, 1; no charge except being a foreigner, 1; killing officer of the law, 1. The offenses charged against the negroes were: Murder, 5; attempted murder, 4; killing officer of the law, 5; killing landlord in dispute, 6; rape, 15; attempted rape, 3; assisting fugitive to escape, 3; wounding another, 2; insulting woman, 2; knocking down guard, escaping from chain gang and then returning and surrendering, 2; jumping labor contract, 1; threatening to kill man, 1; cutting a man in a fight, 1; for receiving stay of death sentence because another confessed crime, 1; peeping through window at woman, 1; insisting on voting, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama, 7; Arkansas, 1; California, 3; Florida, 7; Georgia, 9; Illinois, 1; Kansas, 1; Kentucky, 1; Minnesota, 3; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 3; Ohio, 1; Oklahoma, 3; South Carolina, 1; Texas, 10; Virginia, 1; West Virginia, 1.

R. R. MOTON, Principal.

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31.

LYNCHING RECORD IN UNITED STATES IN 1920

LONG ISLAND CITY N. Y. STAR
JANUARY 3, 1921

According to the records compiled by Monroe N. Work, of the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute last year, there were 56 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

Of these, 10 were in Northern states and 46 were in Southern states. In 42 of the cases, the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken.

In 14 instances armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In four of these instances the mobs were fired upon and as a result, 7 of the attackers were killed and several wounded.

There were 61 persons lynched in 1920. Of these, 52 were in the South, and 9 in the North and West. This is 22 less than the number, 83, for the year 1919. Of those lynched 53 were negroes and 8 were whites. One of those put to death was a negro woman.

Eighteen, or less than one-third of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape. Three of the victims were burned to death. The charges against those burned to death were: rape and murder, 1; killing landlord in a dispute, 2.

The offenses charged the whites were: Murder, 5; insulting woman, 1; no charge except being a foreigner, 1; killing officer of the law, 1. The offenses charged against the negroes were: Murder, 5; attempted murder, 4; killing officer of the law, 5; killing landlord in dispute, 6; rape, 15; attempted rape, 3; assisting fugitive to escape, 3; wounding another 2; insulting woman, 2; knocking down guard, escaping from chain gang and then returning and surrendering, 2; jumping labor contract, 1; threatening to kill man, 1; cutting man in a fight, 1; for receiving stay of death sentence because another confessed crime, 1; peeping through window at woman, 1; insisting on voting, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 7; Arkansas, 1; California, 3; Florida, 7; Georgia, 9; Illinois, 1; Kansas, 1; Kentucky, 1; Minnesota, 3; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 3; Ohio, 1; Oklahoma, 3; South Carolina, 1; Texas, 10; Virginia, 1; West Virginia, 1.

THE LYNCHING RECORD

Georgia is well up to the front in the list of "lynching states" for 1920, as it has been in previous years, its rating for last year being second, with Texas first, of eighteen states in which human life was taken by mob violence.

During the year just closed Georgia's record was blackened by nine lynchings; that of Texas by ten. Florida, Alabama and Mississippi tied for third place, each with seven instances in which human beings were put to death by the mob.

Five states other than those in the south are this year listed as "lynching states," they being California, Illinois, Kansas, Minnesota and Ohio, discredited with three lynchings each for California and Minnesota, and one each for the other three non-southern states.

This shows that the evil of mob lawlessness is becoming more general; that it is no longer even measurably confined to the south. It portends the day when mob law will become so generally distributed throughout the whole country that law-respecting, decency-loving Americans everywhere will arise en masse and stamp it out by nation-wide action.

The 1920 record is significant in respect to the wide variety of offenses which were used as pretexts to justify execution under lynch law.

There was a time when lynching was condoned as punishment for only the one crime.

From the very first, when The Constitution began its fight against lynching, which it has continued unrelentingly, we have held to the position that so long as public sentiment tolerates mob violence as a means of inflicting punishment for one crime it would be only a matter of time until the lynching spirit would broaden its scope and manifest itself in lesser crimes.

Our prophecy has been vindicated with increasing positiveness each year.

The floodgates have been opened wide, and we find such "crimes" as "wounding another," "threatened to kill man," "cutting a man in a fight," "receiving stay of death sentence because another confessed crime," "insisting on voting," and even "jumping labor contract," listed among the various charges for which the mob has assumed jurisdiction during the past year.

From the 1920 record—which is an improvement over that of 1919 in point of the number of lynchings that took place—two predominant conclusions are to be drawn: First, that lynching is no longer a sectional vice, but is rapidly becoming nation-wide; second that the mob cares little as to the character of offense it employs as a pretext upon which to satiate its lust for blood.

The evil is a blot on our civilization.

The Lynching Record As Reliably Reported

Editor Advocate:

Dear Sir:

I send out the following relative to lynchings for the past year. I find according to the records compiled by Monroe N. Work, of the Department of Records and Reseach of the Tuskegee Institute, that there were instances in which officers of the law were in Northern States and 46 were in Southern States. In 42 of the cases, the prisoners were removed or guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In 14 instances armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 4 of these instances the mobs were fired upon and as a result, 7 of the mob were killed and several wounded.

There were 61 persons lynched in 1920. Of these, 52 were in the South and 9 in the North and West. This is 22 less than the number, 83, for the year 1919. Of those lynched 53 were negroes and 8 were whites. One of those put to death was a negro woman. Eighteen, or less than one-third of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempt rape. Three of the victims were burned to death. The charges against those burned to death were : rape and murder, 1, killing his landlord in a dispute.

The offenses charged the whites were: murder, 5; insulting women,,1; no charge except being a foreigner, 1 killing officer of the law, 1. The offenses charged against the negroes were: murder, 5; attempted murder, 4; killing officer of the law, 5; killing landlord in dispute, 6; rape, 15; attempt rape, 3; assisting fugitive to escape, 3; wounding another, 2; insulting woman, 2; knocking down a guard, escaping from chaingang and then returning and surrendering, 2; jumping labor contract, 1; theatening to kill man, 1; cutting a man in a fight, 1; for receiving stay of death sentence because another confessed crime, 1; peeping through window at woman, 1; insisting on voting, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as folows: Alabama, 7; Arkansas, 1; California, 3; Florida, 7; Georgia, 9; Illinois, 1; Kansas, 1; Kestucky, 1; Minnesota, 3; Mississippi, 7; North Carolina, 3; Ohio, 1; Oklahoma, 3; South Caroline, 1; Texas, 10; Virginia, 1; West Virginia,1 .

Yours truly,,

R. M. MOTON, Principal.

EIGHT WHITES AND 53 NEGROES WERE LYNCHED IN 1920

Mobs Stopped 14 Times By Armed Forces. Seven Attackers Were Killed. One Man Lynched For Stay Of Sentence After Another Confesses To Crime

Associated Negro Press

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 5.—Principal R. R. Moton of Tuskegee Institute has issued the following report of lynching for the past year from the record compiled by Monroe N. Work, of the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute.

"There were 56 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Of these, 10 were in Northern States and 46 were in Southern States. In 42 of the cases, the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In 14 instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 4 of these instances the mobs were fired upon and as a result, 7 of the attackers were killed and several wounded.

"There were 61 persons lynched in 1920. Of these, 52 were in the South and 9 in the North and West. This is 22 less than the number, 83, for the year 1919. Of those lynched 53 were Negroes and 8 were whites. One of those put to death was a Negro woman. 18 or less than one-third of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape. Three of the victims were burned to death. The charges against those burned to death were rape and murder, 1; killing landlord in dispute, 2.

The offenses charged the whites were Murder, 5; insulting woman, 1; no charge except being a foreigner, 1; killing officer of the law, 1. The offenses charged against Negroes were: murder 5; attempted murder, 4; killing officer of the law, 5; killing landlord in dispute, 6; rape, 15; attempted rape, 3; assisting fugitive to escape, 3; wounding another, 2; insulting woman, 2; knocking down guard, escaping from chaing gang and then returning and surrendering, 2; jumping labor contract, 1; threatening to kill man, 1; cutting a man in a fight, 1; for receiving stay of death sentence because another confessed crime, 1; peeping thru window at woman, 1; insisting on voting, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas 1; Alabama 7, California 3, Florida 7, Georgia 9, Illinois 1, Kansas 1, Kentucky 1, Minnesota 3, Mississippi 7, Missouri 1, North Carolina 3, Ohio 1, Oklahoma 3, South Carolina 1, Texas 10, Virginia 1, West Virginia 1.

Lynchings—1920

Reports on, Sent to Press—Editorial Comments

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DELAWARE WAS OUT OF IT 1/15/21

Records compiled by Monroe N. Work, of the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, show that there were fifty-six instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Of these, ten were in Northern States and forty-six were in Southern States.

In forty-two of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken.

Wilmington Del

In fourteen instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four of these instances the mobs were fired upon and as a result seven of the attackers were killed and several wounded. Advocate 1/15/21

There were sixty-one persons lynched in 1920. Of these, fifty-two were in the South and nine in the North and West. This is twenty-two less than the number, eighty-three, for the year 1919. Of those lynched, fifty-three were Negroes and eight were white.

One of those put to death was a Negro woman. Eighteen, or less than one third of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape. Three of the victims were burned to death. The charges against those burned to death were, rape and murder, 1; killing landlord in a dispute, 2.

The offenses charged against the whites were: Murder, 5; insulting women 1; no charge except being a foreigner, 1; killing of officers of the law, 1.

The offenses charged against the Negroes were: Murder, 5; attempted murder, 4; killing of officer of the law, 5; killing landlord in dispute, 6; rape, 15 attempted rape, 3; assisting fugitive to escape, 3; wounding another, 2; insulting woman, 2; knocking down guard, escaping from chain gang and then returning and surrendering, 2; jumping labor contract, 1; threatening to kill man, 1; cutting a man in a fight, 1; for receiving stay of death sentence because another confessed crime, 1; peeping through window at woman, 1; insisting on voting, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 7; Arkansas, 1 California, 3; Florida, 7; Georgia, 9; Illinois, 1; Kansas, 1; Kentucky, 1; Minnesota, 3; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 3; Ohio, 1; Oklahoma, 3; South Carolina, 1; Texas, 10; Virginia, 1; West Virginia, 1.

It is gratifying to note that Delaware does not figure anywhere in that array of sinister facts and figures.—Evening Journal.

LYNCHING RECORD FOR YEAR 1920

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.,
Dec. 31, 1920.

Dear Sir:

I send you the following relative to lynchings for the past year. I find according to the records compiled by Monroe N. Work, of the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, that there were 56 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Of these, 10 were in Northern States and 46 were in Southern States. In 42 of the cases, the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In 14 instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four of these instances the mobs were fired upon and as a result seven of the attackers were killed and several wounded.

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The offense charged to the whites were: Murder, 5; insulting woman 1 no charge except being a foreigner, 1 killing officer of the law, 1.

The offenses charged against the negroes were: Murder, 5; attempted murder, 4; killing officer of the law, 5 killing landlord in dispute, 6; rape, 15 attempted rape, 3; assisting fugitive to escape, 3; wounding another, 2; insulting woman, 2; knocking down guard escaping from chain gang and then returning and surrendering, 2; jumping labor contract, 1; threatening to kill man, 1; cutting a man in a fight, 1 for receiving stay of death sentence because another confessed crime, 1 peeping through window at woman, 1 insisting on voting, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama, 7; Arkansas, 1; California, 3; Florida, 7; Georgia, 9; Illinois, 1; Kansas, 1; Kentucky, 1; Minnesota, 3; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 3; Ohio, 1; Oklahoma 3; South Carolina, 1; Texas, 10; Virginia, 1; West Virginia, 1.

Very truly yours,
R. R. MOTON, Principal.

LYNCHING RECORD FOR 1920.

The Richmond

According to the records compiled by Monroe N. Work, of the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, that there were 56 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Of these, 10 were in Northern States and 46 were in Southern States. In 42 of the cases, the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In 14 instances armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 4 of these instances the mobs were fired upon and as a result, 7 of the attackers were killed and several wounded.

61 LYNCHED LAST YEAR.

There were 61 persons lynched in 1920. Of these, 52 were in the South and 9 in the North and West. This is 22 less than the number, 83, for the year 1919. Of those lynched 53 were Negroes and 8 were whites. One of those put to death was a Negro woman. 18, or less than one third of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape. Three of the victims were burned to death. The charges against those burned to death were: rape and murder, 1; killing landlord in dispute, 2.

ALLEGED CHARGES.

The offenses charged the whites were: murder, 5; insulting woman, 1; no charge except being a foreigner, 1; killing officer of the law, 1; The offenses charged against the Negroes were: murder, 5; attempted murder, 4; killing officer of the law, 5; killing landlord in dispute, 6; rape, 15: attempted rape, 3; assisting fugitive to escape, 3; wounding another, 2; insulting woman, 2; knocking down guard, escaping from chain gang and then returning and surrendering, 2; jumping labor contract, 1; threatening to kill man, 1; cutting a man in a fight, 1; for receiving stay of death sentence because another confessed crime, 1; peeping through window at woman, 1; insisting on voting, 1.

VIRGINIA IN LYNCHING COLUMN

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama 7; Arkansas, 1; California, 3; Florida, 7; Georgia, 9; Illinois, 1; Kansas, 1; Kentucky, 1; Minnesota 3; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 3; Ohio, 1; Oklahoma, 3; South Carolina, 1; Texas 10; Virginia, 1; West Virginia, 1.

Vital Statistics

Robert R. Morton, the Principal of the Tuskegee Institute, finds, according to the records compiled by Monroe N. Work of the Department of Records and Research of the institute, that there were 56 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Of these 10 were in Northern States and 46 were in Southern States. In 42 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In 14 instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 4 of these instances the mobs were fired upon, and as a result 7 of the attackers were killed and several wounded.

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The offenses charged against the whites were: Murder, 5; insulting woman, 1; no charge except being a foreigner, 1; killing officer of the law, 1. The offenses charged against the negroes were: Murder, 5; attempted murder, 4; killing officer of the law, 5; killing landlord in dispute, 6; rape, 15; attempted rape, 3; assisting fugitive to escape, 3; wounding another, 2; insulting woman, 2; knocking down guard, escaping from chain gang and then returning and surrendering, 2; jumping labor contract, 1; threatening to kill man, 1; cutting a man in a fight, 1; for receiving stay of death sentence because another confessed crime, 1; peeping through window at woman, 1; insisting on voting, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama, 7; Arkansas, 1; California, 3; Florida, 7; Georgia, 9; Illinois, 1; Kansas, 1; Kentucky, 1; Minnesota, 3; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 3; Ohio, 1; Oklahoma, 3; South Carolina, 1; Texas, 10; Virginia, 1; West Virginia, 1.

BRISTOL PA COURIER
JANUARY 15, 1921
A Shameful Record

Sixty-one cases of lynching last year: sixty-one armed rebellions against the law of the land; sixty-one savage murders of persons entitled to the protection of the law—entitled to the presumption of innocence until, by due process of law, proven guilty; sixty-one separate and distinct demonstrations that our claims to civilization and civilized administration of justice are fraudlent claims.

How many persons were engaged in these murderous, anarchistic outbreaks? Their aggregate doubtless would run well up into the thousands—thousands of Americans who either as direct participants or aiders and abettors, were traitors to that society under which they themselves were claiming protection from robbery and violence, thousands of them engaged in bringing shame and disgrace upon their country.

What signifies the guilt of the poor wretches who were the victims of these infamies as compared with the guilt of the perpetrators thereof? The massed guilt of all the victims, however atrocious in individual cases, is small indeed in its undermining effect on the foundations of social safety, compared with that of the murderers who did those victims to death.

And how many of the victims were innocent of any offence? That we shall never know. Where such innocence is afterwards incontrovertibly established, communities are only too ready to cover the shame of their mob-assassinations by smothering the acquitting facts. For all that the law knows, every last one of the mob victims was as innocent as a babe unborn. The law had no opportunity to know. The victims had no legal hearing. Rumor flew here and there that they were guilty; so the mob took them out and murdered them, diversifying the murder now and then with torture accessories.

It is a black record. It is a disgraceful record. It is a record that no true American should be able to face without hanging his head for very shame.

ANNUAL LYNCH RECORD OF U. S. A.—NATION MUST BE PROUD OF 1920.

(By The Associated Negro Press.)

Tuskee, Ala., Jan. 5.—Principal R. R. Moton, of Tuskegee Institute, has issued the following report on lynching for the past year from the record compiled by Monroe N.

Work, of the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute: 1-8-21

"There were 56 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Of these, 10 were in Northern States and 46 in Southern States ern States and 46 were in Southern States. In 42 of the cases, the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In 14 instances armed force was used to rpeel the would-be lynchers. In 4 of these instances the mobs were fired upon and as a result 7 of the attackers were killed and several wounded.

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The offenses charged against whites were: Murder, 5; insulting woman, 1; no charge except being a foreigner, 1; killing officer of the law, . The offenses charged against the Negroes were: Murder, 5; attempted murder, 4; killing officer of the law, 5; killing landlord in dispute, 6; rape, 15; attempted [illegible]; assisting fugitive to escape, 3; wounding another, 2; insulting woman, 2; knocking down guard, escaping from chain gang and then returning and surrendering, 2; jumping labor contract, 1; threatening to kill man, 1; cutting a man in a fight, 1; for receiving stay of death sentence because of another confessed crime, 1; peeping through window at woman, 1; insisting on voting, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows:

Arkansas	1
Alabama	7
California	3
Florida	7
Georgia	9
Illinois	1
Kansas	1
Kentucky	1
Minnesota	3
Mississippi	7
Missouri	1
North Carolina	3
Ohio	1
Oklahoma	3
South Carolina	1
Texas	10
Virginia	1
West Virginia	1

Sixty-one Persons Lynched In United States Last Year

Twenty-two Less Than 1919; One Victim a Woman

Ten Lynched In North

(Special to Searchlight.)

Tuskegee Institute, January 3.—According to the records compiled by Monroe N. Work, of the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, there were 56 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Of these, 10 were in Northern States and 46 were in Southern States. In 42 of the cases, the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In 14 instances armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 4 of these instances the mobs were fired upon and as a result, 7 of the attackers were killed and several wounded.

There were 61 persons lynched in 1920. Of these, 52 were in the South and 9 in the North and West. This is 22 less than the number, 83, for the year 1919. Of those lynched 53 were Negroes and 8 were whites. One of those put to death was a Negro woman. Eighteen, or less than one-third of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape. Three of the victims were burned to death. The charges against those burned to death were: rape and murder, 1; killing landlord in a dispute, 2.

The offenses charged the whites were: murder, 5; insulting woman, 1; no charge except being a foreigner, 1; killing officer of the law, 1. The offenses charged against the Negroes were: murder, 5; attempted murder, 4; killing officer of the law, 5; killing landlord in dispute, 6; rape, 15; attempted rape, 3; assisting fugitive to escape, 3; wounding another, 2; insulting woman, 2; knocking down guard, escaping from chain gang and then returning and surrendering, 2; jumping labor contract, 1; threatening to kill man, 1; cutting a man in a fight, 1; for receiving stay of death sentence because another confessed crime, 1; peeping through window at woman, 1; insisting on voting, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 7; Arkansas, 1; California, 3; Florida, 7; Georgia, 9; Illinois, 1; Kansas, 1; Kentucky, 1; Minnesota, 3; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 3; Ohio, 1; Olahoma, 3; South Carolina, 1; Texas, 10; Virginia, 1; West Virginia, 1.

R. R. Moton, Principal.

BURLINGTON VT. FREE PRESS
DECEMBER 31, 1920

Lynching and Lawlessness

There are times when some of the people of Vermont feel that a miscarriage of justice has taken place that would almost warrant them in taking the law into their own hands. Happily for the Green Mountain State we do not often have occasion to blush for the reputation of our commonwealth as a champion of certain as well as impartial justice.

Under these conditions we can not realize the situation existing in those States where lynch law is frequently enforced without waiting for the slower process of justice to operate. Unfortunately the race question now seems to enter into the great majority of our lynchings, whereas in the earlier history of our country, and especially on the western frontier, the absences of established and convenient courts contributed in no small degress to lynchings and mob rule.

Our readers will find food for thought in the records compiled by Monroe N. Work, of the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute There were 56 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Of these. 10 were in northern States and 46 were in southern States. In 42 of the cases, the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In 14 instances armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers In four of these instances the mobs were fired upon and as a result, seven of the attackers were killed and several wounded.

There were 6 persons lynched in 1920 Of these, 52 were in the South and nine in the North and West. This is 22 less than the number, 83, for the year 1919 Of those lynched 53 were Negroes and eight were whites. One of those put to death was a Negro woman. Eighteen or less than one-third of those put to death, were charged with criminal assault or attempt to commit that crime. Three of the victims were burned to death. The charges against those burned to death were: rape and murder, 1; killing landlord in a dispute, 2.

The offenses charged against the whites were: murder, five; insulting woman, one; no charge except being a foreigner, one; killing officer of the law, 1. The offenses charged the Negroes were: murder, 5; attempted murder, 4; killing officer of the law, 5; killing landlord in dispute, 6; rape, 15; attempted rape, 3; assisting fugitive to escape, 3; wounding another, 2; insulting woman, 2; knocking down guard, escaping from chain gang and then returning and surrendering, 2; jumping labor contract, 1; threatening to kill man, 1; cutting a man in a fight, 1; for receiving stay of death sentence because another confessed crime, 1; peeping through window at woman, 1; insisting on voting, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama, 7; Arkansas, 1; California, 3; Florida, 7; Georgia, 9; Illinois, 1; Kansas, 1; Kentucky, 1; Minnesota, 3; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 3; Ohio, 1; Oklahoma, 3; South Carolina, 1; Texas, 10; Virginia, 1; West Virginia,1.

It is to be hoped that conditions may continue so that Vermont will never be called upon to record a lynching within our borders.

THE LYNCHING HABIT

Every first day of January, or as close to that date as possible, the Tuskegee Institute publishes a list of the lynchings in the United States during the previous calendar year. From this record, it appears that 61 persons were lynched in America in 1920. Eight of the victims were whites and 53 Negroes. Nine lynchings took place in the North and West and 52 in the South. The report goes on in detail:

The offenses charged against the whites were: Murder, 5; insulting women, 1; no charge except being a foreigner, 1; killing officer of the law, 1. The offenses charged against the Negroes were: Murder, 5; attempted murder, 4; killing officers of the law, 5; killing landlord in dispute, 6; rape, 15; attempted rape, 3; assisting fugitive to escape, 3; wounding another, 2; insulting woman, 2; knocking down guard, escaping from chain gang and then returning and surrendering, 6; jumping labor contract, 1; threatening to kill man, 1; cutting a man in a fight, 1; for receiving stay of death sentence because another confessed crime, 1; peeping through window at woman, 1; insisting on voting, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 7; Arkansas, 1; California, 3; Florida, 7; Georgia, 9; Illinois, 1; Kansas, 1; Kentucky, 1; Minnesota, 3; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 3; Ohio, 1; Oklahoma, 3; South Carolina, 1; Texas, 10; Virginia, 1; West Virginia, 1.

Assaults on women are the most frequent single cause, yet they account for only one-third of all the lynchings of Negroes. The "protection of womanhood" excuse for mob violence is an outworn myth.

Lynching is a habit, the habit of mob murder. That habit was less prevalent in 1920 than in 1919—the earlier year saw 83 such killings, but it is still far too prevalent. The best sign of the times in this regard is the stern resistance which mobs have encountered in many places from officers of the law. Let this resistance continue and spread, and there will soon be an end to this national disgrace.—Chicago Journal.

Lynching Reduced By Armed Officers Of Law

BALTIMORE MD NEWS
DECEMBER 31, 1920

Seven Men Killed While Leading Mobs—Total Lynched Was 61, Against 84 Year Before.

(By the Associated Press.)

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31.—Lynchings were less numerous in 1920 than in 1919, according to records compiled at Tuskegee Institute and made public today. Sixty-one persons, including 8 white men, were lynched this year, as compared with 83 last year, and 64 in 1918, the statement said.

In 56 instances in 1920 officers of the law prevented lynchings, the reports showed; 10 of these instances being in Northern and 46 in Southern States. Armed force was used to repel would-be lynchers in 14 cases, and in 4 of these mobs weer fired upon, 7 of the attackers having been killed and a number wounded.

Of the 61 persons lynched, 52 were in the South and 9 in the North and West. One was a negro woman. Eighteen of those lynched were charged with having attacked women.

By States, lynchings occurred as follows:

Texas, 10; Georgia, 9; Mississippi Alabama and Florida, 7 each; Minnesota, North Carolina, Oklahoma and California, 3 each; Arkansas, Kansas, Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, Ohio, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia, 1 each.

Lynchings - 1920

Reports on, Sent Press - Editorial Comments.

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BOSTON MASS REPUBLIC
JANUARY 8, 1921

America's Lynching Record for 1920.

We have received from Robert R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Institute, the statistics of lynchings in the United States for the year 1920. They have been compiled by Monroe H. Work, of the Department of Records and Research of said Institute. Mr. Work tactfully puts first an encouraging sign of an improving public conscience in the fact that there were fifty-six instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Of these, ten were in Northern States and forty-six were in Southern States. In forty two of the cases, the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In fourteen instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four of these instances the mobs were fired upon and as a result seven of the attackers were killed and several wounded.

The appended record of lynchings and the causes thereof are, however, far from reassuring. We call our readers' attention especially to the heinous offence of "being a foreigner" in the case of one white man, and of receiving a stay of death sentence "in the case of a Negro."

There were sixty-one persons lynched in 1920. Of these fifty-two were in the South and nine in the North and West. This is twenty-two less than the number, eighty-three, for the year 1919. Of those lynched fifty-three were Negroes and eight were whites. One of those put to death was a Negro woman. Eighteen, or less than one-third, of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. Three of the victims were burned to death. The charges against those burned to death were: rape, and murder, one; killing landlord in a dispute, two.

The offences charged the whites were: murder, five; insulting woman, one; no charge except being a foreigner, 1; killing officer of the law, one. The offences charged against the Negroes were: murder, five; attempted murder, 4; killing officer of the law, five; killing landlord in dispute, six; rape, fifteen; attempted rape, three; assisting fugitive to escape, three; wounding another, two; insulting woman, two; knocking down guard, escaping from chain gang and then returning and surrendering, two; jumping labor contract, one; threatening to kill man, one; cutting a man in a fight, one; for receiving stay of death sentence because another confessed crime, one; peeping through window, one; insisting on voting, one.

The comparative savagery of sections in our free and civilized land is thus indicated, Texas and Georgia showing the worst:

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama, seven; Arkansas, one; California, three; Florida, seven; Georgia, nine; Illinois, one; Kansas, one; Kentucky, one; Minnesota, three; Mississippi, seven; Missouri, one; North Carolina, three; Ohio, one; Oklahoma, three; South Carolina, one; Texas, ten; Virginia, one; West Virginia, one.

Maryland and Louisiana are honorably absent from this disgraceful group. When shall we redeem our honor by making lynching a Federal offence? Wherever committed, so long as anywhere unreproved and tolerated, it is a national crime.

Lynching Record for 1920

To the Editor of the New York Evening Post:

Sir: According to the records compiled by Monroe N. Work of the department of records and research of the Tuskegee Institute, there were 56 instances in 1920 in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Of these 10 were in Northern States and 46 were in Southern States. In 42 of these cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In 14 instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four of these instances the mobs were fired upon, as a result, seven of the attackers were killed and several wounded.

New York Evening Post
January 8, 1921

There were 61 persons lynched in 1920. Of these, 52 were in the South and nine in the North and West. This is 22 less than the number (83) for the year 1919. Of those lynched 53 were negroes and eight were whites. One of those put to death was a negro woman. Eighteen, or less than one-third, of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. Three of the victims were burned to death. The charges against those burned to death were: Rape and murder, 1; killing landlord in a dispute, 2.

The offences charged against the whites were: Murder, 5; insulting woman, 1; no charge except being a foreigner, 1; killing officer of the law, 1. The offences charged against the negroes were: Murder, 5; attempted murder, 4; killing officer of the law, 5; killing landlord in a dispute, 6; rape, 15; attempted rape, 3; assisting fugitive to escape, 3; wounding another, 2; insulting woman, 2; knocking down guard, escaping from chain gang, and then returning and surrendering, 2; jumping labor contract, 1; threatening to kill man, 1; cutting a man in a fight, 1; receiving stay of death sentence because another confessed crime, 1; peeping through window at woman, 1; insisting on voting, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama, 7; Arkansas, 1; California, 3; Florida, 7; Georgia, 9; Illinois, 1; Kansas, 1; Kentucky, 1; Minnesota, 3; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 3; Ohio, 1; Oklahoma, 3; South Carolina, 1; Texas, 10; Virginia, 1; West Virginia, 1.

R. R. Moton,
Principal, Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., December 31.

CHICAGO ILL POST
JANUARY 7, 1921

THE 1920 LYNCHING RECORD

Let it be said to the credit of 1920 that it scored twenty-two less lynchings in the United States than 1919. In all, sixty-one persons were unlawfully executed, of whom fifty-two met their fate in southern states and nine in northern and western states. Racially, the victims were fifty-three Negroes and eight whites. Three persons were lynched by burning. Of the states in which lynchings occurred, Texas makes the worst showing, with ten, Georgia following closely with nine and Alabama, Florida and Mississippi with seven each. Illinois had one.

In the great majority of instances the victims were accused either of murder or of offenses against women; but there was one case where the crime which brought death was "jumping a labor contract," and another in which "insisting on voting" was similarly penalized.

The record is shameful enough to stimulate continued warfare against this ugly blot on American institutions, but it is not lacking in encouragement. A 25 per cent reduction in lynchings is, we think, fair evidence that headway is being made in building up a sounder public sentiment in those communities where such things have been accepted as normal phenomena. Even more convincing evidence of this is to be found in the records which show that in fifty-six instances of attempted lynching the purpose of the mob was frustrated by the prompt and courageous action of officers of the law. Of these instances forty-six occurred in southern states, and in fourteen the mob was repelled by the use of armed force.

Insistence must be made with unwearying reiteration that lynching is almost invariably due to laxity or weakness on the part of men charged with the enforcement of the law. Where there is a courageous determination to prevent it, lynching is practically impossible. All the advantage is on the side of constituted authority. Official laxity and weakness are due, in turn, to a low or perverted public sentiment. The forceful leadership of a few men in a community can correct this condition. A strong governor in a state can work a miracle in converting its latent moral forces to support of the law.

The day will come when the failure of an official to take every precaution and to run every risk necessary for the protection of an accused person from lynching will result in his immediate removal from office. The success of the lynching effort will be sufficient proof of official failure. This is not to make the life of a law officer of less worth than the life of a possible criminal. It is to exalt his duty as a guardian of the law—which is the life of the community—above any personal consideration.

N Y C WORLD
JANUARY 1, 1921

UPHOLDING THE LAW AGAINST LYNCHERS.

The lynching record for 1920 as compiled by Tuskegee Institute, though black enough, is distinctly less discouraging than the usual annual report of mob violence. The number of persons lynched was sixty-one, as against eighty-three the year before. Fifty-two of the cases occurred in the South, and fifty-three of the victims were negroes, of whom one was a woman. There was a decline of lynchings for trivial offenses.

But the relieving feature of the painful record is the evidence of a serious attempt on the part of constituted authority to uphold the law. In fifty-six instances officers of the law prevented lynchings and of these the greater number, forty-six, were in Southern States. On fourteen occasions armed force was used to repel would-be lynchers, and in four cases mobs were fired on, with a loss of seven lives.

The deaths due to this cause are no less to be deplored than those due to the mob's violence. But there is the essential difference that they are the price paid for vindicating the law and not for nullifying it. The encouraging thing is the disclosure of earnest efforts to safeguard human life against mob vengeance by the interposition of the law's authority. That is the remedy for lynching, and its efficacy is demonstrated by the figures showing a material decline in the number of lynchings in the year when it was most rigorously applied.

CHARLOTTE N. C. NEWS.
JANUARY 3, 1921

THE LYNCHING RECORD.

The Tuskegee Institute which gathers statistics as to lynchings in this country every year reports that in 1920 there were 61 instances of mob execution as against 83 during the preceding year. Another interesting fact recorded is that during 1920 there were 56 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. It is to this fact that we need to draw attention rather to the variating record of lynchings from year to year. It might be something to brag at that there were notably fewer cases of lynchings last year than in 1919, but this year there may be a far greater number than during either, so that the relative figures are hardly worth fixing our admiration upon. It is worth while, however, to note that in 56 cases, the officers prevented what would otherwise have been a lynching. This fact would lead to the conclusion that if the officers who were in charge of the other 61 cases where there were lynchings had been as diligent in business and as fervent in spirit, the number might have been reduced to zero. Undoubtedly, nine cases of lynchings out of every ten could be prevented by the officers if they would take due precautions or if they were made to feel that they would be answerably to an outraged moral and civic consciousness if they did not succeed in breaking the purpose of the mob. All too often, officers are rather inclined to the view that public sentiment is on the side of the lynchers and they fall back complacently into that attitude, and all too often, also, they are right. Lynchings can be totally prevented in this country if two conditions are developed: If the officers of the law are determined enough to prevent them and if public sentiment is sufficiently aroused that it will stand by the officers in thus facing their duty.

LYNCHING IN 1920 IS LESS THAN IN 1919.

The Mobile Register
January 1, 1921

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31.—Records on lynchings in the United States for the year 1920 as compiled here in the research department of the Tuskegee institute show there were 61 persons lynched in the country during the year. These records, as announced by Monroe N. Work, in charge of the research department, shows further that there were fifty-six instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Of the sixty-one persons lynched, fifty-two were in the South and nine in the North and West. This is twenty-two less than the total number for 1919. Nine lynchings occurred in Georgia, seven each in Alabama, Florida and Mississippi, and ten in Texas.

The Lynching Record for 1920

Herald of Gospel Liberty 1/13/21

One of the hardest and most humiliating tasks which the editor of a news department in a Christian journal ever has to do is to print the annual lynching record for the United States. For every patriotic as well as Christian instinct rebells at the thought that the United States stands first among all the great civilized nations of the world in this horrible practice of lawlessness and mob rule. In fact, there is not in any of the other great Christian nations a single parallel to the savage and barbarian practice of burning and mutilation of the victim which has become more or less common to American lynchings. Principal Robert R. Moton has just announced the lynching record for 1920, as compiled by Monroe N. Work, of the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, as follows:

There were 56 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Of these, 10 were in Northern States and 46 were in Southern States. In 42 of the cases, the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In 14 instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 4 of these instances the mobs were fired upon and as a result, 7 of the attackers were killed and several wounded.

There were 61 persons lynched in 1920. Of these, 52 were in the South and 9 in the North and West. This is 22 less than the number, 83, for the year 1919. Of those lynched, 53 were negroes and 8 were whites. One of those put to death was a negro woman. Eighteen, or less than one-third of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape. Three of the victims were burned to death. The charges against those burned to death were: rape and murder, 1; killing landlord in a dispute, 2.

The offenses charged the whites were: murder, 5; insulting woman, 1; no charge, except being a foreigner, 1; killing officer of the law, 1. The offenses charged against the Negroes were: murder, 5; attempted murder, 4; killing officer of the law, 5; killing landlord in dispute, 6; rape, 15; attempted rape, 3; assisting fugitive to escape, 3; wounding another, 2; insulting woman, 2; knocking down guard, escaping from chain gang and then returning and surrendering, 2; jumping labor contract, 1; threatening to kill man, 1; cutting a man in a fight, 1; for receiving stay of death sentence because another confessed crime, 1; peeping through window at woman, 1; insisting on voting, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama, 7; Arkansas, 1; California, 3; Florida, 7; Georgia, 9; Illinois, 1; Kansas, 1; Kentucky, 1; Minnesota, 3; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 3; Ohio, 1; Oklahoma, 3; South Carolina, 1; Texas, 10; Virginia, 1; West Virginia, 1.

Every Christian, and even every patriotic American, regardless of his religious convictions, who has been apologizing for lynching and justifying it on one excuse or another, ought to be shocked to his senses by those figures and be convinced by them of how superficial has been his thinking. Only a few years ago, the white people felt secure in the thought that lynching was confined to the black race—but a seventh of the lynchings last year were of white people! It has been common to condone lynching on the ground that it was for crime against womanhood—but last year less than one third of those lynched were charged with such crime! Even in the three victims who were burned to death, two were for the murder of a man and had nothing to do with womankind. Many of the causes of lynching were insignificant, and hardly sufficient offenses for a jail sentence. Such facts as these ought to persuade every American of his absolute duty to denounce and help destroy this un-American American practice.

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year 1919. Of those lynched, 53 were Negroes and 8 were Whites. One of those put to death was a Negro woman. 18 or less than one-third of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape. Three of the victims were burned to death. The charges against those burned to death were: rape and murder, 1; killing landlord in a dispute, 2.

The offenses charged the Whites were: murder, 5; insulting woman, 1; no charge except being a foreigner, 1; killing officer of the law, 1. The offenses charged against the Negroes were: murder, 5; attempted murder, 4; killing officer of the law, 5; killing landlord in dispute, 6; rape, 15; attempted rape, 3; assisting fugitive to escape 3; wounding another, 2; insulting woman, 2; knocking down guard, escaping from chain gang and then returning and surrendering, 2; jumping labor contract, 1; threatening to kill man, 1; cutting a man in a fight, 1; for receiving stay of death sentence because another confessed crime, 1; peeping through window at woman, 1; insisting on voting, 1.

The states in which lynching occurred and the number in each state are as follows:

Alabama, 7; California, 3; Florida 7; Georgia, 9; Illinois, 1; Kansas, 1; Kentucky, 1; Minnesota, 3; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 1; North Carolina 3; Ohio, 1; Oklahoma, 3; South Carolina, 1; Texas, 10; Virginia, 1; West Virginia, 1.

No comment is needed on such record.

NEW HAVEN COURIER JOURNAL
DECEMBER 31, 1920

LYNCHINGS FELL OFF DURING YEAR

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31.—Lynchings were less numerous in 1920 than in 1919, according to records compiled at Tuskegee institute and made [illegible] persons, including eight white men, were lynched this year as compared with 83 last year and 64 in 1918, the statement said.

In 56 instances in 1920 officers of the law prevented lynchings, the reports showed, 10 of these instances being in northern and 46 in southern states. Armed force was used to repel would-be lynchers in 14 cases and in four of these mobs were fired upon, seven of the attackers being killed and a number wounded. In 42 cases prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. Of the 61 persons lynched, 52 were in the south and nine in the north and west. One was a negro woman. Eighteen of those lynched were charged with having attacked women.

AN EDITORIAL
Guardian 1/22/21

Report on lynching for 1920 from the record compiled by Monroe N. Work, of the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskagee Institute:

"There were 56 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Of these, 10 were in Northern States and 46 were in Southern States. In 42 of the cases, the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In 14 instances armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 4 of these instances the mobs were fired upon and as a result, 7 of the attackers were killed and several wounded.

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PRINCIPAL OF TUSKEGEE SENDS LYNCHING DATA

Tuskegee, Dec. 31.—I send you the following relative to lynchings for the past year. I find according to the records compiled by Monroe N. Work,

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[illegible] LYNCHING RECORD FOR 192[illegible]

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Dec. 3[illegible] 1920.

Dear Sir:—

I send you the following relative to lynchings for the past year. I find according to the records compiled by Monroe N. Work of the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, that there were 56 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Of these, 10 were in Northern States and 46 were in Southern States. In 42 of the cases, the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In 14 instances armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 4 of these instances the mobs were fired upon and as a result, 7 of the attackers were killed and several wounded.

There were 61 persons lynched in 1920. Of these, 52 were in the South and 9 in the North and West. This is 22 less than the number, 83, for the year 1919. Of those lynched, 53 were Negroes and 8 were whites. One of those put to death was a Negro woman. Eighteen, or less than one-third of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape. Three of the victims were burned to death. The charges against those burned to death were: rape and murder, 1; killing landlord in a dispute, 2.

The offenses charged the whites were: murder, 5, insulting woman, 1; no charge except being a foreigner, 1; killing officer of the law, 1. The offenses charged against the Negroes were: murder, 5; attempted murder, 4; killing officer of the law, 5; killing landlord in dispute, 6; rape, 15; insulting woman, 2; knocking down guard, escaping from chain gang and then returning and surrendering, 2; jumping labor contract, 1; threatening to kill man, 1; cutting a man in a fight, 1; for receiving stay of death sentence because another confessed crime, 1; peeping through window at woman, 1; insisting on voting, 1; attempted rape, 3; assisting fugitive to escape, 3; wounding another, 2.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 7; Arkansas, 1; California, 3; Florida, 7; Georgia, 9; Illinois, 1; Kansas, 1; Kentucky, 1; Minnesota, 3; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 3; Ohio, 1; Oklahoma, 3; South Carolina, 1; Texas, 10; Virginia, 1; West Virginia, 1.

Very truly yours,

R. R. Moton, Principal.

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of the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, that there were 56 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Of these, 10 were in Northern States and 46 were in Southern States. In 42 of the cases, the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In 14 instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 4 of these instances the mobs were fired upon and as a result, 7 of the attackers were killed and several wounded.

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Very truly yours,
Robert R. Moton,
Principal.

N. Y. C. OUTLOOK
JANUARY 12, 1921

LYNCHINGS IN 1920

PROFESSOR WORK, of Tuskegee Institute, annually compiles a list of lynchings in the United States. His report for 1920 has at least one encouraging feature, for he records fifty-six instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings either by the removal of prisoners or by the use of armed force. Ten of these instances occurred in Northern States and forty-six in Southern. Armed force was used to repel lynchers in fourteen cases and in four instances mobs were fired upon.

There were sixty-one lynchings in the year 1920. Of these fifty-two were in the South and nine in the North and West, a total reduction of twenty-two from the year 1919. The victims of these lynchings numbered fifty-three Negroes and eight whites. The roll of dishonor of the various States follows:

Alabama, 7; Arkansas, 1; California, 3; Florida, 7; Georgia, 9; Illinois, 1; Kansas, 1; Kentucky, 1; Minnesota, 3; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 3; Ohio, 1; Oklahoma, 3; South Carolina, 1; Texas, 10; Virginia, 1; West Virginia, 1.

The record for 1920 shows some advance over the previous year, but it still constitutes a blot upon American civilization.

HARRISBURG PA PATRIOT
JANUARY 1, 1921

FEWER LYNCHINGS IN 1920

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31.—Lynchings were less numerous in 1920 than in 1919, according to records compiled at Tuskegee Institute and made public today. [illegible] one persons, including eight white men, were lynched this year as compared with eighty three last year and sixty-four in 1918, the statement said.

Lynchings – 1920
Reports on, Sent Press.

January – December.

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The Blot on the Flag

TUSKEGEE Institute, which keeps tabs on lynchings in the United States, has just sent us the gruesome details for 1920.

During the year fifty-three negroes and eight whites were lynched. Of these one was a negress, and three were burned at the stake. Eighteen, or one-third, were put to death for the "usual crime." One of the white men was killed for no other offense than being a foreigner, while of the more trivial charges against the negroes, three were put to death for assisting fugitives to escape, two for insulting women, two for knocking down prison guards, one for jumping a labor contract, and one for insisting on voting.

Georgia leads the dishonor roll with nine lynchings, while Alabama, Florida and Mississippi follow with seven each. Nine of the sixty-one lynchings were in Northern and Western states.

There are two rays of light in this gloomy picture. First, lynchings are decreasing. There were twenty-two less this year than last. Second, there were fifty-six instances recorded in which officers of the law prevented lynchings, tho in four cases only after mobs had been fired on and seven attackers killed.

Now that the American people are showing such commendable zeal in condemning the mob murders in Ireland would it not help matters if our British cousins should take similar action with regard to mob murders here?

BILLINGS MONT GAZETTE
JANUARY 15, 1921

LYNCHINGS IN 1920.

The report on lynchings in 1920 compiled by the department of records and research of Tuskegee institute indicates that such outbreaks of lawlessness are within the general control of peace officers, who are able to uphold the law if they are determined to do so.

The report shows that almost as many lynchings as actually occurred were prevented by the summary actions of sheriffs and other officials in charge of prisoners. The total number of lynchings for 1920 was 61, and the number prevented was 56. In 42 cases prisoners were hastily removed from the reach of mobs, and in 14 instances officials repelled the mobs by armed force.

It is significant also that the number of lynchings last year was less by 22, or nearly 25 per cent, than the number for 1919. And the number of cases in which mobs took law into their own hands was distributed through various parts of the country. The south still headed the list was 52 lynchings to its discredit, while the north and west followed with a total of nine.

But the big decrease in the number of these outbreaks was in the south, some states of that section showing an especially low percentage as compared with former years. South Carolina, for example, had only one lynching in the year, and North Carolina had only three.

Evidently we are advancing in civilization.

FEWER LYNCHINGS

THE "MOST DAMNABLE RECORD in all the statistics of human affairs"—the annual record of lynchings in the United States, has just been made public by the Tuskegee Institute, but it is the San Antonio *Express* that describes it. Sixty-one persons—fifty-three negroes, including a woman, and eight whites—were the victims. This constitutes a 25 per cent. reduction in lynchings, which leads the Pittsburgh *Gazette-Times* and several other newspapers to take comfort in the fact that lynchings were twenty-two fewer in number in 1920 than during 1919. It is true, in fact, that

Literary Digest – 1/22/21

HELPING HIM TO PADDLE HIS OWN CANOE.

—Morris in the George Matthew Adams Service.

the past eight years have all been below the previous average and 1917 had only 38, as against high records in the '90's that ran as high as 208 in 1892. "But a more hopeful sign is that in fifty-six instances—ten in the North and forty-six in the South—officers of the law, from Governor to sheriff, prevented lynchings," notes the Manchester *Union*. Minnesota and California, with three victims each, are included in the list for the first time in several years, so that these occurrences and the record as a whole suggests to the Syracuse *Post-Standard* that "the negro does not escape danger of capital punishment by mob law by moving into the North." "Lynching is the worst plague of anti-Americanism with which this country is afflicted," the San Antonio *Express* continues, as it gives the record of people lynched and the States in which they were put to death:

"Texas, 10; Georgia, 9; Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, each, 7; California, Minnesota, North Carolina, Oklahoma, each, 3; Arkansas, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri, Ohio, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, each, 1."

The Express does not attempt to hide or gloss over the fact that Texas leads in the number of persons lynched by its citizens. For years this paper has had available an "anti-lynching" fund for rewarding the arrest, leading to conviction and punishment, of lynchers or would-be lynchers. And in a two-column editorial we are told:

"It goes without saying that the law has not been and is not being enforced against those who, as members of mobs, ruthlessly breach the statutes on murder and other crimes involved in lynching. Judges, grand juries, prosecutors, peace officers of courts that have been directly and terribly outraged by the lynching of prisoners who had come into their keeping and jurisdiction, have not brought to justice these other murderous enemies to society and organized government to law and order—the lynchers. The lynchers have gone on piling worse crime and savagery upon the crime and savagery of their victims—unchecked.

"*The Express* appeals to the patriotic American sentiment of the majority of Texans, and to the incoming executive and legislature at Austin, so to arouse and so to act that the State's name shall be removed from the head of the lynching record this year; and, as speedily as may be, removed from that record altogether.

"The State government must act. It must contrive not only to punish the lyncher, the mobbist, but also to remove from office—for dangerous dereliction in his sworn, solemn duty under the constitution and laws of Texas—any peace officer, prosecutor, judge, who fails or refuses to proceed against these criminals to the genuine limit of his legal power and his capability.

"The State government must overcome that hideous degradation of its laws and its court system, of its citizens and particularly of the youth of Texas, which results from non-enforcement of the statutes under which the members of a lynch-mob could be punished as murderers.

"The State government must overcome the degrading deterrents of local fear, influence, or 'pull'—in political, social, and business considerations—before it can get local official action toward prevention or punishment of the lynching crime."

Fewer Lynchings

YOUNGSTOWN O VINDICATOR
JANUARY 7, 1921

The country's lynching record for last year, disgraceful as all such records will ever be, shows what might be called an improvement over that of the previous year, but is little better than that of 1918. Last year there were sixty-one lynchings, mob murder to be exact in the use of term, compared with eighty-three lynchings in 1919 and sixty-four in 1918.

Something more encouraging is to be found in the figures showing the number of attempts to lynch that were nipped by official action. There were fifty-six attempts made to lynch which were unsuccessful because officers of the law did their duty and refused to be frightened into neglect, and of this number forty-six were in the South which has been for many years the chief offender against the reign of law and orderly procedure.

Here is something to think about, for the figures show that in a section of the country where human life has been held cheap by the mob and legal trial in contempt there has been in the last year a very much higher sense of official duty to uphold the law and prevent mob rule. Where officials face the mob clamoring for a prisoner to take him out and string him up there is a show of full estimate of oath of office and duty and the courage to do or die in the attempt. That is worthy of commendation. The fact that in the year just closed official action in so many cases in the South and in other parts of the country has prevented lynchings ought to have a wholesome influence over any who might be inclined to disgrace their state and community by mob murder, and the fact that officials have faced a duty with determination to die if need be in the defense of law ought to stiffen the backbones of those officials who weaken in the face of threatening danger.

Lynchings - 1920
Press Reports.

687 January — June

681

Lynchings

TUSKEGEE Institute, which keeps tab on the matter announces that during the first six months of this year twelve negroes were lynched. This is seventeen less than during the same period last year, and thirty-three less than in 1918. Minnesota heads the dishonor roll with three lynchings, Alabama and Georgia have two each, and Florida, Kentucky, Kansas, South Carolina and Texas have one each. All of those lynched were negroes.

As our Congress took it upon itself to pass a resolution championing the cause of Ireland as against England, it would now seem to be in order for the British Parliament to protest against our inhuman treatment of our "subject race."

The Baltimore Sun
JULY 1, 1920

Lynchings On Decrease.

Tuskegee, Ala., June 30.—There was a decrease in the number of lynchings during the first six months of this year, according to a statement prepared by R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, and made public here today. The total was 12, compared with 17 in the corresponding period of 1919 and 33 in the same period in 1918.

LYNCHINGS SHOW DECLINE.
NEW YORK CITY SUN
JULY 1, 1920

Tuskegee Reports Twelve in First Six Months of Year.

The record of lynchings for the first six months of the year kept at Tuskegee Institute was anounced yesterday by Robert R. Moton, the principal. He said there have been twelve lynchings, all of negroes, since January. For the first six months of 1919 there were twenty-nine and for the same period in 1918 forty-five. Eight of the twelve killed this year were accused of attacking women.

The lynchings occurred in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Kansas, Minnesota, South Carolina and Texas.

THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS 1920
NEWTON N C ENTERPRISE
JULY 13, 1920

The following is sent us by R. R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute for colored young men and women:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records kept by the department of records and research of the Tuskegee Institute, Monroe N. Work, in charge that there have been in the first six months of 1920, 12 lynchings. This is 17 less than the number 29, for the first six months f 1919, and 33 than the number 45 for the first six months of 1918.

All of those lynched were negroes. Eight of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama 2; Florida 1; Georgia 2; Kentucky 1; Kansas 1; Minnesota 3; South Carolina 1; Texas 1.

LYNCHING RECORD FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1920.

The Pendulum
July 1, 1920

Editor of The Bee:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year, according to the records kept by the department of records and research of the Tuskegee Institute, Monroe N. Work in charge, that there have been in the first six months of 1920 12 lynchings. This is 17 less than the number (29) for the first six months of 1919, and 33 less than the number (45) for the first six months of 1918.

All of those lynched were Negroes. Eight of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama, 2; Florida, 1; Georgia, 2; Kentucky, 1; Kansas, 1; Minnesota, 3; South Carolina, 1; Texas, 1.

Yours very truly,
R. R. Moton, Principal.

TUSKEGEE HEAD REPORTS LESS LYNCHINGS

The Freeman
7-17-1920

Number Decreased During Last Six Months, Tuskegee Reports.

Special to The Freeman.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., June 30—There was a decrease in the number of lynchings during the first six months of this year, according to a statement prepared by R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, and made public here today. The total was twelve, as compared with seventeen in the corresponding period of 1919 and thirty-three in the same period in 1918.

The Lynching Record for First Six Months of 1920

The Raleigh
7-18-1920

Dear Sir:

I send fou the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records kept by the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, Monroe N. Work, in charge, that there have been in the first six months of 1920, 12 lynchings. This is 17 less than the number 29, for the first six months of 1919, and 33 less than the number 45 for the first six months of 1918.

All of those lynched were Negroes. Eight of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state as as follows: Alabama, 2; Florida, 1; Georgia, 2; Kentucky, 1; Kansas, 1; Minnesota, 3; South Carolina, 1; Texas, 1.

Yours very truly,
R. R. Moton,
Principal.

LYNCHING RECORD FOR FIRST SIX MONTHS IN 1920.

The Richmond
7-18-1920

Dear Sir—I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records kept by the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, Monroe N. Work, in charge, that there have been in the first six months of 1920, 12 lynchings. This is 17 less than the number 29, for the first six months of 1919 and 33 less the number 45 for the first six months of 1918.

All of those lynched were Negroes Eight of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama 2; Florida 1; Georgia 2; Kentucky 1; Kansas 1; Minnesota 3; South Carolina 1; Texas1.

Yours very truly
R. R. MOTON
Principal.

LYNCHING RECORD FOR FIRST SIX MONTHS IN 1920.

RICHMOND VA. PLANET
JULY 17, 1920

Dear Sir—I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records kept by the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, Monroe N. Work, in charge, that there have been in the first six months of 1920, 12 lynchings. This is 17 less than the number 29, for the first six months of 1919 and 33 less the number 45 for the first six months of 1918.

All of those lynched were Negroes Eight of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama 2; Florida 1; Georgia 2; Kentucky 1; Kansas 1; Minnesota 3; South Carolina 1; Texas1.

Yours very truly
R. R. MOTON
Principal.

The Lynching Record Decreased

Norfolk Virginian
7-18-1920

Tuskegee Institute, July 8.—According to the records kept by the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, Monroe N. Work, in charge, that there have been in the first six months of 1920, 12 lynchings. This is 17 less than the number 29 for the first six months of 1919, and 33 less than the number 45 for the first six months of 1918.

All of those lynched were Negroes. Only eight of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as flolows: Alabama, 2; Florida 1; Georgia, 2; Kentucky, 1; Kansas, 1; Minnesota, 3; South Carolina, 1 Texas, 1.

CAMDEN N J TELEGRAM
JULY 3, 1920

FEWER LYNCHINGS.

The welcome news comes by way of Tuskegee Institute, where they keep tabs on Judge Lynch, that there have been only 12 lynchings in this country in the past six months, as compared with 29 for the similar period of last year and 45 the year before. All the victims this year were negroes and eight of the 12 were accused of rape.

It may be a long time before lynchings will cease, but it is gratifying to learn that this form of lawlessness is diminishing.

There have been two recent instances in South Jersey where the crime of rape was committed by negroes, but in each case Jersey Justice was equal to the occasion, prompt and severe legal punishment being imposed.

While some may think that lynching is the only way to deter the would-be ravisher, it is unquestionably better that the law take its due course than that mob rule be recognized or tolerated, no matter what the crime may be.

LYNCHBURG VA. ADVANCE
JUNE 30, 1920

LYNCHINGS DECREASES

First Six Months of Year Show 1; Less Than In 1919.

Tuskegee, Ala., June 30.—Lynchings during the first six months of 1920 showed a marked decrease over the number of that period during the last two years, according to a statement prepared by R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute. The number this year is given as twelve, which was seventeen less than during the first six months of 1919 and 33 less than for the same period in 1918.

All of those lynched were negroes, eight of them having been charged with criminal assault. Lynchings by states were given as follows: Minnesota, 3; Alabama, 2; Georgia, 2; Kentucky, 1; Florida, 1; Kansas, 1; South Carolina, 1; Texas, 1.

The Lynching Record for the First Six Months 1920

The Tuskegee Institute

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the recordsd kept by the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, Monroe N. Work, in charge that there have been in the first six months of 1920, 12 lynchings. This is 17 less than the number 29, for the first six months of 1919, and 33 less than the number 45 for the first six months of 1918.

All of those lynched were Negroes. Eight of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows; Alabama, 2; Florida, 1; Georgia, 2; Kentucky, 1; Kansas, 1; Minnesota, 3; South Carolina, 1; Texas, 3.

R. R. MOTON.

PHILADELPHIA PRESS
JULY 1, 1920

LYNCHINGS IN 1920 SO FAR SHOW DECREASE IN NUMBER

Tuskogee, Ala., June 30.—There was a decrease in the number of lynchings during the first six months of this year, according to a statement prepared by R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskogee Institute, and made public here today. The total was twelve, compared with seventeen in the corresponding period of 1919 and 33 in the same period in 1918.

All of those lynched were negroes, eight of which were accused of assaulting white women.

LYNCHING RECORD FOR FIRST 6 MONTHS, 1920

(Special to The New York Age)

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—According to the records kept by the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, Monroe N. Work in charge, there have been in the first six months of 1920, twelve lynchings. This is seventeen less than the number, twenty-nine, for the first six months of 1919, and thirty three less than the number, forty-five, for the first six months of 1918.

All of those lynched were Negroes. Eight of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape. The States in which lynchings occured and the number in each state are as follows; Alabama, 2; Florida, 1; Georgia, 2; Kentucky, 1; Kansas, 1; Minnesota, 3; South, Carolina, 1; Texas, 1. Yours very truly, R. R. Moton Principal.

LYNCHING FIGURES SHOW A DECREASE

TWELVE NEGROES LYNCHED IN THE LAST SIX MONTHS—NONE IN TENNESSEE

COLUMBIA TENN HERALD
JULY 1, 1920

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1.—Lynchings during the first six months of 1920 showed a marked decrease over the number for that period during the last two years, according to a statement prepared by R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute. The number this year is given as twelve, which is seventeen less than during the first six months of 1919 and 33 less than for the same period in 1918.

All of those lynched were negroes, eight of them having been charged with criminal assault. Lynchings by states were given as follows:

Minnesota, 3; Alabama, 2; Georgia, 2; Kentucky, 1; Florida, 1; Kansas 1; South Carolina, 1; Texas. 1.

JACKSONV'LE FLA METROPOLIS
JUNE 30, 1920

PRINCIPAL TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE PREPARES LYNCHING STATEMENT

Tuskegee, Ala., June 30.—R. R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute has prepared a statement showing the number of lynchings that took place during the first six months of 1920. According to these figures there were 12 lynchings in that time. This is 17 less for the first six months of 1919 and 33 less than that for the first six months of 1918. All of those lynched were negroes. Eight were lynched for criminal assault. The lynchings by states were as follows:

Alabama 2; Florida 1; Georgia 2; Kentucky 1; Kansas 1; Minnesota 3; South Carolina 1; Texas 1.

NEWARK N J EVE NEWS
JULY 1, 1920

Decrease in Lynchings Is Shown by Tuskegee Tally

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1 (AP).—A decrease in the number of lynchings during the first six months of this year is reported by R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute. The total was twelve, compared with seventeen in the corresponding period of 1919, and thirty-three in the same period in 1918.

All of those lynched were negroes, eight of whom were accused of assaulting white women. The larges number of lynchings in any one state was three in Minnesota. There were two each in Alabama and one each in Florida, Kentucky, Kansas, Texas and South Carolina.

FEWER LYNCHINGS NOW.

NEW YORK WORLD
JULY 1, 1920

TUSKEGEE, Ala., June 30.—There was a decrease in the number of lynchings during the first six months of this year, according to a statement prepared by R. R. Moton, Principal of Tuskegee Institute, and made public here to-day. The total was 12, compared with 17 in the corresponding period of 1919, and 33 in the same period in 1918.

All of those lynched were negroes, eight of whom were accused of assaulting white women. The largest number lynched in any one State was three in Minnesota. There were two in Alabama and one each in Florida, Kentucky, Kansas, Texas and South Carolina.

LYNCHINGS ON WANE

Only Twelve First Six Months of 1920 as Against Twenty-Nine First Half of 1919

BOSTON, MASS., TRANSCRIPT
JULY 1, 1920

Tuskegee, Ala., July 1—According to the records kept by the department of records and research of the Tuskegee Institute, Monroe N. Work, in charge, there have been in the fisrt six months of 1920, 12 lynchings. This is seventeen less than the number (twenty-nine) for the first six months of 1919, and thirty-

DULUTH MINN HERALD
JULY 1, 1920

TWELVE LYNCHINGS IN PAST SIX MONTHS

Tuskegee, Ala., July 1.—Robert R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee institute, reports that according to the records kept by the institute there have been twelve lynchings in the first six months of 1920. This is seventeen less than the number of twenty-nine for the first six months of 1919, and thirty-three less than the number of forty-five for the first six months of 1918. All of those lynched were negroes. Eight of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, two; Florida, one; Georgia, two; Kentucky, one; Kansas, one; Minnesota, three; South Carolina, one; Texas, one.

LITTLE ROCK ARK GAZETTE
JULY 1, 1920

LYNCHINGS DECREASE

Total for Half Year 12 Compared With 17 in 1919, 33 in 1918.

Tuskegee, Ala., June 30.—A decrease in the number of lynchings during the first six months of this year is disclosed in a statement prepared by R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, and made public here today. The total was 12, compared with 17 in the corresponding period of 1919 and 33 in the same period of 1918.

PLAINFIELD (N. J.) NEWS
JULY 2, 1920

FEWER LYNCHINGS NOW

Tuskegee, Ala., July 2—There was decrease in the number of lynchings during the first six months of this year, according to a statement prepared by R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, and made public here yesterday. The total was 12, compared with 17 in the corresponding period of 1919, and 33 in the same period in 1918.

R. R. Moton, Principal of Tuskegee Institute, who keeps careful record, announces that the number of lynchings in the United States for the first half of 1920 was twelve, compared with seventeen in the correesponding period of 1919 and thirty-three in 1918. The decrease is encouraging, but twelve lynchings are a dozen too many.

N Y E POST
JULY 1, 1920

Lynching Record for First Half of 1920

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING POST:

SIR: I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year: I find, according to the records kept by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute, Monroe N. Work in charge, that there have been, in the first six months of 1920, 12 lynchings. This is 17 less than the number (29) for the first six months of 1919 and 33 less than the number (45) for the first six months of 1918.

All of those lynched were negroes. Eight of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama, 2; Florida, 1; Georgia, 2; Kentucky, 1; Kansas, 1; Minnesota, 3; South Carolina, 1, and Texas, 1.

R. R. MOTON, Principal.

Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, June 30.

AN IMPROVEMENT

The Tuskegee records of lynchings in this country for the first six months of the year show a distinct improvement as compared with other years. The record was compiled by Monroe N. Work, who has charge of records and research of the institute and shows 12 lynchings to date. During the first six months of 1919 there were 29 lynchings and in the same period in 1918 there were 45.

All lynched this year were Negroes. The States in which the lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama, 2; Florida, 1; Georgia, 2; Kentucky, 1; Kansas, 1; Minnesota, 3;, South Carolina, 1; Texas, 1.

Boston Transcript 7/10/20

Is the country really beginning to realize the heinousness of the practice of mob murder? Certainly the figures indicate something of the sort. We ought to have a clean slate in this sort of thin, and some day we shall. Meantime it is encouraging to find a decrease of more than 50 per cent in a year.

WILKESBARRE PA RECORD
JULY 2, 1920

Lynching Record For 1920

Accordng to records kept by the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, Monroe N. York, in charge, there have been in the first six months of 1920, twelve lynchings. This seventeen less than the number twenty-nine for the first six months of 1919, and thirty-three less the number forty-five for the first six months of 1918.

All of those lynched were negroes. Eight of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama, two; Florida, one; Georgia, two; Kentucky, one; Kansas, one; Minnesota, three; South Carolina, one; Texas one.

WASHINGTON D C TIMES
JULY 1, 1920

LYNCHINGS ON DECREASE HEAD OF TUSKAGEE FIND

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1.—The was a decrease in the number lynchings during the first six mont of this year, according to a stat ment prepared by R. R. Moton, pri cipal of Tuskegee Institute, and mad public here yesterday. The total w twelve compared with seventeen the corresponding period of 1919, a 33 in the same period in 1918.

All of those lynched were negro eight of whom were accused of a saulting white women. There we two each in Alabama and one ea in Florida, Kentucky, Kansas, Tex and South Carolina.

BIRMINGHAM ALA NEWS
JUNE 30, 1920

LYNCHINGS DECREASE

Twelve Have Occurred During First Six Months Of This Year.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., June 30.—Lynchings during the first six months of 1920, showed a marked decrease over the number for that period during the last two years, according to a statement prepared by R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute. The number this year is given as twelve, which was seventeen less than during the first six months of 1919, and 33 less than for the same period in 1918.

All of those lynched were negroes, eight of them having been charged with criminal assault. Lynchings by states were given as follows:

Minnesota, 3; Alabama 2; Georgia 2; Kentucky 1; Florida 1; Kansas 1; South Carolina 1; Texas 1.

PHILA PA NORTH AMERICAN
JULY 1, 1920

12 LYNCHED IN U. S. IN FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1920

TUSKOGEE, Ala., June 30.—There was a decrease in the number of lynchings during the first six months of this year, according to a statement prepared by R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, and made public here. The total was twelve, compared with seventeen in the corresponding period of 1919 and thirty-three in the period in 1918.

All of those lynched were negroes, eight of whom were accused of assaulting white women. The largest number lynched in any one state was three in Minnesota.

PHILADELPHIA BULLETIN
JULY 1, 1920

DECREASE IN LYNCHINGS

Total of Twelve in First Six Months of 1920

Tuskegee, Ala., July 1.—There was a decrease in the number of lynchings during the first six months of this year according to a statement prepared by R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute.

The total was twelve, compared with seventeen in the corresponding period of 1919 and thirty-three in the same period in 1918.

All of those lynched were negroes, eight of whom were accused of attacking white women.

MEMPHIS TENN APPEAL
JULY 1, 1920

LYNCHINGS DECREASE

Only Twelve Reported in First Six Months.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., June 30.—A decrease in the number of lynchings during the first six months of this year is disclosed in a statement prepared by R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, and made public here today. The total was 12, compared with 17 in the corresponding period of 1919 and 33 in the same period of 1918.

IMPROVING

BUTTE MONT POST
JULY 3, 1920

In the first six months of 1920 twelve persons, all colored, suffered death in the United States at the hands of mobs. Bad as that record is, it is an improvement over the year before. During the first half of 1919, twenty-nine people were lynched in this country; in the first six months of 1918 forty-five were put to death by mobs. These figures are furnished by the department of records and research of the Tuskegee Institute, in Alabama, the greatest school for colored people in the world. All the lynchings this year, excepting three in Minnesota and one in Kansas, took place in states of the south.

When, early in the war, American newspapers had a great deal to say about the massacre of Armenians in Turkey, the Turkish minister at Washington had himself interviewed on the American institution known as lynch law. In forceful English he said that until we mended our ways in respect to the summary executions of colored men in the South, we hadn't any right to indulge in criticism of a few crimes of that sort in Armenia.

The interview attracted the instant atiention of the state department. Our government took formal notice of the indiscretion, with the result that the Turkish minister was recalled. Just the same, he didn't offer an apology, nor was he discredited at home for the speech that had offended our government.

Certainly no one in this country will admit that the former Turkish minister's comparison was justified by

Incomplete

Lynchings – 1920
Reports on Sent to Press.

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LYNCHING RECORD FOR FIRST SIX MONTHS IS MADE KNOWN

The Savannah Press

The record of lynchings for the first six months of 1920, as compiled by the Department of Records and Research at Tuskegee Institute has been sent out by Dr. R. R. Moton. The number of lynchings for the first half of this year are compared with other years and a decrease is shown. Dr. Moton's letter follows:

Dear Sir:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records kept by the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, Monr N. Work, in charge, that there hav been in the first six months of 1920, 12 lynchings. This is 17 less than the number 29. for the first six months of 1919, and 33 less than the number 45 for the first six months of 1918.

All of those lynched were Negroes. Eight of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 2; Florida, 1; Georgia, 2; Kentucky, 1; Kansas, 1; Minnesota, 3; South Carolina, 1; Texas, 1.

Yours very truly,
R. R. MOTON,
Principal

of Tuskegee, the lynchings in the first six months of the year were twelve—seventeen less than in the same period of 1919, and thirty-three less than in the first six months of 1918.

While twelve is twelve too many, the decrease is marked, and shows that the people are reforming to a decided degree. It is hoped the second half of the year will show a still further decrease.

All the persons lynched were negroes, and the crimes were for alleged assault on women.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each, were as follows: Alabama, two; Florida, one; Georgia, two; Kentucky, one; Kansas, one; Minnesota, three; South Carolina, one; Texas, one. It is a noteworthy fact that a northern state had the worst record.

Lynching is a crime that will be exterminated entirely as the people become more enlightened. No matter how atrocious the deed, law must be left to take its course. Lynching does not prevent crime. It only brutalizes the perpetrators.

ELIZABETH N. J. JOURNAL
JULY 2, 1920

LYNCHINGS SHOW DECREASE

Tuskegee Records Show Dozen Since First of Year.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 2.—According to the records kept by the department of records and research of the Tuskegee Institute, there have been in the first six months of 1920, twelve lynchings, [illegible] less than the number twenty-nine, for the first six months of 1919, and thirty-three less than the number forty-five for the first six months of 1918.

All of those lynched were negroes. Eight of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama, 2; Florida, 1; Georgia, 2; Kentucky, 1; Kansas, 1; Minnesota, 3; South Carolina, 1; Texas, 1.

Lynching Decreases In First Six Months

ACCORDING to the records kept by the department of archives

Lynching Record For First Six Months

The following lynching record has been sent out from Tuskegee Institute by Principal Moton.

"There have been in the first six months of 1920, 12 lynchings. This is 17 less than the number 29, for the first six months of 1919, and 33 less than the number 45 for the first six months of 1918.

All of those lynched were Negroes. Eight of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama 2; Florida 1; Georgia 2; Kentucky 1; Kansas 1; Minnesota 3; South Carolina 1; Texas 1.

A PERSISTENT EVIL.

According to information just received, through the courtesy of R. R.

January – June

Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, there have been in the first six months of this year twelve lynchings. It is interesting to know that this number is seventeen less than the number, twenty nine, for the first six months in 1919, and thirty-three less than the number, forty-five, for the first six months of 1918.

It is very true that the records so far show that there has been a decidedly encouraging decrease in the number of helpless citizens illegally executed in the first six months of the present year as compard to the number lynched for the same period in 1918 and 1919 but we are nevertheless horrified to think that all those so murdered were negroes, eight of whom were charged with the crime of rape.

According to th records with reference to this matter, the states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 2; Florida, 1; Georgia, 2; Kentucky, 1; Minnesota, 3; South Carolina, 1; Texas, 1.

To quote a recent very timely remark of Judge Anderson, of the United States Supreme Court, if the law is enforced there can be no lynchings. Comomn sense dictates that.

There is not a single intelligent law-abiding citizen in the entire country we are sure who would not see in such a course if pursued the only effective and proper cure for this distinctly American mob rule craze.

The number of unfortunate colored men that have been deliberately murdered in this way up to last month without the semblance of a proper trial, although smaller by comparison to the corresponding periods of the two preceding years, nevertheless represents just that many bonafide citizens that failed disastrously to receive the full protection of the law. In other words, the records prove that there have been twelve negroes too many lynched in the first six months of the year. There is no earthly reason why these citizens should have been lynched at all. There has, for that matter, never been necessity for the many thousands of lynchings that are now standing against the name of this country as the price of negligence in the matter of enforcing long existing laws against the beastly crime.

It can not be denied that the ugly problem has been for long and is still heaping much blemish on the good name of our democracy and it is very strange that so comparatively little is being done to stop it

It can not be said that there is no such thing as a law against mob violence and lynching in the states mentioned here. But if there is a law [illegible] the work. The county and state examinations were held at the school Friday and Saturday, June 18th and 19th.

Among the faculty were, E. E. Reed, Director, J.W. Bell, poston, Wm. Wolfe, J. E. KuyKendall, M. S. [illegible]own and M. C. Slaughter

NEW ORLEANS LA ITEM
JULY 3, 1920

AN UNTARNISHED RECORD

TWELVE lynchings occurred in the United States during the first six months of 1920—three of them in Minnesota and one in Kansas. Of the eight charged to the South, Louisiana had none. Mob savagery has become increasingly unpopular in this state. Fewer people can be found to defend or condone it. We have fewer weak-kneed sheriffs and a better respect for and enforcement of law. The chief assistant of Judge Lynch, John Barleycorn, is also no longer with us. The sentiment of Louisiana people is that the last six months of 1920 should be as free of outrages of this sort as the first six months.

BOSTON MASS. C. S. MONITOR
JUNE 1, 1920

three less than the number (forty-five) for the first six months of 1918. All of those lynched were negroes. Eight of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape. The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama 2, Florida 1, Georgia 2, Kentucky 1, Kansas 1, Minnesota 3, South Carolina 1, Texas 1.

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Lynchings Show A Slight Falling Off

HOBOKEN N. J. OBSERVER
JULY 1, 1920

Record for the Past Six Months Compiled By Negro Authority—Texas Just Beats Minnesota for the Largest Number.

Tuskegee, Ala., July 1.—There was a decrease in the number of lynchings during the first six months of this year, according to a statement prepared by R. R. Moton, Principal of Tuskegee Institute, and made public here to-day. The total was 12, compared with 17 in the corresponding period of 1919, and 33 in the same period in 1918.

All of those lynched were negroes, eight of whom were accused of assaulting white women. The largest number of lynched in any one state was three in Minnesota. There were two in Alabama and one each in Florida, Kentucky, Kansas, Texas and South Carolina.

These figures do not include two negroes who were shot to death and two others hanged by citizens early this week, near Wharton, Texas. They were wanted in connection with the killing of Deputy Sheriff S. C. McCormick last Saturday night.

Washington Giles and his brother, who was accused of firing the shot that killed McCormick, were shot Tuesday near Diamond Mound. The bodies of Jodie Gordon and Elijah Anderson were found Tuesday morning hanging from trees six miles east of Wharton. It is understood 250 men participated in the pursuit of the negroes.

LYNCH RECORD FOR FIRST SIX MONTHS 1920

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Dear Sir:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records kept by the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, Monroe N. Work, in charge, that there have been in the first 6 months of 1920, 12 lynchings. This is 17 less than the number 29, for the first six months of 1919 and 33 less than the number 45 for the first ?six months of 1918.

All of those lynched were Negroes. Eight of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 2; Florida, 1; Georgia 2; Kentucky 1; Kansas, 1; Minnesota, 3; South Carolina, 1; Texas, 1.

"R. R. MOTON"
Principal.

MERIDIAN MISS STAR
JULY 1, 1920

Decrease Sh[illegible] Number of [illegible]

Tuskegee, Ala., July [illegible] the records kept by th[illegible] Records and Research Institute, Monroe N. W[illegible] there have been in [illegible] months of 1920, 12 lynch[illegible] 17 less than the number, 2[illegible] six months of 1919, and 3[illegible] number 45, for the first [illegible] 1918.

Al of those lynched w[illegible] Eight of those put to death [illegible]ed with the crime of rape.

The states in which lyn[illegible] curred and the number in [illegible] are as follows; Alabama, 2; Georgia, 2; Kentucky, 1; Kansas, [illegible] Minnesota, 3; South Carolina, 1; Texas, 1.

RECORD OF AMERICAN PASTIME FOR FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1920; ALL VICTIMS COLORED PEOPLE

The Louisville Informer

THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS 1920.

7-10-1920

Special to The Informer.

Tuskegee Inst., July 5, 1920.

The following lynchings occurred the first six months of this year, according to the records kept by the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, Monroe N. Work in charge. There have been in the first six months of 1920 12 lynchings. This is 17 less than the number 29 for the first six months of 1919, and 33 less than the number 45 for the first six months of 1918.

All of those lynched were Negroes. Eight of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 2; Florida, 1; Georgia, 2; Kentucky, 1; Kansas, 1; Minnesota, 3; South Carolina, 1; Texas, 1.

THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1920

The Baptist Vanguard

Dear Sir:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records kept by the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, Monroe N. Work, in charge, that there have been in the first six months of 1920, 12 lynchings. This is 17 less than the number 29, for the first six months of 1919, and 33 less than the number 45 for the first six months of 1918.

All of those lynched were Negroes. Eight of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 2; Florida, 1; Georgia, 2; Kentucky, 1; Kansas, 1; Minnesota, 3; South Carolina, 1; Texas, 1.

Yours very truly,

R. R. Motor,

Principal.

LYNCHING RECORD IS LOWER FOR SIX MONTHS

The New York Sun

Editor The New York News:

I send you the folllowing information concerning lynchings for the first six months o fthis year. I find according to the records kept by the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, Monroe N. Work, in charge, that there have been in the first six months of 1920, 12 lynchings. This is 17 less than the number 29, for the first six months of 1919, and 33 less than the number of 45 for the first six months of 1918.

All of those lynched were Negroes. Eight of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 2; Florida, 1; Georgia, 2; Kentucky, 1; Kansas, 1; Minnesota, 3; South Carolina, 1; Texas, 1.

Yours very truly,

R. R. MOTON. Principal.

NEWPORT NEWS VA HERALD

JULY 1, 1920

THE LYNCHING RECORD.

In the first six months of the year 1920 there were 12 lynchings in the United States, according to the record kept at Tuskegee Institute. This compares with 29 lynchings in the first half of 1919 and 45 for the first half of 1918. The decrease is the more notable because the Nation has just emerged from a demoralizing war and the entire population has been in a condition of unrest. The decrease is to be attributed to education and a more law-abiding spirit among the people. It is an encouraging sign from more than one point of view.

As usual most of the lynchings occurred in the Southern States, but there was one lynching in Kansas and there were three in the State of Minresota. The others occurred in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, South Carolina and Texas. There was no lynching in Virginia.

MINNEAPOLIS MORNING TRIBUNE

JULY 3, 1920

Minnesota in Bad Company.

The Tuskegee Institute keeps a record of lynchings. It has just reported on the first six months of 1920. It finds the total number for the period covered to have been 12. This is 17 less than the total for the corresponding period of 1919 and 33 less than for the first six months of 1918. "This is encouraging progress against Judge Lynch."

All of the lynchings included this year have been of negroes. The particularly embarrassing and humiliating fact contained in this report is that Minnesota leads in the number of those lynched. The record shows two in Alabama, one in Florida, two in Georgia, one in Kentucky, one in Kansas, one in South Carolina, one in Texas and three in Minnesota, two of whom are now believed to have been innocent of the crime charged.

This is the first time for many, many years that Minnesota has appeared in this list at all and every law-abiding citizen of the state will sympathize with and encourage in whatever way he may the sincere and honest efforts of the civil authorities of St. Louis county in the bringing to justice the hoodlums who have brought upon the state the disgrace of being included in the list of states where lynchings have been perpetrated, and with the highest number of them all.

SEMI-ANNUAL AMERICAN SHAME MADE PUBLIC

Tuskegee, Ala., July 9.—The department of records and research of the Tuskegee Institute, Monroe N. Work in charge, has made the announcement of the lynchings for the first six months of 1920. The records give 12. Eight of those put to death by mobs were charged with the crime of rape. The total number is 17 less than the number 29 for the first six months of 1919 and 33 less than the number 45 for the first six months of 1918.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 2; Florida, 1; Georgia, 2; Kentucky, 1; Kansas, 1; Minnesota, 3; South Carolina, 1; Texas, 1. The list does not include the number of men who were shot to death and otherwise murdered by white men throughout the south.

PITTSBURG, PA. DISPATCH

JULY 6, 1920

Is Chivalry Dying Out?

The statisticians of Tuskegee Institute furnish information covering the lynching industry for the first half of 1920 which is more than superficially interesting for the importance of the facts and the possible inferences to be drawn. On the face of returns there might be excellent grounds for jumping to the conclusion that civilization has made some large and until now unnoticed strides in the lynching belt, as the total of unlawful killings is only 12 for six long months, as against 29 for the similar period in 1919, and 45 for the first six months of 1918. All the victims were Negroes and eight were charged with "the crime of the South" but Northern bashfulness refused to restrain Minnesota's claim for 25 per cent of the deaths which leaves the pioneers in the South with only five notches on their sectional gun stock. In fact Minnesota leads the lynching procession, Alabama and Georgia each recording only three defiances of law while Florida, Kentucky, Kansas, South Carolina and Texas have one each.

If there has been no definite improvement in the manners of civilization which may be expected to provide demonstrations in other ways, it may be fair to assume that in a white hot Presidental year when the best citizens of the South were working overtime disfranchising the Negroes to elect the right sort of convention delegations, lynching opportunities were overlooked or unselfishly waived. Since political waves come and go rapidly and civilization moves with slow and laborious heel, the presumption is that when the convention excitement has subsided there will be different returns from the lynching field.

GALVESTON TEXAS NEWS

JULY 1, 1920

LYNCHINGS FOR FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR SHOW BIG DECREASE

Tuskegee, Ala., June 30.—A decrease in the number of lynchings during the first six months of this year is disclosed in a statement prepared by R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, and made public here today. The total was twelve, compared with seventeen in the corresponding period of 1919 and thirty-three in the same period of 1918.

The Lynching Record For the First Six Months, 1920

The Cookeville Press

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., July 1.—The following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year, has been issued by Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute. "I find according to the records kept by the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Intsitute, Monroe N. Work, in charge, that there have been in the first six months of 1920, 12 lynchings. This is 17 less than the number, 29, for the first six months of 1919, and 33 less than the number, 45, for the first six months of 1918.

"All of those lynched were Negroes. Eight of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape.

"The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 2; Florida, 1; Georgia, 2; Kentucky, 1; Kansas, 1; Minnesota, 3; South Carolina, 1; Texas.

LYNCHINGS DECREASING WITH GREAT RAPIDITY

FRANKFORT KY STATE JOURNAL

JULY 2, 1920

FELL OFF HUNDRED PER CENT LAST YEAR. MINNESOTA LEADS THE LIST.

That lynchings in this country are on the decrease is shown by a letter received here yesterday from Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskogee Normal and Industrial Institute, states that there have been in the first six months of this year 12 lynchings. This is 17 less than the number 29, for the first six months of 1919, and 33 less than the number, 45, for the first sixmonthsof1918.

All of those lynched were negroes. Eight of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 2; Florida, 1; Georgia, 2; Kentucky, 1; Kansas, 1; Minnesota, 3; South Carolina, 1; Texas, 1.

FEWER LYNCHINGS

TUSKEGEE, Alabama—There was a decrease in the number of lynchings during the first six months of this year, according to a statement prepared by R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, and made public here yesterday. The total was 12, compared with 17 in the corresponding period of 1919 and 33 in the same period in 1918.

Lynchings—1920
Side Lights. 576

Negro Tenant Kills White Farmer At Clinton, S. C., And Shoots Himself Through The Heart Before Lynching Mob Of 400 And Blood Hounds Could Reach Him

Twickenham Herald 2/24/20

Clinton, S. C., Feb. 19.—Eugene Davis, well known farmer of the Rock Bridge ection of Laurens county, was shot and istantly killed about 7 o'clock this morning by L. Blakely, a Negro tenant, and this afternon Blakely was found dead in a clump of woods, a mile from the scene of the morning tragedy. The Negro had a pistol in his hand and a bullet thru his heart. It is believed here that he committed suicide.

The trouble caused intense excitement in this community and this afternon, when Blakeley's body was found by a rural policeman, about 100 citizens had joined in earching for him. Dogs had been brought from Columbia to aid in the pursuit.

WHIPPINGS!

6-25-1920

Our Traveling Correspondent Sends Harrowing Tales of Georgian Brutality

Chicago Defender 6/25/20

Atlanta, Ga., June 25.—In my last communication I covered, in a small degree, the remarkably passive attitude maintained by a majority of the people of the South, in connection with the Jim Crowing, lynching and other forms of injustices practiced upon the members of the Race. In this brief article I will cover several cases of maltreatment which have occurred in Spaulding county, this state, in the past 15 months. Each one of the instances mentioned were investigated and verified by the writer. It will be noted by the reader that the bestial actions of some of these Georgia brutes was absolutely uncalled for and the fact that no action has been taken by the officers of the law to bring to justice, or even to apprehend the guilty parties, is a fair indication of the conditions which prevail in practically all parts of the state. Read the following, and THINK:

1—April, 1919: Todd Simpson, 60, taken from his house at night by a mob and beaten because his testimony in court contradicted that of a white woman, who was also a witness. Was told that they would teach him how to dispute a white woman's word. He has since moved to Griffin, the county seat.

2—Sept., 1919: Henry Elsby, 23, returned soldier; because he "impudently," when told by a white man to pull off his uniform and go to work, replied that he was not ready to do so and wanted rest, was arrested, fined in court, and later taken from his home by a mob and so severely beaten that he was unable to walk home. Was later spirited to Atlanta by his friends.

3—Oct., 1919: Amos Jordan, 22, was arrested by police officer and fined because he did not move fast enough when orderedr was taken out of the city barracks at night by a mob, beaten severely and placed in front of his sisters' house half dead. His friends sent him away to Atlanta.

4—Oct., 1919: Oscar Amy, 45, was taken from his house at night by a mob and beaten because he disputed a white woman's word about a division of a cotton crop. He left town. Griffin.

5—Oct., 1919: Doug Stahl, 30 (hunchback), taken from his home at night by a mob and beaten, being accused of advising his brother-in-law to work for some one else other than the white man he was then working for.

6—Nov., 1919: Tom Allen, 60, Birdie district, fooled away from home at night and brutally beaten by a mob of white men because he disputed the word of a white storekeeper relative to the size of a lamp chimney.

7—April, 1920: Jessie Baughnight, a prominent Colored citizen, shot to death in his wife's arms because he resented a white man's cursing in front of his young daughter.

8—May, 1920: Fletcher Pedue, 40, taken from home at night by a mob and beaten because he had hired another Colored man who had been working for a white man.

9—May, 1920: Several members of the Race lived on the farm of a certain Dr. Forbes, white; this latter had had some words with another white man whose friends, out of revenge toward Dr. Forbes, came at night and whipped the Race men who were working for Dr. Forbes and made them leave the farm.

10—May, 1920: Unknown Colored man found in river dead; reported to have been killed because he gave information against white men making whisky in the neighborhood.

11—June 2, 1920: John Crockett, undertaker, enticed away from his home at night by white men who came on an automobile, pretending that they wanted him to go and embalm the bodies of two men who had been killed in an automobile accident. Shortly after getting out of the town they were followed by another automobile filled with white men. Fourteen miles in the country they stopped and a large number of white men stepped out of concealment, seized him, and put a rope around his neck and waist, tied him to a tree, beat him unmercifully and, thinking him dead, threw him in the river. During the night he managed to get out of the river. He made his way to Atlanta and related his horrible experience. He was the most successful Racial undertaker in the town. It is reported that he was charged with telling the men of the Race not to work for white folks for less than $3 per day.

CLINTON FARMER KILLED BY NEGRO

LAURENS S C ADVERTISER FEBRUARY 25, 1920

Eugene Davis Shot by Ell Blakely

BLAKELY AFTERWARDS COMMITS SUICIDE

With a Posse of Determined Men in Pursuit, Blakely Evidently Gave Up Hope of Escape and Ended His Own Life. Davis Buried at Clinton Friday.

Eugene Davis, a well known young farmer who lived a few miles from Clinton, was shot and almost instantly killed Thursday morning about eigth o'clock by Ell Blakely a colored farm hand on the place. An infuriated posse of men began a search for Blakely soon after the killing became known, but about two o'clock in the afternoon his dead body was found in a gully about a mile from the Davis home with one bullet through his chest. It is thought that the negro, convinced that he could not make his escape and fearing summary vengeance from the mob in pursuit, ended his own life. The presence of powder stains on his body and the absence of a hole in his clothing lead to the theory that he had deliberately bared his breast and fired between the opening of his clothing.

According to reports from Clinton, a disagreement had arisen between Mr. Davis and Blakely as to what lands Blakely was to cultivate this year. Mr. Davis wanted him to work at one place and Blakely wanted to work another. On the mornign of the tragedy Mr. Davis accosted the negro just as he was about to leave the place and ordered him to go to work knocking down cotton stalks. Blakely refus and hot words ensued. Both men ma for the whip in Blakely's buggy an in the struggle the whip was broken to pieces. Then Blakely drew his pistol and shot five times, three bullets entering Mr. Davis' chest and the other two grazing his arms. One of the bullets severed a blood vessel causing death a few minutes later. Mr. Davis tried to make his way back to his houe, but within twenty-five yards of it he fell.

Blakely returned to his own house and soon left the premises. His wife, who was standing nearby when the killing occurred, went up to the Davis hime a few minutes later and told of the shooting.

The funeral of Mr. Davis was held Friday morning at the Presbyterian church in Clinton, the services being conducted by Rev. F. D. Jones, pastor. A large concourse of sorrowing friends and relatives followed the body to its last resting place.

Mr. Davis was the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Davis, both deceased. He lived with his step-mother Mrs. Zeline Davis. Besides her he is survived by four brothers, John D., Geo. W., and Dr. J. W. Davis, all of Clinton, and Robert W. Davis, now of Fountain Inn but at one time connected with the old National Bank of this city.

Mr. Davis was a quiet and peace-loving young man about 30 years of age who was never known to have had a serious difficulty of any kind. Because of his well known reluctance to stir up strife of any kind, the news of his violent death so incensed his friends and neighbors that they probably would have dealt summary vengeance upon Blakely if he had not robbed them of the opportunity. Blakely had been living on the place for about twelve years.

MUTILATED BODY OF MRS. W. M. BAIRMAN IS FOUND IN RAVINE

MACON GA TELEGRAPH MAY 11, 1920

Slain By Unidentified Fi[illegible] Taking Sunda[illegible]

FIND NO CLU[illegible] ASSAILANT

County Being Scoured By Sheriff and His Deputies.

BODY IS FOUND BY SEARCHERS

Assailant Stabs Victim With Knife When She Resists.

Without a clue from which to work, Sheriff James R. Hicks and his deputies were combing the negro settlement of Bibb County at Midnight last night in an effort to apprehend the man who attacked and murdered Mrs. William M. Bairman, 62 years old, at a lonely spot three and a half miles from town on the Holton, or river road, Sunday afternoon.

A coroner's jury at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon returned a verdict of murder against the unidentified fiend, who, frustrated in his attempt, stabbed his victim in the neck six times with a knife and threw her body in a water-covered ravine twelve feet from the main road.

The lifeless form of Mrs. Bairman, wife of an associate editor of The Macon Telegraph until his death seven years ago, was discovered shortly after 10 o'clock by W. D. Grace, who lived in the same house, at 108 Second Street, with Mrs. Bairman, and W. C. McCrea, who lived next door, at 110 Second Street. Both men were members of the searching party which had traversed the woods along the river since early Sunday night, when Mrs. Bairman failed to return from her daily walk.

Withered Flowers Near Body.

Mr. Grace and Mr. McCrea summoned assistance from Macon and a score of the hunting party returned to the scene. They found, half way down the hill between the cross road that turns off to the pumping station and the Winship place, evidence of a struggle that had taken place.

Wild flowers Mrs. Bairman had in her hands when attacked, lay withered at the side of the road. A broken pine bough lay close by. The buckle off one of Mrs. Bairman's shoes was among the flowers. Further down, another pine bough was found. In the bushes at the side of the road, a little cleared spot, some thought, was where the assassin lay in wait. Others discredited this, however, believing the assault upon Mrs. Bairman was not premeditated, but that she happened to be the victim.

The body was found twenty-five yards from where the flowers were dropped. The assailant had to walk through a slight undergrowth to reach the ditch. The position of the body and the absence of blood from any place except where it lay in the ditch, led to the theory of many yesterday that the negro bodily lifted Mrs. Bairman, a slight woman and carried her into the ditch, there stabbing her. There were six cuts on the left side of her neck, all knife wounds. Her left hand was also stabbed several times. The body was mutilated in other ways.

Footprints Only Clue.

Mrs. Bairman's umbrella, opened, was lying just above her head. Her hat, with the hat pin still in, was just six inches from her face. Deputies believe the assailant threw the hat and umbrella into the ditch.

What appeared to be the print of a No. 9 shoe was found on either side of the body. There were tracks in several places, but only one fresh track along the bank where the murderer descended into the river. Near the scene of the struggle there were several tracks and on a path leading up the hill toward the waterworks from the scene of the crime there were several tracks. Sheriff's deputies said that track dogs could not be used, because of the trail being cold.

Ocmulgee Park, where negroes congregate, on Sunday afternoons is less than half a mile through the woods from where the murder occurred. Sheriff's deputies raised a negro crap game in the woods near the murder scene Sunday afternoon and some expressed the opinion yesterday that the negro was

one of the escapes.

Had Visited Husband's Grave.

Mrs. Bairman had been in the habit, since her husband died, of walking out to the Virgin place, about four miles from town, every afternoon when the weather was not too bad. She usually left home shortly after dinner and returned about 5 o'clock. She always visited the grave of her husband in Rose Hill Cemetery and in the Summer picked wild flowers to place on his grave.

Sunday, she attended services at Christ Episcopal Church and heard the farewell sermon of Rev. Robert F. Gibson, the rector. Returning home, she ate dinner and shortly after left for her usual walk, going by the home of her daughter, Mrs. Joe Ezell. At 5 o'clock she had not returned and still later she was missing. Her daughter and her neighbors became uneasy and notified The Telegraph. Searching parties were organized later in the night and went through the woods between her home and Holton. One of the parties found fresh flowers on Mr. Bairman's grave.

It was believed yesterday afternoon that the murder was committed somewhere around 3 o'clock and that Mrs. Bairman had not turned back toward town when she was attacked.

Native of South Carolina.

Mrs. Bairman before her marriage was Miss Annie Cleland Simons Bacoat of Society Hill, S. C. She was married to Mr. Bairman in Savannah in April, 1896. Her husband was a native of Lancaster, Pa., but came to Savannah when twenty years of age and made Georgia his home continuously to the time of his death seven years ago.

The funeral of Mrs. Bairman will take place this afternoon at 5 o'clock at Christ Episcopal Church, the Revs. Charles H. Lee, rector of St. Paul's, and J. F. McCloud, rector of St. James', officiating. Interment will be in Rose Hill Cemetery beside the body of her husband.

Forced To Drink Until Senseless

The Atlanta Constitution

Mississippi Mob Gagged And Tormented Innocent Women In So Called "Nigger Chase"

MEN BEATEN TOO

White Woman Tells Vivid Story In April Number Of Atlantic Monthly

5-14-20.

New York, May 13.—A so-called "nigger chase" in which the guilty man escaped by flight, but in which innocent colored men and women were beaten, tormented and made to drink water until they fell down senseless is told, by a white woman in the April Atlantic Monthly and reprinted in the Current Crisis.

A colored man killed a white man in Mississippi and farmers (1) organized a mob (2)

"And that was a real chase, too!" he said. "The first day we ran that nigger, his trail led to the cabin of a nigger named Ray. Beyond Ray's we couldn't find a trace of it, se we decided he had got a lift from there. I told Ray,—

"'Now, the best thing you can do is tell all you know. It may go hard with you anyway, but your only chance is to tell the truth.'

"He said, 'Yes suh, boss, I sho' will tell all I knows.'

"He was scared to death. That was a nasty shooting and everybody was stirred up. Ray told his story without any hesitation. Filly, the nigger who killed Kutner, had come to his cabin, he said, but he didn't want to have anything to do with him and told him to get out. Then Filly pulled a gun, according to Ray, and ordered food, quick. With the gun pointed at him, Ray gave him some cornbread and meat and a 'drink of coffee.' Then, Ray said, Martin, another nigger, came along on a horse. He stopped outside the cabin and whistled. Filly got up behind and they rode away.

"Martin lived near Ray and we got hold of him in a few minutes and questioned him. He insisted he haddn't seen Filly since the murder, and said he and Ray were always having trouble. We whipped him till he couldn't stand up, but while we were whipping him he kept screaming that he didn't take Filly away. Then we filled him up with water till he lost his senses, but he stuck to his story.

WHIP MAIMED WOMAN

"Finally I went to Ray's wife, who had been hiding in the cabin, and asked her about it. She said she hadn't seen Filly, and swore he hadn't been at the house. I took her out in the yard and made Ray tell his story before her. Then we began to whip her. She yelled that she would 'tell it,' and began to give the story she had heard Ray tell. She had it almost right, but there was just enough difference to prove she was lying to save herself and trying to repeat what Ray had said.

"I told the crowd I didn't believe Martin had helped Filly, and that Ray had made up his story because he thought he had to tell something to save his neck. I didn't want any more to do with it and came home.

"We never did get hold of Filly. We finally struck his trail again. Someone saw him drop off a train forty miles away. We carried the hounds down there on a flat car and followed the trail for a week, but we lost him out in the hills. I'd like to get my hands on that nigger, just to find out how he got away from here. He was at Ray's cabin, of course, but I'm convinced it was while they were in the field. He may have stopped somebody passing there who didn't know him and begged a ride, but more likely he was helped. I'd certainly like to know who carried him away."

MARTIN HUNG

I wanted to know whether anything happened to Martin and Ray.

"The crowd let Ray off with a whipping," said Mr. Tom, "but they hung Martin."

WHAT THE MOB SAID

There were many sidelights. For instance, the woman from Blaine who stopped at Fitzhugh in her car to learn the progress of the hunt.

"They'll get him, and I they torture him a couple of hours before they hang him," she said.

The sheriff of this county said to some men from Blaine, "If we catch him up here I'll phone you all and bring him down on the train. You can meet me and overpower me at Doddsville."

Mr. Tom—We can't let biggety negets get away with things like this. If we do, no one will be safe on the roads.

Jimmy (age six)—Dirty nigger gonna get his if Daddy has to chase him a week.

Mr. Dermott—If we could trail him all day today and all night, and catch him in the morning, we'd have had a good chase.

Vick Burnett—Deer-huntin' has it's excitement, but there's nothin' as excitin' as chasin' a man. He's worth outwittin'.

JUROR DIPPED IN MUD CHANGES MIND QUICK

Monroe Gomer

Louisiana Crowd Secures Murder Verdict by Unnusual Means in Negro's Case

Advertiser

(Associated Press)

MONROE, LA., Jan. 29.—When a dissenting juryman today refused to agree to the verdict of guilty in the trial of Alvin Calhoun, negro, following the murder of N. H. Arnold, January 20, at Tallulah, La., he was publicly whipped and then dipped in a mud hole according to reports from Tallulah reaching here tonight.

When the jury returned to its quarters in the court house, escorting the downcast, mud covered dissenting juryman, a verdict of guilty was agreed upon, according to the report. The jury then appeared in the ocurt room, reporting its findings, which declared Calhoun to be guilty of murder in the first degree.

1-30-20.

It is said that the dissetning juryman was later waited upon by a committee and ordered to leave Tallulah.

Calhoun confessed to the murder of Arnold, a young farmer who had emigrated south from Danville, Ky., several months ago, according to the sheriff of Ouachita Parish. He is said to have stated that he picked up a heavy piece of wood and struck the white man over the head while the latter was milking a cow. According to the sheriff, the negro said he then robbed Arnold of less than $100. Arnold operated a farm at West Point, Miss., before coming to Louisiana.

The account of the whipping of the juror was brought here by J. Arthur Smith, Monroe business man who returned from Tallulah tonight. He did not know the jurors name.

B. S. Bettis, deputy sheriff of Madison Parish, states the dissenting juror's name was M. C. Hooter. He claimed however, that the trouble occurred after the negro had been convicted.

Calhoun was brought to Monroe for safe-keeping following the killing of Arnold. He was returned to Tallulah and violence avoided by the promise of a speedy trial which was held today.

Farm Worker Disappoints Lynchers by Taking His Own Life

Chicago Defender

HAD MURDERED EMPLOYER

2-28-20

By Century News Service

Laurens, S. C., Feb. 27.—Realizing that he was being hard pressed by a mob of white citizens bent on lynching him, Eli Blakely, plantation worker, who shot and killed Eugene P. Davis (white), a farmer of this city, sent a bullet through his chest and died almost instantly in a gully about a mile from the Davis Farm, where he had barricaded himself for the purpose of evading the posse. Several hundred prominent citizens of Laurens composed the band that set out to capture Blakely when the news of Davis' death was made public. Dogs were brought from Columbia, but the body of Blakely was found before the trail was taken up, according to the officers.

Davis was slain on Thursday morning, Feb. 19, following a quarrel with Blakely. The white man ordered Blakely to go to work for a small salary, whereupon the latter refused to leave his cabin. According to the testimony given at the coroner's inquest by Mrs. Blakely, wife of the dead man, Davis threatened to whip her husband unless he obeyed the demand. As Davis walked toward the cabin insisting that his orders be carried out, Blakely, it is said, became furious, drew his pistol, and shot his landlord four times. Davis walked within twenty-five feet of his house and fell dead.

Blakely Foils Mob

The homicide caused a sensation and men from all parts of the county hurried to the scene during the morning armed with pistols and shotguns, and when Blakely's body was discovered, it is said, fully four hundred men were on the hunt for him, led by all the peace officers of the County. Blakely committed suicide with the same pistol which brought death to Davis.

DIP JURYMAN IN MUD TO ALTER HIS VOTE

ON DEATH BALLOT

Chicago Defender

South Devises New Method to Deal "Justice" in Murder Case

2-7-20.

(By Continental Press)

Tallulah, La., Feb. 6.—A new manner in which justice is meted out was demonstrated here on Jan. 29 when a dissenting juryman in the murder case involving Alvin Calhoun was taken from the jury box, stripped of his clothing and dipped in the mud and beaten with cowhides. The "contrary juryman," according to J. Arthur Smith, a Monroe business man, was M. C. Hooter (white). It is reported that Hooter declared that he could not convict Calhoun on the evidence presented at the trial, and it was when this news greeted the spectators that the juryman was seized and dragged from the courtroom. The beating was of such a severe nature that Hooter explained to the crowd that if he were permitted to return to the jury room he would decide with the other eleven men and convict Calhoun of murder.

Hooter Driven Out

Not satisfied with Hooter's conduct, the crowd demanded that he leave town immediately, which he did without a second invitation. It is declared that B. S. Bettis, deputy sheriff of Madison parish, stood idly by and laughed heartily while the crowd dipped Hooter in the mud puddles and made no attempt to relieve the juryman of his sufferings. During the melee Hooter was robbed of his gold watch and $20.

Self-Defense Established

The case in question was that of Alvin Calhoun, who shot and instantly killed N. H. Arnold (white) Jan. 20, after the latter had attempted to shoot Calhoun. In the evidence presented to the jury it was shown that Calhoun acted in self-defense, and upon this evidence Hooter based his opinion. The crowd showed little unrest during the trial, but when a juror sent a message to a spectator that Hooter was contending for justice for Calhoun threats were openly heralded.

Other Threats Made

"Get him, lynch him; he's no better than the nigger," was the cry that greeted the returned juryman. Other demands more threatening were made against Hooter until a young farmer jerked him from the jury box and pushed him into the center of the throng. Arnold, the dead man, was a native of Danville, Ky., coming to this city only a few months ago.

Lynching-1920
Side Lights.

584

Negro Trapped in Woods, Mob Ready to Lynch Him

YOUNGSTOWN O VINDICATOR
JUNE 22, 1920

Wilmington, Del., June 22.—(A. P.)—Isaiah Fountain, a negro, convicted for criminal assault upon a 13 year old white girl in Trappe, Md., was surrounded early today in a woods near Hebron, Md., by an armed posse of approximately 600 persons. Open threats were made against his life and officials fear they will not be able to hold the posse in check should he be captured.

Fountain twice escaped from the Easten, Md., jail. He was convicted on April 19 and sentenced to be executed. A few weeks later he escaped, but was quickly captured at Seaford, Del.

He got away again last Wednesday night and since then posses have been searching the countryside in all directions.

Shortly before midnight last night the posse surrounded him in a swamp near Laurel, Del., btu the fugitive succeeded in breaking through the net.

A short time later the negro again was cornered in the Hebron woods and it was said his capture was only a matter of hours. When the posse entered this state from Maryland it comprised only about 200 persons, but every town passed through has furnished additional members until the number has been tripled.

BKLYN N Y STANDARD UNION
JUNE 22, 1920

HUNTS NEGRO SLAYER WHO ESCAPES INTO SWAMP

WILMINGTON, Del., June 22.—Isiah Fountain, negro, condemned to death for murder, who has twice escaped from the Easton, Md., jail, was captured last night near Laurel, Del. While his captors were endeavoring to get in communication with the sheriff, Fountain broke through the cordon of citizens surrounding him and made his escape in a nearby swamp.

Fully one thousand men have joined in the chase. The authorities fear the mob may lynch the negro if he is caught.

NEW YORK CITY SUN
FEBRUARY 6, 1920

Arkansas Slayer on Burning Roof Finally Is Slain.

PINE BLUFF, Ark., Feb. 5.—Shooting from the top of his burning home, in which he was holding a mob at bay, a negro here to-night wounded four men and a boy in the crowd before he was killed.

The negro earlier in the evening had killed a detective who had gone to arrest him for the shooting of another negro.

NEW YORK CITY AMERICAN
APRIL 24, 1920

Kansans Form Mob to Lynch White Man

WICHITA, Kan., April 23.—A mob of 100 men, outraged over the murder of W. H. Crew and wife, of the vicinity of Greensburg, Kan., is said to have formed in that city and is preparing to go to Pratt in an attempt to lynch James W. White, held for the murder of the couple, according to telephone messages received here quoting Sheriff Charles Stevenson, of Pratt.

Here is where the mobs ruled last week:

Easton, Md.—rape.
Duluth, Minn.—rape.
Chicago, Ill.—burning U. S. flag
Savannah, Ga.—murder.
Dover, Del.—murder.

Results from this list of dishonor show four persons lynched, two killed, two captured by mobs, all within quite a full week for Judge Lynch.

American 6-23-20

Commit Crime

Brownsville, Pa., June 24.—Police are looking for two white men who burglarized a house here, killed two people, wounded one and got away with $3000 in money. The murderers painted their faces black to escape detectives. They overlooked a bundle sewed in the undershirt of one of the dead men, containing $2,000.

NEW YORK CITY MAIL
APRIL 16, 1920

Lynch Law Getting Into the Blood.

Several boys have been summoned into court at Lancaster, Ohio, to explain an apparent attempt to burn another boy at the stake. The dispatch describing the incident says that on account of some boyish rivalry the would-be lynchers seized the young victim, "tied him to a stake, piled kindling wood about him and set the wood afire, leaving him tied to the stake." It is added that the boy was badly burned, but that he will recover.

It is shocking to be told that Ohio boys—or boys in any part of the country—are capable of such cruelty and such violent instincts.

But these appalling youngsters have had too many examples of such proceedings by their elders. Lynch law is getting into our blood. The destructive poison must be destroyed by the combined powers of orderly society in America.

Crazed Negro Shot Down In Massachusetts

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 9.—Charles Young, a negro farm hand, was shot down in Lakeville, Mass., late today by a posse that had chased him for hours after he had run amuck with a knife and mallet, and injured two men. The negro was taken to Taunton with five bullet wounds in his body and his condition tonight was critical.

Morning Telegram 4-9-20

NEGRO FIGHTS MOB FROM TOP OF HOUSE

Montgomery Advertiser 4-6-20

(Associated Press)

PINE BLUFF, ARK., Feb. 5—Shooting from the top of his burning home in which he was holding a mob at bay, a negro here tonight wounded four men and a boy in the crowd before he was killed. The negro earlier in the evening had killed a city detective who had gone to arrest him for the shooting of another negro.

WAYCROSS CITIZENS JOIN NEGRO HUNT

The Constitution

Waycross, Ga., June 24.—(Special.)—A band of men joined in a search here last night for Jim Knight, colored, who is alleged to have assaulted a white woman several days ago, according to reports being circulated. Knight was arrested a number of days ago charged with insulting a white woman, but was released on bond, according to county authorities. It is not known what direction the negro took, but a thorough search is being made.

TAMPA FLA TRIBUNE
MAY 14, 1920

NEGRO WHO THREATENS WHITE WOMAN SEVERELY BEATEN UP BY A CROWD

Willie Baker, charged with "disorderly conduct, by riding on seat of street car reserved for white people only," was discharged in police court yesterday morning because of a misunderstanding which resulted in the witnesses in his case showing up fifteen minutes late. But the negro did not escape lightly, at that—for in police court he still showed very visible signs of a beating administered by a crowd of angry white men who were on or near the Michigan avenue street car when he made an insulting remark Wednesday night to a white woman passenger.

The woman got on the car with her husband, and as the negro was sitting in a seat next the white people in the car, while seats back of him were vacant, the white man requested him to move back. Baker said he was getting off at the next stop, and ringing, walked to the front of the car. While waiting, other passengers noted that he made motions with his hands, directed at the white man and his wife. Upon alighting he walked back past the white woman and made some remark to the effect that "We niggers are fixing to see something about you white folks in these cars." Before Officer Dommerhuizen, who was nearby, could reach the negro the white men had beaten the man severely.

Baker lost no time in leaving police court, when discharged yesterday morning.

VALDOSTA GA. TIMES
JUNE 26, 1920

NEGRO SUSPECT BEING TRANSFERRED TO MACON

Charlie Reese Suspected of Bairman Murder Removed From Gang.

To determine if two white men can identify him Charlie Reese, colored, was carried to Macon Tuesday night. He is suspected as being implicated in the murder of Mrs. W. M. Bairman, in Macon, several weeks ago, and it was reported here that two white men saw a negro man loitering in the vicinity where the murder was committed and they believed they could identify the person if they saw him again.

The negro suspect left here in charge of Officer O. T. Hill, of the Georgia Southern & Florida, who made the arrest on the Tuesday morning following the killing of Mrs. Bairman by some unknown person on the outskirts of Macon. As soon as the negro was arrested some suspicious points began to develop which soon led the officers to believe he was the man wanted for the murder. As the officers worked on the case these clues began to develop stronger evidence, but after reaching a certain point, the developments began to lag. In the meantime Reese was sentenced in Lowndes county for beating a ride on a train and he was sent to the changang to serve his sentence.

Two white men were found who stated that they saw a negro loitering in the vicinity of the murder, on the afternoon that Mrs. Bairman was killed. They declared that the negro answered the description given of Reese and it was finally deemed wise to take the negro to Macon to see if these men could identify him.

Reese then being on the chaingang it was impossible to remove him without the consent of the state prison commission, and the solicitor general last Saturday made request for this permission. Tuesday morning the Lowndes county officials were notified that the permission was granted and prepafations were made at once to transfer Reese to Macon. Officers declared that they had no apprehension of any trouble whatever over taking the negro to Macon, as it was uncertain whether he was the one the white men had seen.

VALDOSTA GA. TIMES
JUNE 23, 1920

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Employer Of Negro Lynched In Person County N. C., Declares He Was Innocent Of Crime For Which He Was Lynched

The Baltimore Herald 8-11-20

MADE DECLARATION KNOWING THAT SOUTH WOULD BRING ODIUM UPON HIM

Durham, N. C.—In a communication to the Durham Herald, Nello Teer, contractor who employed Ed. Roach, who was lynched near Roxboro, Person County, on charge of attempted criminal assault, declares that Rouch was innocent of the attempted crime, hat he could not possibly have been guilty, and that the mob made a ghastly mistake in killing Roach. His statement follows:

"Editor Morning Herald:

"I have just read your editorials on the lynching of Ed Roach in Person County, and I feel I would be an unworthy citizen if I failed to state what I know about this matter.

"When this Negro was lynched as innocent a man was murdered as would have been had you or I been the victim of the mob. He was working for me and was a quiet, hard-working, inoffensive, humble Negro. On Monday he came to me and stated he was sick and wanted to go with me to Durham that night to see a doctor. I greatly regret that I did not take him with me for I believe his life would have been spared, but instead I arranged for him to go Tuesday night to Roxboro. He continued at his work all day Tuesday until about 5.30 (bear in mind the crime for which he was lynched occurred between 2 and 3 o'clock that afternoon), when he asked permission of his foreman to stop and go to Mount Tersa station to catch the train for Roxboro. Permission was given him and he left for the station walking. At 5.45 he passed the

Incomplete

BULLETIN.

St. Louis Clarion

(Staff Special to The Clarion)

DESOTO, MO., FRIDAY, 2:00 A. M.— WITH THE MOB THAT HAS BEEN SEEKING AN UNIDENTIFIED COLORED MAN FOR TWO NIGHTS AND DAYS ENTIRELY SURROUNDING THE SECTION WHERE HE IS SUPPOSED TO BE, IT DEVELOPS NOW THAT THE WILSON GIRL, WHO CLAIMS TO HAVE BEEN ATTACKED, ADMITTED THAT SHE WAS FRIGHTENED AND COULD NOT TELL WHAT THE MAN SAID TO HER. HER DESCRIPTION OF THE FELLOW WAS VAGUE AS SHE CLAIMS THAT SHE DOES NOT KNOW WHETHER THE MAN WAS A LIGHT BROWN NEGRO OR AMERICAN.

FROM THE LATEST INFORMATIONS, IT APPEARS THE FELLOW STEPPED OUT OF THE ROAD, FROM A THICKET AS THE GIRL WAS PASSING, SAID SOMETHING AND WHEN SHE THOUGHT HE WAS ABOUT TO GRAB HER. SHE WAS NOT TOUCHED AND ADMITS UNDER CLOSE QUESTIONING THAT SHE WAS FRIGHTENED OUT OF HER WITS, HAVING HEARD AND READ SO OFTEN THAT NEGROES OFTEN ATTACKED WHITE GIRLS.

Incomplete

COLORED WOMAN DEFENDS SELF AGAINST ASSAULT OF PROWLER; HOLD-UP STORY BY MAN REFUTED

8-21-20

The Post

An article appeared in one of the daily papers last week stating that a white man, J. Hudson, 2403 Freeman street, had been attacked by three Negroes, one of whom was a woman, and badly wounded, being taken to the infirmary in an unconscious condition. Two suspects were arrested, one being a woman.

Having heard so many complaints about the actions of certain white men in the neighborhood of this purported assault, The Informer man called on the woman in the case, who turned out to be Mrs. G. L. Turner, 1121 Tenth Street, who works at the Queen Theatre on Main Street, and who is highly respected among the people of Houston, being a member of Hester Court No. 55, Heroines of Jericho, as well as several other fraternities.

Mrs. Turner states that on the night of the alleged assault she was returning home from her work and noticed that after she passed the Macatee hotel she was being followed by a Caucasian man and a Mexican man who after she turned on Tenth street off of Washington, began a series of vulgar and immoral suggestions and questions, all of which she silently ignored, until she had reached a point within about 60 feet of her residence when the white man became so bold as to grasp her by the arm remarking, "Where are you going, girl?"

Mrs. Turner replied in no mild terms, which so angered the cultured disciple of mobocracy that he struck her in the face breaking her eye-glasses. This so infuriated the young woman that she waded into this white brute with her umbrella and beat him to the ground, screaming for help all the while.

In the meanwhile the Mexican had hit the grit for scenes more peaceful.

After pummelling her assailant into insensibility, Mrs. Turner fled to the protection of her home.

Later officers of the law, about five in number, invaded the home of Mrs. Turner's mother and raised a rough house, stating they intended to lock up every "s—— of a b—— in the house." Finding the brother of accused asleep on the upstairs porch, they proceeded to give him a beating, and carried him and his sister to the city jail, where they were the victims of more of America's "kultur."

All manner of low, mean, and vulgar expressions were made to this young woman, until she asked, "Gentlemen, how many of you are Master Masons?" which question seemed to have a quieting influence on the erstwhile savages.

Her brother, who, by the way, is Mr. John A. Leonard, a member of Smithsonian Lodge No. 155, Free and Accepted Masons, was released, but his sister was held till next morning and released under $200 bond.

Lynchings — 1920
Side Lights.

591

MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

The Advocate — 6-12-1920

The situation that confronts the Cleveland Police Department is a peculiar one. Harking to the hysterical complaints of women in the East End, who claim to be molested by a "prowler," the police have run down many Colored men seen loitering on Scovill, Woodland and Central avenues, and then, failing to convict any of them, they have redoubled their efforts.

Just last week the police arrested a man whom they claim has been identified by several white women. It was supposed that if this man were the culprit that the attacks would be stopped. But just two days after the unfortunate man was lodged in jail more women complained of being molested by the wanted "prowler."

An incident such as this shows the flimsiness of identification on which many men are railroaded to jail. It leaves one open to the conviction that hysterical women, or men for that matter, are not to be relied upon for identification.

When a man is in the clutches of the law, it is so easy for any number of persons to assume that they can identify him, and in many cases circumstantial evidence being also against the prisoner, he is inevitably convicted.

Of course, there are many factors contributing to the sentiment which endeavors to fasten all crime in which there is an element of mystery on the Negro. The "Cleveland News" is in the van as a contributor to the biased opinion prevalent in police quarters in Cleveland. It can be said with a degree of certainty that in many instances "The News" has published flaring headlines in which "An Unknown Negro" has been charged with crime, and often on investigation it has been proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that there was no evidence available from which "The News" could glean the information that a "Negro" was the perpetrator. This same newspaper has sometimes resorted to "camouflage" in order to keep up the anti-Negro propaganda. Our attention has been often called to occasions when the headlines reeked of Negro crime, and yet the story itself which the headline was supposed to proclaim was vague and indefinite in its delineation of the culprit, and no stretch of honest imagination could conjure up the fact that a Negro had committed the crime discussed.

It must be borne in mind, however, while everyone talks about the Negro migration from the South, persons overlook the fact that some "other folk" migrated, too, many bringing with them their insidious propaganda, and today newspaper offices all over the North are overrun with Southerners, who are doing their accustomed job with zeal.

The spirit of Cleveland is pre-eminently a spirit of altruism, and it is up to the authorities to combat the pernicious influences by sanity and level-headedness.

All crime is to be frowned upon, and in every instance where a Negro is the transgressor, law-abiding citizens will aid the authorities in running down the criminal, but we vehemently protest against the blanket charges of crime with which the poorer elements of our society are weighted down.

MEMBERS OF WHITE CHURCH ATTEMPT TO LYNCH CITIZEN

Chicago Defender

Plans of Self-Constituted Law Body Miscarry—Prisoner Jailed

2-14-20.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 13.—Not until George Terry, alleged to have assaulted Mrs. Sadie Sibley (white) was safely lodged in the county jail was it known that plans had been laid by friends and neighbors of Mrs. Sibley in Mount Winans to lynch Terry as soon as caught.

A committee of citizens met several weeks ago, and agreed to take the law into their own hands. It was decided that as soon as Terry was captured, the bell of the Mount Winans Methodist Church would be tolled. At this signal the committee, whose identity is not known, were to gather at the church, which adjoins the home of the Sibley woman on Annapolis avenue. The prisoner was then to be taken charge of and brought before Mrs. Sibley for identification, and hanged immediately afterward. However, somebody failed to get the information soon enough and the plans of this self-constituted law body miscarried. Of course, now that the prisoner is in jail, out of their reach, the statement has been made by citizens of Mount Winans that, "the people of Mount Winans are satisfied to let the law take its course." From persons who are in a position to know, this attitude, it has since been learned, was taken because these people believe that Terry will be convicted and hanged.

Terry, whom Mrs. Sibley identifies as her assailant, was taken to police headquarters and recorded under the Bertillon system. After being measured, photographed and having had his fingerprints taken, he was sent to jail.

Cracker Idea of "Justice"

Chicago Defender

Lynch Mob Organization Because Pastor Filed Suit For Damages Against Woolworth Co.

American

WAS FORCED TO LEAVE

2-14-20

Rev. S. W. Batchelder, Pastor of Baptist Church In Anderson, S. C.

For aiding one of his church members, Miss Christine Thomas, in filing a suit for $10,000 damages in Anderson S. C. recently against the Woolworth Company, D. S. W. Batchelder, pastor of the Baptist Church in that city is a refugee here in Baltimore. His family is still in Anderson.

The minister told his story before a sympathetic audience at the weekly meeting of the Ministers Conference at Union Baptist Church last Monday. He will settle in this city, and bring his family here at an early date.

According to Rev. Batchelder, who was called to the Anderson charge from Rochester, N. Y. crackers in the city threatened his life because he lent influence organizing the branch of the N. A. A. C. P. He received anoymous letters, drawings with coffins, skull and crossbones by the score, and was only saved from personal injury by a personal bodyguard furnished him by his congregation.

When Miss Thomas, a college graduate and school teacher was set upon by the manager of the Woolworth Stores and severly beaten for alleged shoplifing, Rev. Batchelder took the lead in filing the suit for $10,000 in the city court. Crackers in the city were again incensed because as they said, the courts were for cases of whites against blacks, blacks against blacks and whites against whites. This is a white man's country, they told him and there was no room for a suit of a colored woman against a white man.

The assault perpetrated upon Miss Thomas was altogether unwarranted, and she aroused the men of the community to do their duty in filing a suit by saying that if "colored men expected the love, loyalty and devotion of colored women, they would have to see to it that the women were protected in their honor and in their virture." Miss Thomas won her case but was given only $26 damages. The case cost her $430.

Knowing that the white men of Anderson were forming to lynch the minister for his part in the suit and in the organization of the N. A. A. C. P. previously, friends of Rev Batchelder urged him to flee for his life. When the mob, in which were said to be some of the city officials arrived the minister had been taken away in an auto and reached Lynchburg, Va. in safety.

Several weeks later, Rev. Batchelder returned to Anderson to settle his affairs having previously written his wife by registered letter of his coming. He was met at the station by armed men who guarded him until the out going train came in and set him across the state line with the threat of death should he ever set foot in South Carolina again.

NEGRO CONFESSED BECAUSE OF FEAR

GREENVILLE S. C. NEWS
JANUARY 17, 1920

Declares He Told Officers He Aided Blakely to Escape for Fear of Lynching

Declaring that he confessed to aiding Will Blakely, the negro who murdered another member of his race near Simpsonville Tuesday morning, to make a getaway because he was afraid and wanted the officers to lock him up that he might be safe, Calvin Blakely, the negro who was arrested on the night of the murder, was released from the county jail yesterday morning by Sheriff Willis.

Calvin came to the scene of the murder while the officers and many negroes were in search of Will Blakely. It was believed at that time that he had aided Will to escape by giving him a ride in his automobile, and he was asked if this were true. Calvin at first denied that he had seen Will, but when talk of lynching was heard and it appeared that feeling against him among the negroes was strong, he confessed, and was placed under arrest.

As Will Blakely committed suicide and Calvin now stoutly denies that he helped him to escape, with circumstantial evidence in his favor, Sheriff Willis decided to release him.

DRIVEN OUT OF TOWN FOR MAKING APPEAL

5-1-20.

ST. MEADS, Fla., April 20.—Mrs. Ganyr Glen, a school teacher here, was driven out of town by a white mob when she protested against the treatment accorded her by a white druggist here. Mrs. Glen purchased a bottle of extract from the white druggist, after she arrived home, she discovered that the extract was no good. She returned to the drug store to have it exchanged, but the druggist refused to exchange it or refund her money. Mrs. Glen then communicated her grievance to the Negro Welfare League. The league drafted resolutions and sent them to the mayor of the city, asking better treatment for colored people. The white people here then formed a mob and drove Mrs. Glen, a preacher and several others out of town.

Negro Shoots Montgomery Deputy and Store Keeper

Advertiser

4-21-20

CLEVELAND, MISS., April 25.—Deputy Sheriff Hardy Tucker of Pace, Bolivar county, was killed and Simon Laurie, a merchant of that place was critically injured, early today by a negro known as "Judge" Granger, who escaped after a deputy had arrested him on a charge of selling whiskey and barricaded himself in a cabin on the plantation of G. E. Carson, his employer, according to word received here tonight.

The negro today was induced by Carson to surrender and was taken to the jail at Clarksdale.

When Sheriff Lige Wray and a party of deputies approached the cabin, the negro is said to have opened fire with a shot gun, Tucker falling dead on the porch where his body remained until after Granger surrendered today. The posse grew during the night and this morning, believing the negro had escaped in the darkness, again approached the cabin. He immediately opened fire, wounding Laurie. Carson then went to the cabin, persuaded Granger to surrender.

SEEING THINGS AT NIGHT In Alexandria, Virginia.

The New York Age
6-5-1920

Well, well, Alexandria, Va., spent one sleepless night—all because they had tried to lynch a colored prisoner. They compelled the humble and compliant jailer and sheriff to allow them to search the jail. They did not find the Negro; he had been taken away. And then some one phoned from Washington that a mob of two hundred Negroes were planning to cross the Potomac and pay Alexandria a visit. Alexandria immediately lost its nerve. To go after one Negro, handcuffed and jailed, was to be a picnic, but the idea of two hundred Negroes, unhandcuffed and armed, was *panic*. There was the greatest excitement. All the town stirred. Soldiers were sent for—soldiers can always be had when the white mob gets into distress. Every sort of weapon was displayed, from a pick-axe to a machine gun. The streets resounded with the tramp of arms and autos bristled with artillery. Alexandria kept sleepless eyes turned on the bridge-heads of the Potomac, and jumped every time a leaf rustled or a meteor flashed.

Now, why was Alexandria so tolerant of the white mob and so afraid of the mere suggestion of a Negro mob? The nervous state of these white people at the prospect of a Negro mob much smaller than their own ought to cause them to reflect on what must be the condition of the helpless colored folk when white mobs are holding the streets and every black face is for the time outlawed. The colored people have no soldiers to help them. This white mob had outraged the state and ravished civilization by taking possession of the jail and upsetting law. But this same state, which had just been outraged, immedi-

ately rushed soldiers to the aid of these men when the mere imaginary ghost of a Negro counter-mob filled the air.

But the mob got at least one night's dose of its own medicine. It suffered one whole night of "preparedness" and of real "watchful waiting" and wakeful watching. The Negroes did not come. They had never planned to come. So far in the history of the United States Negroes have only mobbed and rioted on the defensive. As a group they always observe the law, except when they are forced back through despair to the more primary law of self-defense.

"The wicked fleeth when no man pursueth." Yes, and although the wicked flee when no man pursues, Alexandria proves that they can make much better time when they at least THINK that somebody is about to pursue.

WM. PICKENS.

New York City.

NEGRO PAYS $50 FOR KISSING WHITE GIRL

Colored Man Receives Sentence for Alleged Improper Advances to Lady

BUTTE MONT MINER
FEBRUARY 15, 19

R. S. Tucker, a colored porter at a local hotel was found guilty of the technical charge of assault and battery and fined $50 by Police Magistrate Grimes.

A young lady of 18 years, the complaining witness, testified that Tucker had taken her in his arms by force and had kissed her Saturday morning in a store on East Broadway, where she is employed.

According to the testimony, the defendant walked into the store and bought a cigar from the girl, exclaiming as he handed her the money that she had a bad cold.

"Yes," replied the girl, "I have a very bad cold."

"Well, I have a cure for that," said the colored man, and thereupon he seized her around the waist and kissed her, knocking off her glasses in the struggle, the complaining witness said. Tucker, however, denied that he had kissed her.

Cornelia Salereno was fined $10 following her conviction on the charge of vagrancy. Joe Martin, complaining witness testified that he had entered her store on South Wyoming street and bought a cigar. After remaining a short time, he left, but shortly afterward he discovered that $3 was missing from his bank roll. He charged the woman with stealing it. Mrs. Salereno denied the charge.

Richard Ellinghouse was found guilty of creating a disturbance, but on request of his counsel, sentence was deferred until Feb. 17. Joe Edward, the complaining witness, declared that Ellinghouse, who has only one arm, had beaten him, causing several bruises and a swollen eye to appear. Both are express men.

Alex Sevena forfeited a bond of the sum of $10 when he failed to appear in police court Saturday morning in defense of a charge of drunkenness. John Lewis, similar charged, also forfeited a $10 bond, while Mrs. Wester was found guilty of the charge of drunkenness and was sentenced to pay a fine of $10 with the alternative of serving five days in the city jail.

MANY DIE IN SOUTH FROM "FRAME-UP'S"

The Freeman

Innocent Colored Men Lynched in Sections of the South Because of False Accusations by White Women and Girls.

1-24-20.

Returned Colored Soldier Lynched Because He Admitted He Had Associated With French Girls While "Over There."

GALVESTON, Tex.—The South is full of charges of crimes "framed up" against the Negroes, the plots being artfully contrived so as to add to the propaganda of injustice. The sad and most dangerous feature of this proceeding is that there is no desire to investigate when a charge is made, no matter how improbable it may be, but the cry is raised to lynch the accused and the mob lust breaks loose.

Not so long ago, in central Texas, a Negro was riding along a farm road, and as luck would have it, there was also a white man riding horseback just ahead of him, and when the Colored man got just in front of a certain farm house, a white girl on the front porch screamed and cried out, "rape."

The two men had gotten together when they had gone about five miles, and a mob had overtaken them, looking for the Colored man. They said they wanted the "nigger" who raped that white girl. The white man said: "Gentlemen, allow me to tell you that this man was only fifteen feet behind me when that girl was hollering. He did not stop, nor did he get off his horse. You can not get this man, as he is innocent, and his blood shall not be on me." At this the mob returned, but it was learned, however, that this girl had already been the cause of the lynching of four other Colored men by her false outcries.

In Bay City some white men went to the house of a returned overseas Colored soldier and requested him to go with them to Wharton in their automobile. He agreed to do so, and when they had reached a point about a mile from his home they inquired whether or not he went with French girls when in France. His reply was that he did, as there were no other kind of girls there. By the time they had met a waiting mob, this man was beaten almost to death and left for dead. The Colored man's wife, finding him in this condition, carried him to Houston for medical treatment.

GEORGIA OFFICIALS RAID NEGRO HOUSES

Montgomery 5-11-20

Macon Scene of Feverish Hunt For Slayer of Mrs. W. M. Bairman; Knife Was Used

Advertiser

(Associated Press)

MACON, GA., May 10.—Numerous raids were made today and tonight by Sheriff's deputies in the negro quarter of the city in an effort to discover some trace of a negro believed to have murdered Mrs. W. M. Bairman, whose body, bearing six knife wounds in the neck and six similar wounds on the left arm, was found today near a well-traveled road three miles from Macon.

Mrs. Bairman was 60 years old and was the widow of a former associate editor of the Macon Telegraph. Before her marriage in Savannah in 1869 she was Miss Annie Cleveland Simmons Bacot, of Society Hill, S. C.

The coroner's jury returned a verdict that Mrs. Bairman came to her death at the hands of an unidentified assailant and declared that "the same is murder." Sheriff Hicks believes she was killed by a negro and on this theory was based the raids in the negro quarter. Feeling was running high here tonight.

Mrs. Bairman had been in the habit of taking an eight-mile walk every day and she always selected the road leading to Holton, on which she met her death. She left her home Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Failing to return at sundown, the family conducted an unsuccessful all-night search. Scores of persons joined in the search today and the body was found.

There was evidence of a struggle, Mrs. Bairman's clothing having been torn and her hand lacerated by her assailant in the fight that she waged. Apparently failing in his purpose, in the opinion of the officers, the negro in his effort to hide his crime slashed the woman's throat six times, severing the jugular vein.

Sheriff Hicks and his deputies raided a negro dice game near the scene of the murder Sunday afternoon, two of the negroes getting away. One of these, officers believe, may know something of the crime. The imprint of a number nine shoe, a hat band, a buckle from Mrs. Bairman's shoe which was near a handful of flowers she had gathered, and an open umbrella were the only things found that might lead to a clue.

PEACEMAKER BEATEN BY MOB AFTER CHASE

N. Y. WORLD
JUNE 22, 1920

Negro Who Stopped Fight Between Whites Is Pursued Into Pennsylvania Hotel.

Alonzo Harleston, colored, of No. 350 West 35th Street, is firmly convinced that peacemaking is dangerous business. He saw two white boys fighting on 35th Street, near Eighth Avenue, last night. He plunged through the crowd, separated the boys and lectured them on the evils of bad temper. Before he could finish the lecture two men in the crowd attacked him.

Alonzo fled, the crowd in hot pursuit. At every corner more men joined the pursuing crowd until Alonzo, thoroughly frightened, jumped on the running board of a passing taxi. At the Pennsylvania Hotel he jumped off and ran into the lobby for protection, shouting "Help! Murder! Police!" His pursuers numbered 150 by that time and some followed him into the hotel, where about ten men beat him before the police arrived.

While some 300 guests of the hotel crowded into the lobby, the police took Alonzo into a drug store, where his wounds were dressed. He was sent home, declaring, "The way of the transgressor is hard, but it has nothing on the way of the peacemaker."

HEAVY REWARDS UP FOR SLAYER OF MRS. BAIRMAN

Constitution.

Macon, Ga., May 11.—Rewards aggregating $400 had been offered tonight for the arrest of the slayer of Mrs. W. M. Bairman, whose body bearing twelve knife wounds was found yesterday near a road three miles from Macon. 5-12-20.

The authorities announced tonight the murder would be brought officially to the atention of Governor Dorsey and that it was expected he would offer an additional reward.

The arrest of a negro at Valdosta today attracted some attention here. The negro is an ex-convict, according to information reaching the sheriff's office, and had just arrived from Macon when arrested. He probably will be brought here for examination.

Negro Held at Valdosta.

Valdosta, Ga., May 11.—(Special.) A negro giving his name as C. Reese and his home as Lexington, Ky., was arrested here today and is being held under suspicion of being the slayer of Mrs. W. M. Bairman, who was brutally murdered in Macon Sunday. Reese came to Valdosta Monday morning and admits beating his way on a freight train which left Macon Sunday night. His actions were so suspicious that he was taken into custody by Special Officer O. T. Hill, of the Georgia Southern and Florida railroad, as he was attempting to board a freight train for Jacksonville.

ESCAPED NEGRO FACES LYNCHING

NEW YORK CITY MAIL
JUNE 22, 1920

Surrounded in Maryland Woods by Posse of 600.

Wilmington, Del., To-day.—Isaiah Fountain, a negro, convicted for criminal assault upon a thirteen-year-old white girl in Trappe, Md., was surrounded early to-day in woods near Hebron, Md., by an armed posse of about 500. Threats were made and officials fear they will not be able to hold the posse in check if he is captured.

Fountain twice escaped from the Easton, Md., jail after being sentenced to be executed. Since his last escape, posses have been searching the countryside.

Last night the posse surrounded him in a swamp near Laurel, Del., but the fugitive broke through the net. A little later the negro again was cornered in the Hebron woods.

COLORED MAN ESCAPES GEORGIA MOB; NOW SAFE IN CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Times-Plain Dealer

Trouble Started When Jack Reed, a Wealthy Farmer, Refused to Let a White Man Take a Colored Boy.

Cleveland, Ohio, June 5.—(Special to The Times-Plain Dealer.)—Jack Reed, a wealthy colored farmer, of Southwest Georgia, stated to the reporter that the trouble started when he refused to give a colored boy to a white man. The boy had been hired by Reed to work on the farm. When asked by the reporter why the white man wanted the boy, Reed said that he believes the father must have sent the white man after the boy. "The boy owed me $40.00," said Reed, "and I told them when they paid me the $40.00 they could get the boy. When I asked the father he only said that the white man wanted the boy." Reed seems to have had some words with the white man and he decided to have him mobbed, but Reed outwitted them in every way and escaped to Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Reed has a wife and child still in Georgia whom he is going to send for in a few days.

REWARD OFFERED FOR UNKNOWN MEN WHO BEAT NEGROES

Constitution

Governor Dorsey yesterday offered a reward of $100 each for the arrest with evidence to convict of the first seven unknown parties who assaulted Buddy Woody and Jack Lee and threatened the families of Ed Chandler and Morgan Foster, negro tenants on the farm of Dr. W. B. Forbes in Spalding county on the night of May 10. 5-14-20.

Dr. Forbes, who lives in Griffin, reports that the mob was composed of unknown white persons, who visited his place and severely beat the negro tenants and warned them that if they continued to work on his farm or to stay in his houses the mob would return and kill them. As a result he has eight plows idle and his farm is neglected. He has himself offered a reward of $200 each for the apprehension of the guilty parties and asked that the governor also offer a reward.

The governor took action on the urgent request of Judge William E. H. Searcy, Jr., of the Flint judicial circuit, who wrote him a long letter describing in detail the outrage which had been perpetrated upon the tenants of Dr. Forbes and stressed the importance of using every means known to the law to bring the offenders to justice. The petition is backed up by a request from Lloyd Cleveland and other prominent Spalding county citizens.

Lynchings—1920
Side Lights.

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THE PROPAGANDA OF THE HEADLINE.

We see in the New York "World" a letter from a correspondent who was a soldier overseas in the last war. He is complaining to the editor of the "World" about the manner in which newspapers use headlines like the following: "Ex-Service Man Sent to Prison," "Ex-Soldier a Hold-Up Man," "Ex-Soldier Murders His Wife," "Ex-Marine Held as Thief." 6-26-1920

Everybody must have noticed this practice, and must have noticed also the psychical effect it tended to produce. Let any reader analyze the effect on himself and he will confess that the frequent reading of such headlines have had the effect of making him feel, perhaps, unconsciously, that the majority of the men who went across the sea to fight were a rather bad lot.

This headline propaganda is something the Negro has been up against for a great many years. For so many years newspaper headlines have run: "Negro Commits Theft," "Negro Commits Murder," "Negro Commits Rape," that the psychical effect upon the reader has been to make him connect the entire Negro race with crime.

An effect of this kind can be produced at will against any particular class of persons. As William Pickens says, if the newspapers, every time a man with red hair committed a crime, began publishing such headlines as "Red-Headed Man Commits Theft," "Red-Headed Man Commits Murder," "Red-Headed Man Commits Rape," it would not be long before any man with red hair would run the danger of being chased by a mob whenever he went on the street.

Perhaps, ex-service men can now appreciate the feelings which actuate colored people when they object to the sort of headline propaganda that they have so long been up against.

IF A NEGRO, WHAT WOULD HAPPEN TO THIS WHITE MAN

The Voice 7-7-8

Probe May Involve Man Who Has Heretofore Escaped All Suspicion 4-17-

Meridian, Miss.—The continuous hunt since Sunday night for an unidentified Negro suspected of the murder of Miss Carrie Hatcher, eighteen-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Hatcher, who was choker to death and her body thrown into a marsh in a pasture close to her parents' home, where she had gone to drive in the cows for the night, having failed at every turn with the establishment of a clear alibi by practically every Negro in the surrounding country.

The authorities have about come to the conclusion the crime was not committed by a Negro in an attempted criminal assault. It is reported tonight that the investigation developed circumstances that may involve a white man who has heretofore escaped the slightest suspicion and a sensational arrest may be the outcome at any time. The identity of the man is being closely guarded, the authorities refusing to make any statement with reference to their suspicions or as to the circumstances that have caused a shifting of their investigation from a country-wide beating of the brush to the immediate community in which the Hatcher home is located.

The Negro, who, it was said, had gotten out of a buggy close to the Hatcher home Sunday afternoon and had been seen to go in the direction taken by the murdered girl, was found to be a small boy who had no difficulty in establishing the fact that he went to a small store further down the road from where he left the buggy and that he left there in company with some white boys, not going anywhere near the scene of the murder. This was the only clue on which the authorities had to work at the outset and up to today have centered most of their efforts in seeking this Negro.—Age-Herald.

2 SERIOUSLY HURT BY SHOTGUN FIRED BY TIFTON NEGRO

The Constitution

Tifton, Ga., February 8.—(Special.)—J. L. Rowland and his son, Charlie Rowland, white farmers, living four miles east of Tifton, were seriously if not fatally shot this afternoon by a negro named Bill Tomlin. The elder Rowland has a No. 4 shot in the jugular vein on the left of his neck, and Charlie is shot in the left side of the face, neck and shoulders. The weapon used was a single-barreled shotgun.

Tomlin was a cropper on Rowland's farm and did not start his plows this morning. Rowland and his son went to the negro's home this afternoon, and, after a few words, it is alleged, the negro, who had his gun in his hand, shot the elder Rowland at a distance of thirty steps. Only one shot took effect, but Rowland fell, badly wounded, the blood spouting from the jugular vein. Charlie Rowland opened fire on the negro with his pistol, but missed both shots. Tomlin, it is said, then ran into his house, got another shell for his gun, and, coming out, shot Charlie Rowland down.

The elder Rowland carried a Winchester rifle, but did not use it. The negro escaped, but the county track dogs have been sent for and a posse is organizing. J. L. Rowland is married and has a large family. Charlie Rowland is also married and lives with his father. Both men are dangerously hurt, but their wounds will not necessarily prove fatal.

NEGRO SHOOTS THREE; POSSE IS ORGANIZED

The Constitution

Macon, Ga., March 16.—(Special.)—A posse of Wilkinson county citizens tonight is in pursuit of Will White, a negro who early today shot Sheriff L. P. Player and Deputy Sheriff J. T. Dixon, of that county, who sought to arrest White.

White, according to reports received here, had shot his wife and driven his family from their home on the plantation of Ira Kemp, six miles from McIntyre, Sunday night. This morning Sheriff Player and his deputy appeared and White opened fire, shooting Sheriff Player in the stomach and Deputy Dixon through the lung and through the right chest. Both were brought to the Macon hospital. It is believed both will recover. 3-17-20.

After the shooting, White, barefooted, started across the country. He was traced as far as Jeffersonville. His tracks then took a course which lead his pursuers to believe he is working his way back toward home.

A whisky distilling outfit was found in the house and two barrels of wine.

POSSE SEEKS NEGRO WHO SHOT OFFICIALS

The Constitution

Macon, Ga., March 17.—The hunt for Will White, Wilkinson county negro, who shot and seriously wounded Sheriff L. D. Player and Deputy Sheriff J. T. Dixon yesterday afternoon, was resumed today by a posse of 100 armed men. The wounded officers are at a hospital here and physicians say they have a chance to recover. The trail of the negro was followed all night. Rain destroyed the tracks and, although it was known he doubled back toward his home near McIntyre, he had not been captured at noon.

The officers were shot when they smashed a door and entered the home of the negro where he had barricaded himself, defying arrest on a charge of shooting at his wife.

ARMED FORCE AFTER A NEGRO MURDERER

The Montgomery Advertiser

Birmingham and Jefferson County Wrought Up Over Ex-Soldier's Slaying 5-29-20

(Special to The Advertiser)

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., May 25.—John Studemeyer, 24 year old negro, is being hunted tonight by every available man on the Birmingham police and detective forces and the forces of the sheriff for the murder tonight of James McDowell, young white man and former soldier, whom the negro shot at the plant of the Chero Cola Company.

A reward totalling of $625 has been offered for the negro dead or alive. McDowell was shot twice in the neck and once in the head, one bullet hitting him squarely between the eyes. The negro was also an employee of the bottling plant. McDowell was rushed to a hospital, but died before he could be placed on the operating table.

The killing is supposed to have been the result of a quarrel between the two men over the discharge of the negro. Studemeyer is an ex-soldier and detectives have applied to officers of the army identification department for his finger prints and photograph.

GEORGIANS SURROUND A NEGRO MURDERER

5-21-20.

Will Mattock Wanted For Murder of Officer and Shooting a Second One

Montgomery Advertiser

(Associated Press)

COLUMBUS, GA., May 20.—J. W. Stokes, a motorcycle officer, was shot and seriously wounded late tonight in a fight with a negro near here, who is believed to be William Mattock, sought by a posse for killing Charles Harvey, another Columbus motorcycle officer here late today.

The negro was surrounded by a posse of officers and citizens near here at midnight, and threats of lynching were said to have been made. Stokes was aiding the posse in attempting to arrest the negro when he was shot.

Harvey had another negro in custody today when, according to the story told about the affair, Mattock interferred and fired at the policeman, inflicting wounds from which the latter died fours later.

RACE TOLD TO LEAVE KENTUCKY TOWN

Cleveland Advocate

RAVENNA, Ky., April 5.—All Colored people were ordered to leave this town last week. The cause of this order was the wounding of two white men by Colored men. The Colored men had simply defended themselves. Motor cars and trains were utilized to complete the forced exodus of peaceful Colored people from their homes. 4-11-20.

SIGNED MAN'S NAME TO LETTER; WOMAN FINED

Montgomery Advertiser

Lizzie Stanley Wrote an Obscene Letter in Albert Marable's Name 4-3-20

Lizzie Stanley, a negro woman, was given a six months labor sentence and a $100 fine in police court Friday afternoon for the charge of disorderly conduct on which a negro, Albert Marable was tried and released Thursday. The woman's offense consisted it was charged, in writing an obscene and vulgar letter to a white lady and signing Albert Marable's name to it. Only the timely work of the city detectives and police force in apprehending the guilty party prevented serious trouble for the accused man.

According to information obtained from the police, Lizzie Stanley wrote the letter in an attempt to make trouble for Marable. Marable's good reputation in the city had some influence with the police and others. The case was tried in secret at recorder's court Friday afternoon.

Shave Off Pompadour 4-3-20

Dispatch

Negro Man Makes Protest

Arlington, Ga., April 2.—Two white men of this place assailed Clyde Mitchell, a peaceful citizen, while he was walking along the main street and trimmed off his pompadour. At the time of the attack the white men remarked: "You are trying to be like a white man with such a pretty pompadour, but we'll show you your hair should be like a real African Nigger."

Since the occurrence Mrs. Anna Kate Mitchell, mother of the victim, has appealed to her brother, Jesse McDonald, 61 W. 134th street, New York city, for aid in order to escape further violence. Over 100 persons have left Arlington in the past month for other cities to seek better surroundings.

MC

LYNCHING FEARED

The Baltimore News

By Associated Negro Press

Fayetteville, N. C., June 7—George Hobbs and two other Negroes who are being hunted in adjacent swamps by a posse with bloodhounds have not yet been apprehended. They are charged with the killing of Deputy Sheriff Moore and H. C. Butler. It is feared that the men will be lynched if they are caught.

Dale County Grand Jury Fails To Return Indictments Against Lynchers; Careful Probe Is Made

The Montgomery Advertiser 8-20-20

(Special to the Advertiser.)

OZARK, ALA., Aug. 19.—The Dale county grand jury adjourned this afternoon after finding twenty-nine true bills. The body failed to indict anyone connected with the Midland City-Grimes lynching.

The report of the jury on the matter was as follows:

"We have gone deeply into the deplorable condition near Midland City, and have investigated the lynching of the two negroes near that place. We had a large number of the citizens from in and around Midland City brought before us and have exhausted our means and efforts to find out the persons who in violation of all law lynched these negroes without giving them a chance to have the charges passed on in an orderly and legal way. "We are compelled to have to report that we have been unable to ascertain the guilty parties. We would continue our investigation of the terrible double crime but we do not believe we could accomplish anything. Parties who know all about the affair will not disclose what they know either through fear or disinclination to expose the guilty parties."

The warrants for the arrest of the three white men who are known to have taken one of the negroes from the mob and responsible for his death have not been executed. The warrants were issued following a visit of the state law enforcement officers just a few days before the grand jury convened and the finding of the jury comes as a disappointment to the people of the county.

Andy Spinks, the negro now in jail at Montgomery, was indicted and will be given a trial next week.

KANSAS CITY MO JOURNAL
MAY 4, 1920

FREE NEGRO ONCE CONVICTED ON CHARGE OF WHITE GIRL

R. B. Sales, negro, charged with sending an improper letter through the mails to a 16-year-old white girl, was acquitted in the federal court yesterday when a sealed verdict, reached by the jury late on Saturday night, was read.

Sales was indicted by the federal grand jury on the charge in the fall of 1917. In April, 1918, he was convicted by a jury in the federal court and sentenced to two years in jail by Arba S. Van Valkenburgh. On appeal, the case was remanded for a new trial, which resulted in a hung jury when heard last November.

It was rumored in the federal court yesterday that Francis M. Wilson, district attorney, had been repeatedly approached during the last trial by representatives of the defendant with offers to plead guilty, providing a fine would be imposed. Mr. Wilson refused these offers because of the seriousness of the offense.

The letter alleged to have been written by the negro was addressed to a girl employed at a Kansas City, Kas., soap factory. The indictment was returned three years ago.

BROOKLYN N Y TIMES
JUNE 22, 1920

Mob Corners Escaped Negro in Delaware Swamp

Wilmington, June 22. After being surrounded in a swamp near Laurel, Del., by an armed posse of 500 men, Isaih Fountain, condemned negro fugitive from the Easton, Md., jail, succeeded in breaking through the net drawn by his pursuers early today. Following an exciting chase in which bloodhounds and automobiles figured prominently the fugitive was again cornered in a dense woods near Hebron, Md.

Fountain was convicted for an attack upon a thirteen-year-old white girl in Trappe, Md., on April 19 and was awaiting execution when he escaped.

NEW YORK CITY TELEGRAM
JUNE 22, 1920

Posse Menaces Negro Trapped in Swamp

WILMINGTON, Del., Tuesday.—Isaiah Fountain, a negro, convicted for attacking a thirteen-year-old white girl in Trappe, Md., was surrounded early today in a woods near Hebron, Md., by an armed posse of approximately 600 persons. Open threats were made against his life and officials fear they will not be able to hold the posse in check should he be captured.

Fountain twice escaped from the Easton, Md., jail. He was convicted on April 19 and sentenced to be executed. A few weeks later he escaped, but was quickly captured at Seaford, Del. He got away again last Wednesday night and since then posses have been searching the countryside in all directions.

Shortly before midnight last night the posses surrounded him in a swamp near Laurel, Del., but the fugitive succeeded in breaking through the net. A short time later the negro again was cornered in the Hebron woods and it was said his capture was only a matter of hours.

When the posse entered this State from Maryland it comprised only about 200 persons, but every town passed through has furnished additional members until the number has been tripled.

POSSE SEEKS NEGRO FOR ATTACK ON GIRL

The Constitution

Nashville, Tenn., June 17.—Three hundred armed men are reported to be searching the vicinity of Elizabethton, Carter county, in search of a negro who this morning attempted to attack the 15-year-old daughter of a farmer.

The negro ran, after the mother hearing her daughter's screams, had rushed to the house and obtained a revolver, which she snapped at the girl's assailant. Violence is apprehended if the negro is caught.

THE CLEVELAND NEWS AND ITS ANTI-RACE PROPAGANDA

The Cleveland News 6-26

A perusal of these two items, one from The Cleveland News and the other from The Cincinnati Enquirer, will prove that The News is biased in its reports and does not hesitate to charge the Negro unfairly.

"Cleveland News":

Bloodhounds Fail to Capture Negro.

FALMOUTH, Ky., June 19.—Armed men with a pack of bloodhounds made an all night search of the country surrounding Falmouth last night for a man who late Friday attacked Mary Teyman, thirteen. The search was resumed today. The girl was not seriously injured.

"Cincinnati Enquirer":

BLOODHOUNDS ON TRAIL.

Of White Man Who Molested Girl Near Falmouth, Ky.

Officials of Pendelton county, Ky., yesterday morning resumed a search which was begun Friday night for the assailant of Mary Teyman, 13 years old, on a road four miles from Falmouth.

Falmouth authorities yesterday sought the aid of Captain V. G. Milliken, of Lexington, who joined the posse with a pack of bloodhounds.

NEW YORK CITY TRIBUNE
FEBRUARY 7, 1920

Three Slain Lynching Negro

Six Others Wounded Before Posse Shoots Murderer Dead

PINE BLUFF, Ark., Feb. 6.—Three dead and at least six injured, one critically, was the toll taken in a shooting affray last night between posse men and George Vicks, a negro who barricated himself in a house after he had killed a city detective, C. C. Lynn, late in the afternoon. The other dead are Vicks and Mrs. Sam Soltz, sixty-five, a spectator, who was fatally wounded by a stray bullet while standing two blocks from the scene.

Officers to-day abandoned a theory that Vicks killed another negro before killing Lynn. No body was found in the remains of three houses burned at the order of officials in an effort to drive Vicks from his stronghold.

Vicks was killed by a fusillade of shots as he stepped from the basement of the third house burned. Previously he had shot and seriously wounded Deputy Constable Ed Mann and Ray Avery, twenty-four, the latter a spectator. Four other spectators were hurt by stray bullets and one boy may lose his arm.

White Committed Crime Colored Nearly Lynched

The Sentinel

Danville, Ky., May 1.—Key Phillips, 16 year old white boy has confessed to the murder of seven year old Willie Trimbal, also white.

Lucian Jenkins, who was accused of the crime and narrowly escaped lynching is in jail for safe-keeping. Authorities say that the colored man has proven innocent but they fear to set him free.

MERIDEN CONN RECORD
FEBRUARY 7, 1920

NEGRO LYNCHED AFTER A DESPERATE BATTLE

Pine Bluff, Ark., Feb. 6—City Detective C. C. Lynn, Mrs. Sam Soltz and a negro were killed, and seven persons were wounded last night, when George Wicks, negro, after shooting Lynn and the negro, barricaded himself in a house in the business district and held off a posse of several hundred men for more than three hours.

The negro finally was slain by possemen's bullets after the house had been burned. Body was then dragged through the streets by a mob of men and boys.

NEGROES GIVEN RESPITE

6-23-1920

Arkansas Governor Holds Up Sentence of Six Rioters.

Little Rock, Ark., June 20.—Governor Brough as granted 30 day stay of execution to the six Negroes who, for the second time, were convicted of having participated in the race uprising last fall.

The stay was grated to enable the egroes' attorneys to perfect appeals to the State Supreme Court, the Governor announced.

ST LOUIS MO GLOBE DEMOCRAT
JUNE 4, 1920

NEGRO ATTACKS WOMAN, THEN STEALS WEDDING RING

Mrs. Arvella Walters, 39 years old, 2007 Destrehan street, yesterday reported to the police that while engaged in arranging the furniture in her new home, a negro who had been loitering in the neighborhood entered through a window and attacked her. After struggling for a few minutes, she told police, the negro overpowered her and choked her, and then struck her in the face, knocking her unconscious.

Leaving her insensible, the negro, police say, took a wedding ring and about 45 cents from Mrs. Walters, then ransacked a bookcase and a trunk and escaped. Later it was reported a small watch also was missing.

Police say the negro answers the description of one who has made similar attacks on other women in the past few months. Six negroes were arrested by police of the North Market Street Station and brought to the Walters home, but Mrs. Walters could not identify any of them.

BROOKLYN N Y CITIZEN
JUNE 22, 1920

HUNT SLAYER IN SWAMP.

Delaware Sheriff Fears Mob Will Lynch Negro When Caught.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 22.—Isaiah Fountain, negro condemned to death for murder who has twice escaped from the Easton, Md., jail, was captured early this morning near Laurel, Del. While his captors were endeavoring to get in communication with the sheriff Fountain broke through the cordon of citizens surrounding him and made his escape in a nearby swamp.

Fully one thousand men have joined in the chase. Authorities feared the mob may lynch the negro if he is caught.

Lashed by Own Race When Released from Pen

Butte, Mont., Jan. 23.—Taking the law in their own hands, and without the sanction of the leaders of their Race, several negroes here of lowly type seized Ben Gordon, a released convict, at Sheridan, Wyo., escorted him to the city limits, stripped him of his clothing and severely lashed him. Members of the "vigilance committee" then contributed to a fund to enable Gordon to leave the vicinity.

Gordon was released after serving a 90-day sentence upon conviction of having insulted a white woman. He denied the charges, saying it was a "frame-up." Gordon sent a verbal thunderbolt into the ranks of the "committee" when he asked them why "didn't they whip the white men who lynched a man in Cheyenne last year?"

KIDS FACE JUDGE FOR LYNCHING ATTEMPT

4-17-

Montgomery Advertiser

(Associated Press)

LANCASTER, OHIO, April 16.—Darrel Pool and Kenneth Baker, both aged 11, were under arrest here today charged with being leaders in the attempt to burn Charles Kneller, aged 10, at the stake Tuesday evening. They will face trial tomorrow before Juvenile Court Judge Acton.

CHARLOTTE, N C NEWS
APRIL 12, 1920

ENTIRE POPULATION LOOKING FOR NEGRO

Meridian, Miss., April 12.—Practically the entire population of Marion, Miss., five miles north of here, this morning is searching the countryside for an unidentified negro, who is believed to have slain Miss Carrie Hatcher, 21, daughter of George Hatcher, a farmer.

The girl's body, badly bruised and bearing other evidence of a struggle with her slayer, was found last night in a creek near the town. Miss Hatcher was hunting for a cow when attacked, it is believed. The posse searching for the negro has a pack of bloodhounds but a heavy rainfall during the night prevented the dogs from picking up a trail.

Intense excitement is reported to be prevalent at Marion.

Lynchings - 1920
Side Lights

July - Dec.

BLOODHOUNDS SET TO RUN DOWN SUPPOSED NEGRO MURDERER TRAIL INTENDED LYNCHER

Baltimore Herald

A WHITE WOMAN was brutally murdered near, Meridian, Mississippi, a lynching mob is formed and bloodhounds set on the trail of the Negro ravisher and murderer, but the dogs' trail led to the home of one of the lynching party, and to the bed he occupied the night of the murder.

Mississippi bloodhounds are not true to training. In the days of slavery bloodhounds, trained always to scent the trail of Negroes, rendered futile many attempts of slaves in their dash for freedom. Since the days of slavery their use has been as detectives to run down supposed Negro criminals and when their trail is bent on a Negro's supposed path, the evidence, in the courts of the South or by lynching mobs, is regarded as complete, conclusive and overwhelming.

It is not expected nor intended, however, that the dogs will turn aside from their training and point their accusing noses at white men instead of Negroes. It is all right to lynch Negroes by a mob or through the more deliberate mediums of a court on nose evidence, but it is going too far to apply its use to cast the shadow of criminality upon members of the white race.

Evidently the dogs were not properly controlled in the Negro hunt, and from now on we shall look to find bloodhounds discredited as criminal hunters. No decent, well raised, reliable and trustworthy bloodhound will saddle a crime on a white man when there are so many Negroes convenient.

Also the Meridian bloodhounds show in running down a member of the lynching mob where the perpetrators can be found of many of the crimes for which Negroes are lynched, or railroaded to death by the courts in the South. If the history of the trial of young Roy Miner and his father-in-law, Johnson, be followed it will be found that the testimony of bloodhounds with all the attendant circumstantial evidence that can be found added thereto, will fail to convince a Mississippi jury of their guilt. They are white. It will never do to accept the testimony of bloodhounds against that of a white man. Besides it's the fashion and habit to furnish Negroes to suffer for crimes committed in the South.

With Mouthful Of Red Hair Girl Cries "Negro"

Beaten By Cave-Man Lover---Victim Resorts To Old Hoax

POOR BLACK MEN HIDE MANY WHITE CR

(Written Especially for the Louisville News.)

Middlesboro, Ky., Nov. 29.—Only the Recording Angel knows how many black men have been lynched and unjustly dealt with because of the false cry of "Nigger" raised by some WHITE WOMAN caught in some compromising position or defending some white brute who was her lover. And only some good Angel kept some poor black man from losing his life last Sunday when Fannie Brasher, of this place, let out the old familiar yelp after her own dear white lover had soaked her on the bean with a war club.

Fickle Fannie had been going with one James Thompson, a truck driver and a regular cave-man, who incidentally carried on his dome a thatch of red hair.

Now, James had told Fickle Fanny any number of time that if she didn't stop fickling around with him, he'd knock her block off. But Fickle Fannie, spying a white horse while she looked at James' red head, said she didn't believe it and broke off the engagement.

So, as she sat at her post of duty in the Middlesboro telephone exchange, passing away the time talking to the Pineville operator, she looked over her left shoulder, and, behold! there was James come to carry out his threat.

"Lord of Mercy, they have got me!" she cried to Pineville and turned to face the cast-off but come-back James.

James swung his trusty club, but it must have hit a concrete spot, because Fannie fit him like only a woman can fight—with her teeth. Somehow or another she buried her molars deep in that red thatch on James' ivory dome, and there's no telling what would have happened if the Pineville girl hadn't awakened the Middlesboro police, who hastened to the scene.

As they entered the front James exited the back and immediately the fair Fannie fainted. But as she swooned she remembered the watchword and muttered "Nigger, Nigger."

And so the rescuers became a mad mob and began a country-wide search for THE NEGRO—any Negro. They found two, but the poor devils told such an honest-to-goodness story that even a mad mob had to believe them.

In the meantime Fannie had "come to" in a hospital. A nurse asked her if she was certain a Negro had attacked her. Before replying Fannie spat a mouthful of red hair on the floor and then said yes, she was sure it was a nigger. When asked if that wasn't James red hair Fannie fainted again. And the mad mob quietly dispersed. Did they look for James to lynch him? No. Some one took out a warrant for that gentleman and the law will take its course—if he is caught.

What a shame! What a blot on American civilization that by the simple cry of "Negro" any crime can be covered up. Two weeks ago in St. Louis a young stenographer was found murdered. Immediately newspapers and police began the cry, a "Negro must have committed this brutal crime." Black men were arrested as suspects and just as the dailies were proving a Negro did it the girl's fiance surrendered and confessed the crime.

Even in this case the Louisville Herald only carried the story up to the point that the girl had confessed her rejected lover had attacked her. The Courier-Journal carried the facts.

After the dailies found no Negro was concerned none of them has mentioned the case since.

This is one sample of the "great American spirit of fair-play." More anon.

N. Y. C. POST
NOVEMBER 6, 1920

Posse Seeks Negro

Kentuckians May Lynch Man Who Shot Sheriff

MADISONVILLE, Ky., November 6.—Lee Fessenger, a negro, who shot and probably fatally wounded Sheriff R. S. Hunter of Hopkins County, who attempted to arrest him last night on a charge of whiskey "bootlegging," was still at large to-day.

Leaders of a posse of farmers said they had him "cornered" in a woods near here. Talk of lynching the negro is rife among members of the posse.

Sheriff Hunter was still alive today, although attending physicians said he could not recover.

Another Man Hunt

BALTIMORE, Md., November 6.—An assault committed last night on Miss Delsa Tweedel, sixteen years old, of Catonsville Manor, by a negro, threw the community of Catonsville and vicinity into intense excitement and started a man hunt.

ST. LOUIS DAILIES TRY TO FASTEN GUILT ON NEGRO OF MURDERING WHITE GIRL

Much Excitement Follows Efforts Of Unscrupulous Reporters To Charge Death Of Edna Ellis To Some Race Man. Police Chief O'Brien Says His Department Never Suspected A Negro In The Case. Girl's Sweetheart Confesses.

RACE RIOT NARROWLY AVERTED

Colored Men And Women Freely Insulted By Rough Element Of The Whites. All That Prevented A Race Riot And Much Blood Shed Was The Fact That The Ruffians Did Not Attack The Right Man.

NO FOUNDATION FOR RUMORS OF ARRESTS

Few Negroes Have Been Questioned By Police In Following Up Clues, And Let Go. Chief O'Brien States That "Not One Negro Was Arrested And Charged With The Crime". Rumors Of Mistreatment Found To Be False

St. Louis daily papers made a determined effort last week to fasten on some Negro the guilt of killing an eighteen year old white girl in a vacant lot on North Market street near Garrison. The crime was committed Thursday, November 4 near nine o'clock and the papers immediately began to play up the Negro side. It was evident from the discovery of the girl's body that the crime was not committed by a robber or a person with intent to rape. Yet, the papers boldly followed the Negro idea in glaring and inflaming headlines which was gradually firing up race hatred when the real murderer, the girl's sweetheart confessed.

Innocent Negroes Insulted

As a direct result of such publications several Negroes were insulted by the rough element of whites during Saturday and Sunday. It was flaunted in the faces of men and women at their work, in stores, and during their shopping, that a Negro had committed the crime. One man in a department store spread the rumor that a Negro had confessed. All that prevented a race riot was the fact that the white ruffians did not attack the right man.

Big Headlines Used

As an example of the efforts used by the dailies to arouse race feeling, attention is called to the seven inch bold face head on the first page of Saturday's TIMES—"Gorilla-Like Negro Strongest Clew In Murder Of Typist."

In the article following were to be seen paragraphs like the following:

"A Negro fiend of giant stature, built like [illegible] stang and nervously [illegible] of that species, who was [illegible] to flee from the scene of the murder about the time Miss Ellis disapeared."

"Police consider the search for the Negro gorilla their best chance for a solution. Five boys told of seeing him flee from the death spot."

The POST DISPATCH used four inches and a first page headline on Saturday to say "Police Hunt Negro Near Lot Where Girl Was Murdered", and came back Wednesday with "Negro Described By Boys Sought By Police As Slayer Of Edna Ellis." Articles following these heads told of numerous suspicious Negroes, but never reported any clews on whites.

After the girl's sweetheart confessed the St. Louis TIMES published an anomymous letter as follows:

ST. LOUIS, MO., Nov. 6.—Editor St. Louis Times: Dear Sir—If you will discontinue trying to fasten the Edna Ellis crime on some poor Negro and arrest that unfortunate girl's lover, you will find the guilty person.

The "Gorilla" Negro seen by the boys was an innocent Negro on his way home from work, who was so unfortunate as to see this whole affair; and knowing if seen in this neighborhood, he would in all probability be lynched, was scared out of his senses. He came to my house and told me his fears for his own safety.

I have much sympathy for the Negro race because of the injustice they receive from my race and for that reason I took this poor fellow in my house and he has been here since afraid to go to his own home; and what's more he shall stay here till the guilty party is found out.

Respectfully MRS. K—B

It is the general opinion that the above is either a hoax or an effort to cover up the false charges against Negroes. It is not believed to be reasonable that any woman would be so bold as to shield any unknown man ,regardless of color, on such a pretense at such a critical time.

Chief O'Brien Denies Police Suspected A Negro

Chief of Police O'Brien, in an interview with a reporter for the ARGUS said that at no time did the police department believe or charge that the crime had been committed by a Negro. "We worked on no other theory than that it was a lover's affair, and we had very little time to work on anything else to clear the matter up in so short a time", said the chief.

Blames Papers and Newsboys

When asked how the stories about a Negro had committed the crime, had gained such wide notice, the chief said; "It was a gang of Newsboys and Newspapers. Not one Negro was arrested and charged with the crime. I knew all the time that no Negro committed the act."

"The chief then continued, "We have never had a race riot here because the colored and white people co-operate together. I have called, into my office, leading men of your race and advised with them and asked their co-peration in helping to avoid friction, and my department may be depended upon to give the colored people a square deal."

Baseless Rumors Run Down

The city has been rife with rumors that many Negroes had been arrested. These have all been investigated by an Argus reporter and found to be baseless. The most persistent rumor was that a Negro was badly beaten by the police and was in the hospital. This was found to be false. A few Negroes have been questioned and released by the police following up clues and some of these clues led to humorous endings while others were very embarrassing.

Unscrupulous Reporters

From the best information THE ARGUS has been able to get on the subject, relative to the charge that some Negro murdered the girl, the incentive sprung from some unscrupulous reporters trying to act detectives and make a case against the Negro according to their own narrow and prejudiced ideas. The fact that the papers played the idea up conspicuously is taken by well thinking people to mean an effort to incite race hatred.

The tendency to charge every mysterious crime up to Negroes, on the part of the police and "dailies", has caused many innocent lives to be lost at the hands of the excited public.

The most frequent remarks made by both white and colored have been in condemnation of the St. Louis papers for the part played in connection with the crime. Even the police condemned them . Hundreds of innocent persons have been made to leave their homes and suffer the loss of life and the sacrifice of property on account of such publications. It is only fortunate that St. Louis is a large city.

NEGROES DRAGGED GIRLS FROM AUTO; ASSAULTED THEM

Daring Attack Made in North Escort of One Is Killed

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Nov. 7.—Two unidentifed negroes tonight held up an automobile party of two young men and two girls on a highway three miles from Gastonia, N. C., killed one of the young men, John Ford, of Lincolnton, N. C., dragged the girls from the automobile into the woods assaulted them, and made their escape according to telephone messages to the Charlotte police department.

Late tonight Charlotte police with a posse of officers and armed citizens of Gaston county were scouring the countryside in search of the negroes, who were believed, however, to have made their escape on a passing feight train. Feeling was said to be intense.

The two young women were taken to a Gastonia hospital where it was said late tonight their condition is serious. Their homes are in Gastonia. The two young men John Ford and Ransom Killian, both of Lincolton, were said to be unarmed when attacked by the negroes. Killian was not injured, Ford was shot and instantly killed when he offered resistance to the negroes in their attempt to take the girls from , the automobile, according to the reports received here.

NEGROES LEAVE FOLOWING RACIAL CLASH

Shreveport, La., Nov. 15.—As a result of the outbreak between whites and blacks at the Crew Lake camps of the Holly Ridge and Faust Brothers Lumber companies, when four blacks were killed and two others wounded, Negroes are leaving that section in large numbers, although prominent white men having lumber interests there have endeavored to stop them and have assured them that they will be thoroughly protected.

Crawford Malone, Grady Malone and Bonnie Woodfy, white farmers of the Crew Lake neighborhood, are under arrest on charges of murder in connection with the Crew Lake tragedy. They were arrested by Deputy Sheriffs Floyd Brashier and Jim Calhoun and taken to Rayville.

Although the exact cause of the fight between the whites and Negroes has not yet been determined, it is claimd by lumber men that several men went to the Negro quarters for the purpose of robbing. The dientity of the men has not been ascertained, as they wore handkerchiefs over their faces.

District Attorney Ellis, of Rayville, is making a thorough investigation of the case and it is said it may involve several of the leading farmers of the Crew Lake district in addition to the three white men already under arrest. The arrest followed the investigation of the district attorney.

ATTEMPT TO SECURE A NEGRO RAPIST FAILS

(Associated Press)

FT. WORTH, TEX., Nov. 14—An unsuccessful attempt was made early today by a mob of between 30 and 40 men to secure Robert Howe, negro, who is alleged to have confessed to criminally assaulting an eleven year old white girl at Arlington, near here, November 1. Jail officials hid the negro in a secluded part of the jail. This is the second attempt by a mob to get the negro.

RESISTING ARREST, NEGRO KILLS OFFICER

Saluda, S. C. November 7.—Webber Edwards, deputy sheriff of Saluda county, was shot and instantly killed late Saturday night by Elliott Culbraith, a negro, who Mr. Edwards and other officers were attempting to arrest. The officers had surrounded the house in the country about ten miles from here, when the negro opened the door and fired, one bullet penetrating Mr. Edward's chest. Death was instantaneous. The negro escaped.

Lynchings—1920 575 July-Dec. 575

Side Lights

ACCUSED NEGRO OF CRIME HANGS SELF IN JAIL

The Post-Gen. News 12-2-20

North Carolina White Farmer Attempted to Place Blame For Wife's Killing on Negro.—Used Shirt in Hanging.

Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 30.—Failing in his attempt to place the blame for the killing of his wife on a "desperate looking black" and having been arrested by the authorities and placed in the jail here on the charge, Charles E. Davis, prominent Wake county farmer, committed suicide by hanging in the jail here today. He tied the sleeves of his undershirt together and made the noose from which he dropped to his death, dying very shortly.

MOB DISCOVERS FACTS BEFORE LYNCHING NEGRO

The Post-Gen. News 12-2-20

Alabama White Youth Sought For Assaulting Prominent Georgia Woman.—Mob Was Forming to Scour Country for Negro.

Moultrie, Ga., Nov. 30.—Miss Bessie Angless, daughter of one of the most prominent women at Quitman, Ga., gained consciousness just in time to name the white man who criminally assaulted her and thus prevent the mob which was forming to scour the country in search of a "big black brute" that was referred to in the wild reports that gained circulation following the crime. James Baker, wealthy young white man and son of the late mayor of Dothan, Alabama, was named by the woman and the authorities are searching everywhere for him, on the charge of assault with intent to murder.

FLORIDA MOBBISTS EVADE PUNISHMENT FOR CRIMES

The Post-Gen. News 12-2-20

Grand Jury Claims No Evidence Can Be Found Sufficient To Convict Mob Members.—Killed Negroes and Burned Home and Churches.

Orlando, Fla., Nov. 30.—The grand jury of this county adjourned today without returning a single bill against members of the mob which formed following the killing of Sam Wafford, Negro, after he sought to protect himself from their number when they attacked him for expressing a determination to exercise his franchise. The mob invaded the Negro territory, killed innocent Negro men and women and burned homes, lodge buildings and church houses.

SAVAGERY OF GEORGIA MOB BROUGHT TO LIGHT

The Post-Gen. News 12-2-20

Failure to Tell Whereabouts of Accused Negro, in Charge of Authorities Cause of Wilful Assaults on Negroes.

Thomasville, Ga., Nov. 30.—Ralph Wilson, young Negro boy, was accused of assaulting a young white woman at this place last week and the sheriff of the county, having doubts as to the boy's guilt, hurried him to an adjoining county for fear of mob violence. Failure of the mob which stormed the jail, to find the accused Negro youth, caused them to return to the Negro community and horsewhip innocent Negroes and subject them to all kinds of torture.

Officers Believe Woman Slew Sons

The Post-Gen. News 12-9-20

SEEKS TO PLACE BLAME FOR KILLING AND BURNING ON NEGRO.—PISTOL FOUND IN RUINS OF HOME.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 6.—The following newspaper accounts appeared in a local daily and shows the injustice done the Negro in the failure to make thorough investigation of reports before they are sent out. Compare the two accounts;

BOYS BURNED TO DEATH, MOTHE RSHOT BY BANDIT

Woman Does Not Know That Her Children Were Killed.

Youngstown, O., Dec. 6.—William, 6, and Warren oKehler, 8, brothers, were burned to death in their home on Bedford road, 12 miles east of Hubbard, last night, and their mother, Mrs. Thomas Koehler, 27, lies in a local hospital, with thre bullet wounds in her body, as the result of an attempted robbery by a negro who, after attacking Mrs. Koehler, when she refused to hand over her money set fire to the home. Mrs. Koehler was shot in the forehead, left arm and spine, but hospital authorities say she will live. She does not know of the death of hertwo sons, whose charred bodies were taken from the ruins of their home late last night. County Detective Pat Gillen has arrested three negro suspects.

WOMAN'S PISTOL REPORTED FOUND ON SONS' BODIES

Mother Says Robber Shot Her and the Children.

Youngstown, O., Dec. 6.—Search, today, of the ruins of Mrs. Thomas Koehler's house near Hubard, O., where Mrs. oKehler was shot and her two children were burned to death yesterday, disclosed upon the children's bones a pistol which, police say, belongs to Mrs. oKehler. Hospital authorities today decided that marks on the woman's forehead and spine were bruises; and that the only bullet wound was in her arm. Four exploded cartridges were found in the revolver. At the same time Harry Coler, a neighbor, now in custody at Warren, said he approached the Koehler house last night to visit Mrs. Koehler and heard two shots within. Mrs. oKehler's story was that a negro had shot her and set fire to the house when she fled.

MEET IN TOWN HALL TO DECIDE LYNCHING

TYLERTOWN, Miss., Nov. 3.—Following an alleged assault upon a white woman near here, a mass meeting of all the citizens of this town was held in the city hall last night to determine whether or not lynch law should be meted out to Harry Jacobs, colored, now held in the county jail, charged with the alleged assault. At the meeting it is said that no discussion was made as to the possibility of the accused man's innocence, Southern oratory concerning traditional chivalry predominated the gathering.

The concensus of the meeting was in favor of lynching the accused man without trial in the courts. It is expected that the wishes of the majority will prevail.

Alleged Convicts May Be Set Free

The Post-Gen. News 12-6-20

Henry Campbell Confesses Assaults For Which Eglan And Randall Are Punished

LAST PARDONED

President Wil Be Asked To Free Randall Serving 45 Year Sentence

Washington, D. C., Aug. 12.—With the confession of William Henry Campbell under arrest here, it begins to look as if Forrest Eglan and Louis Randall are innocent of the crimes for which they are serving 20 and 45 year sentences in penitentiary.

Forrest Eglan was convicted before Judges Urner, Peter and Worthington at Rockville for assault upon Mary Saunders, white, on July 5th and given twenty years in the Maryland penitentiary. He is now serving his sentence.

Louis Radall was convicted in the local criminal court for assault on Bessie Gleason, white, and Miss Louise Simmons, a colored school teacher. He was given forty-five years in the Atlanta penitentiary and entered upon his term two weeks ago.

Both prisoners protested their innocence at the time of their trial and offered alibis. The evidence against them was purely circumstantial and they were only partially identified by the women who were assaulted. The Saunders girl's identification was, "I would not have come to Rockville if I did not believe Eglan was the Negro who attacked me." She never yet told the Judge he is the man who attacked me.

In the case of Randall, the two women failed on three occasions to identify him, but finally said he was the man. Protesting his innocence, he was condemned to death and was only saved by an order of President Wilson.

In his confession last week to the Washington police, Campbell confessed to a number of assaults and robberies. He said he didn't feel bad at the thought of someone being arrested for something he had done.

"The only thing that worried me," he said, "was the thought that I was going to be caught some day, but I needed the money and so I kept on."

"I stole and killed because I needed money, I was always undersized and never had a chance. It was easier to get money this way than any other."

MEETING TO DEMAND LYNCHING MUST STOP

...N STAND'D UNION ...EMBER 8, 1920

A large attendance is expected at the meeting to be held at the Academy of Music to-morrow evening, at which United States Senator Joseph I. France, of Maryland; Representative Leonidas C. Dyer, of Missouri, and other speakers of national reputation will talk of the evil of lynching and the legislative remedies essential to suppress it.

The meeting is held under the auspices of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and Franklin W. Morton, who made such an effective canvass in the First Assembly District for the Assembly nomination, and who is secretary of the local branch of the association, is active in promoting interest in the meeting, for the success of which men and women prominent outside the colored race are interested.

"The only remedy to counteract lynching," said Mr. Morton, to-day, "must be found in national legislation, in giving jurisdiction over these crimes of murder to the United States courts which are supported by the machinery of the national government. The State and county officials have no authority. The victims of the mob in Southern States exercise no rights of citizenship that the officials may fear, but the mobs have votes and so remain unrestrained by officials who think more of their places than they do of justice. Federal jurisdiction can only come through Congressional legislation, and Congressional legislation is shaped by public opinion, and this meeting is designed to give expression to that public opinion in the hope that it may ultimately take the form of laws that will be enforced in these Southern States.

NEGRO IS KILLED, WHITE MAN SHOT IN POLICE RAID

Fort Valley, Ga., October 24.—Fort Valley was quiet tonight, following the shooting of Will Joiner, white, and Will Barsbey, negro, in a raid on a gambling game last night. The negro was instantly killed. Joiner was taken to a hospital in Macon, where it was said he had a chance to recover.

Joiner was one of several men deputized by Chief of Police W. A. Lyons to assist in raiding the game. As they pushed their way in they faced a fire of automatic pistols from the negroes.

MONTICELLO MAN KILLED BY NEGRO; BROTHER WOUNDED

Macon, Ga., September 13.—James Faulkner, a prominent farmer of Monticello, 30 miles from here, who was mortally injured from gunshot wounds inflicted by Josh Spillers, a negro, died tonight. His brother, John, who was also wounded by Spellers, is in a hospital.

Posses of armed white men were scouring Jefferson county in the hope of finding Spellers. Reports reaching here late tonight said the negro had been captured and was being rushed to this city in an automobile for safekeeping.

SOUTHERN JUDGE FLAYS LYNCHER

TYLERTOWN, Miss., Dec. — "Possibly the most brazen insult to American ideals of government was perpetrated in Tylertown last week," was the comment made by Judge I. M. Miller of the criminal court, when he recounted the lynching of Harry Jacobs, who was taken from the court room where he was on trial for his life, and lynched in the main street of this city last week.

Judge Miller Makes Statement

Judge Miller is reported to have said that he regarded the removal of the body of the prisoner from his jurisdiction and his murder by the mob the most reprehensible act ever committed by brutal and savage fiends of the South, and he branded those who took part as unworthy of claiming kinship to decent and respectable people. Judge Miller is further reported to have said that the act was entirely uncalled for, as the prisoner would certainly have been executed if he had come to trial.

Trailed From Auto

After breaking the courthouse doors down while the trial was in progress, the mob carried Jacobs into the streets, shot him to death, tied him by a rope to the axle of an automobile, and dragged him through the town. The murdered man was finally dragged to Magee's creek, near the town, where he was hanged from the bridge and his body riddled.

SITUATION IMPROVED IN DOUGHERTY COUNTY

Reign Of Lawlessness Ceases and Negroes Return to Homes.

Albany, Ga., December 1.—Disorders in the eastern part of Dougherty county, which followed the killing of a white farmer across the line in Worth county, have ceased, and negroes are returning to their homes, Sheriff Tarver said here tonight.

Several white men have been indicted by the grand jury here, called to investigate the situation, but their names and the number indicted has not been made public pending arrests.

The roving bands of white men which harassed negro families and drove many from their homes, was said to have come from another county.

It was said by Solicitor General Bell tht they would be put on trial this week, if arrested in time. The indictments were said to include assault with intent to murder.

SHERIFF, SHOT BY NEGRO, DIES

LOUISVILLE KY COURIER JRNL
NOVEMBER 7, 1920

Madisonville Mob Trails Slayer of Four; Blacks Join In Search.

200 DEPUTIES NAMED

Madisonville, Ky., Nov. 6.—Two hundred men armed and deputized were scattered throughout the southern end of Hopkins County tonight to assist officers and 300 citizens in the search for Lee Ellison, negro, who shot and killed Sheriff Richard Scott Hunter here yesterday as the officer attempted to arrest him. The Sheriff died at 5 o'clock this morning.

The men were instructed by County Attorney L. R. Fox and County Judge W. W. Crick to take the negro and protect him until he is lodged in jail. They were also instructed to remain on duty until relieved by other deputies.

It was learned today that the negro is wanted for two murders in Alabama and one in Cario, Ill. A negro who lived at Ellison's home told officers that Ellison left after the shooting armed with two pistols, a rifle and a great deal of ammunition. He said that Ellison said he would not be taken alive.

Ellison was seen at 8 o'clock this morning, again at noon and still again at 5 o'clock this afternoon but in each case he got away.

Rewards for Ellison's capture total $1,000. Gov. Edwin P. Morrow offered $500 of this amount, citizens of this county offered $200, negroes of Madisonville, $200, and Dawson Springs, Hunter's former home, offered $100.

Sheriff Hunter and Deputy Sheriff Grant Cranor went to the negro's house with a warrant to arrest him for an attack on his wife in which he cut her throat, though not fatally, and on suspicion of operating a moonshine sitll.

The officers were warned by negroes whom they met on the way that Ellison had a shotgun and had threatened to use it. The warnings were ignored and as Sheriff Hunter opened the door the negro fired both barrels. Cranor was slightly wounded in the hand.

Bloodhounds On Trail.

Ellison's wife told officers that her husband had killed two policemen in Alabama and another in Cairo, Ill. this year. Equipment of a moonshine still were found in the home.

A bloodhound brought from Seebree last night and two brought this afternoon are being used to track the fugitive.

Sheriff Hunter is survived by his widow, three children, a brother, Mayor R. W. Hunter, Providence, member of the State Racing Commission and coal operator, and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hunter, Jasper, Ind.

Funeral services will be held here tomorrow and burial will be in the Madisonville Cemetery.

TOM RAY NEEDED BADLY IN GEORGIA

By The Associated Negro Press

New York, N. Y., Nov. 6.—Walter F. White, assitant secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., gave the following interview for the Asociated Negro Press on the case of Tom Ray, colored, of Wilkinson County, Georgia, whose extradition to Georgia for trial on a charge of murder the Association is fighting. Ray is at present in custody in the Wayne County jail, Detroit, Michigan.

"Tom Ray, in self-defense killed a white man named Faukner," said Mr. White, "in Wilkinson Conuty, Georgia, after Faukner had several times made attemps on Ray's life. Ray escaped to Canada later returning to Detroit where he was arrested.

"Governor Sleeper of Michigan granted extradition to the Georgia authorities for Ray, although the last Negro for whom he granted extradition was lynched twelve hours after he had arrived in Kentucky.

"Attorneys Willis and Hinton and attorney W. Hayes McKinney, acting for the Detroit Branch of the N. A. A. C. P., immediately applied for a writ of habeas corpus. A hearing on this was held before Judge Hunt in Detroit on Wednesday, October 13. Judge Hunt granted the writ but Ray was immediately rearrested when Georgia officials wired that an indictment was being forwarded

"A new hearing was held before Governor Sleeper on the indictment on Wednesday, October 20th. I testified at that time as an investigator of lynchings and as one of the compilers of "Thirty Years of Lynching" showing that if Ray were taken back to the State of Georgia, he would not only fail to receive a fair trial but would very probably be lynched immediately upon his return.

"In spite of the facts presented Governor Sleeper said he saw no reason why Ray should not be returned. The attorneys for Ray immediately applied for new writ of habeas corpus and in the event that that fails the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will take the case to the Federal Court.

"This case," said Mr. White in conclusion, "ought to be of especial interest to colored people of the United States as it may establish a precedent in the denial of extradition to Southern States where Negroes accused of crime are lynched or denied justice."

ASSAILANT OF GIRL HUNTED BY POSSE

N. Y. C. JOURNAL
NOVEMBER 6, 1920

Miss Tweedle Dragged Into Woods Terribly Beaten and Left for Dead.

International News Service.

TIMORE, Md., Nov. 6.—Dragged woods near her home at Manor, in the southwestern suburbs of the city, while on her way to her home last night, assaulted by an unidentified negro, fiendishly choked and beaten and left for dead by her assailant, Miss Delsa Tweedle, a sixteen-year-old department store employe, was found by neighbors crawling into the roadway from the woods where she had been dragged.

News of the crime spread rapidly and feeling is running high in the vicinity of the girl's home. An armed posse scoured the woods near the scene of the assault, but the negro had made good his escape. One suspect was arrested to-day, but was released on proving an alibi.

FACE BADLY BATTERED.

When discovered Miss Tweedle's features were so badly battered she was almost unrecognizable. The girl's face was badly bruised, her neck purple where she had been choked, her hat was missing, her clothing torn to shreds and the pumps she wore were gone.

Miss Tweedle regained consciousness to-day, and said the negro told her he had waited three days to "get her." She gave a description of her assailant and said she could identify him if arrested and brought into her presence.

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ARKANSAS JUDGE SERVED IN STRANGE AND PECULIAR ROLE, AFTER GRAND JURY BALKED

Special to The Informer.

Lewisville, Ark. — A special grand jury returned an indictment charging Clark Burns (white) of Stamps with first degree murder for having caused the death of Haytice Brazwell, colored, last spring.

The regular grand jury which filed its report reported that it had no indictment against Burns. Circuit Judge C. R. Hawnie then demanded the documents in the case. The foreman of the grand jury replied that the papers had been stolen. Judge Hawnie promptly ordered the jury discharged and a special one empaneled. The special grand jury after three hours of deliberation returned the indictment.

According to the evidence, Burns and Brazwell were working together in a mill at Stamps and quarreled. They had a fistic fight in which Brazwell decisively whipped the white man. Several other employes of the mill testified that after the fight Burns tried to borrow a revolver from them and finally succeeded in borrowing a knife. It was testified that he then summoned the constable and caused Brazewell's arrest. While Brazwell was in charge of the constable who was taking his prisoner to court it was testified that Burns attacked him with a knife, inflicting wounds that caused Brazwell's death.

CALDWELL WILL KNOW FATE SOON

The Montgomery Advertiser
8-18-1920

Governor Expected to Pass on Appeal of Former Soldier Monday.

Before the sun sets Monday evening, it is probable that the fate of Edgar Caldwell, former negro sergeant, sentenced to hang Friday, July 30, will be settled. The state pardon board's recommendation that no clemency be extended to the condemned man, was laid before Governor Kilby Saturday, and it is not thought that he will no longer delay his decision. The chief executive has already stated he would not make any announcement in this connection before Monday, when it is expected he will finally pass upon Caldwell's appeal for commutation of the death sentence.

Caldwell, a former negro soldier, while holding the rank of sergeant, during December 1918, shot and killed Cecil Linton, conductor on an Anniston street car. The motorman on Linton's car, was dangerously wounded but later recovered. Caldwell was tried for murder; was convicted and sentenced to be hanged, but took an appeal to the supreme court of Alabama. While this appeal was pending a telegram was received by Governor Kilby from President Wilson, asking that Caldwell's execution be stayed until the Assistant Attorney General of the United States, could file a brief in the case. Governor Kilby advised the President that Caldwell had taken an appeal to the state supreme court, and until this appeal had been passed upon the execution was automaticaly stayed. The Alabama supreme court affirmed the sentence passed upon Caldwell by the circuit court of Calhoun county.

July - Dec.

At this juncture another attempt was made to save Caldwell's life upon the contention that he should have been tried by a military and not a civil court. Upon authority of a writ of "probable cause" the case was appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, which tribunal refused to interfere. Final decision as to whether Caldwell will die on the gallows on the date set for the execution now rests with Governor Kilby.

CALDWELL GOES TO DEATH IN STOICAL MANNER; SHAKES HANDS WITH WIFE OF LINTEN AND BIDS HER SON GOODBYE; TELLS CROWD IN LENGHTY SPEECH TO SHUN EVIL HABITS

The Birmingham Ledger
8-1-1920

Anniston, Ala., July 30.—Smilingly bidding farewell to Sheriff Parker and those who gathered to watch his execution, Edgar Caldwell, ex-soldier, went to his death today without flinching, for the murder December 15, 1918, of Cecil Linten street car conductor. Mrs. Linten, with her two little children, witnessed the execution and as he ascended the scafold Caldwell stopped and shook hands with the widow of his victim and patted her little boy on the head.

Caldwell's execution occurred at 11:55 o'clock Friday, death occurring 12 minutes later. On his way to the scaffold, Caldwell was permitted to address a crowd of more than two thousand persons in front of the jail. His speech was one he had prepared in advance. In it he counselled men of his race to shun crime, avoid cigarettes and be more religious and God-fearing. He spoke for 45 minutes.

All hope that he would escape execution was abandoned by Caldwell Thursday afternoon when he was informed that Governor Kilby had announced that he would not interfere with the carrying out of the death sentence. He spent much of last night in prayer and in rehearsing aloud the address he had been given permission to make in front of the jail on his way to the gallows.

The crime for which Caldwell was hanged was committed on the afternoon of Sunday. December 15, 1918, when he shot and killed Cecil Linten, a street car conductor, near Oxanna, within a short distance of the conductor's home. After killing Linten, Caldwell turned his pistol, a 32 calibre, upon Kelsie Morrison, motorman on the car, seriously wounding the motorman. Caldwell at the time was a member of the 157th Depot brigade, stationed at Camp McClellan.

The shooting of the street car men followed a dispute over the payment of car fare by Caldwell.

The case attracted nation-wide interest. The fact that the Colored man was a soldier at the time of the tragedy led to the claim that he should have been tried by court-martial, and President Wilson wrote a personal letter to Governor Kilby asking that the case be held up until the attorney general could investigate and make a report on him.

A NEGRO MURDERS BRAZORIA SHERIFF

The Houston Post
SEPTEMBER 17, 1920

Joe Snow Shot Through Head When He Tried To Effect Arrest of Negro.

Wednesday afternoon Sheriff Joe Snow of Brazoria county was shot in the face with a shotgun and killed instantly. He had gone out to effect the arrest of a negro, and, as the news was received here yesterday, permitted the negro to enter his home to get a hat. Upon entering instead of getting a hat the negro got a loaded shotgun and coming to the door, shot the sheriff full in the face.

The negro was caught yesterday morning. He is doubtless a good negro by this time, but another officer has been slain in the performance of his duty; another family has been bereft of husband and father, and a pall of gloom spread over another south Texas county.

This is the fruit of the editorial matter that has been appearing in the Houston Post the San Antonio Express and a number of negro papers of the east. They scream with protests at summary punishment being dealt to such murderers and, in the belief that he is not being given a fair deal, a belief founded upon reading this stuff, the negro criminal resolves that when opportunity offers, he too, will murder some white man.

The Brazoria murder and what will no doubt happen or has already happened to the murderer will afford subject matter for the Post and Express to fill a few more columns with stuff to agitate racial feelings.

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SAYS NEGROES APPROVE OF CALDWELL'S EXECUTION.

Editor The Advertiser:

The legal hanging of Edgar Caldwell, colored ex-soldier, at Anniston, Ala., is a source of satisfaction to the colored race. The rank and file of my people condemn crime. We do not object to being punished, when guilty, in keeping with the nature of the offense, but we do resent being hanged by an angry mob without a trial.

There is no reason why a colored man should not be condemned in a court if he be guilty. The jury is white, the judge and all the lawyers are white. He has none of his kind to plead his cause. Our white friends then should never refuse to grant one of us a trial before the courts.

Alabama will soon become ashamed to lynch a poor defenseless negro when she has the machinery of the law in her hands to do what she will without one of my race to pass judgment.

Lynching is wrong and we can not stand it. It must go. The black South is already against it. The white South is tired of it. We are going to put it down. It is a disgrace to the entire Nation.

What I want my people to do is steer clear of those crimes that incite the passions of the white man to mob violence. Live beyond suspicion. Of course I know we are lynched now for stealing or for killing white men, but let us seek to remove the first cause for lynching and see if that will not stop it.

I believe if my people are given a square deal in all the activities of life, they would be less vicious, less restless, and less criminal.

What we want is encouragement and sympathy. We want to feel that we are welcome and appreciated as men and women and given an equal chance with all other groups of American citizens.

If all the peoples of the South will come together, (not socially) and treat each other right, we can make this the paradise of the world.

I thank God that there are thousands and thousands of white people in the South that are for a square deal to every man and they are multiplying daily.

So let us have patience and work out this vexatious problem we have through brotherly kindness.

ISAIAH J. WHITLEY.

ARCHIE TURNER CONFESSES KILLING WHITE

Claims Pistol Was Accidentally Fired While White Was Passing And Shot Was Fatal. Claims He Hid His Body And Took It Later To River Alone. Statements In Conflict, As Mack Turner Says He Helped With Body. Sheriff Rowell Did Fine Work.

MARION S. C. STAR
AUGUST 4, 1920

The mystery of Edwin White's death is no longer a mystery. After months of hard work Sheriff John V. Rowell obtained a confession Sunday, from Archie Turner, who admits that he killed White, but claims that he did so accidentally.

Last Wednesday Sheriff Rowell arrested and placed in jail the following white men, all charged with complicity in Marion County's most mysterious murder case: Archie Turner, Tom Turner, Henry Turner, Kinard Cannon and _____ Cannon, father of Kinard Cannon. All of these are closely connected either by blood or marriage and really belong to one family, and all live in the neighborhood of Edwin White's home and disappearance. Suspicion has fallen upon them all of the while, altho Sheriff Rowell has been smart enough to conceal his suspicions, and seemingly confined his efforts to attempting to clinch the evidence against Seymour Swinton and John Simmons, two colored men who were arrested promptly after White was killed. For this reason Sheriff Rowell had been able to dig down deeply into the case without arousing the suspicion of the Turners, who felt certain that Mr. Rowell was loking the other way.

Turner Confesses.

After being placed in jail it was made plain to these men that evidence of great weight was held against them and that an honest confession was the easiest way out for them. After much hard work, Archie Turner confessed Sunday to the Sheriff. He claims that on the Friday Edwin White disappeared, he was at Mack Turner's house, playing with a pistol, which accidently fired, striking Edwin White, who was passing by and killing him. Turner then claims he rushed to White, to help him, but finding that he was dead, he dragged the body into a thicket at the rear of Mack Turner's home until that night, when he took his father's mule and wagon and hauled the body to a point near the river. Then, on Saturday he took the body to Carrie Lake, where he had a boat, and boated the body through the swamps and lake into Pee Dee River. He claims that he intended to carry it to Big Fish Lake and sink it there, but that the water in the river was very high and the current caused him to decide just above the mouth of Big Fish Lake and he lost White's body, which had been weighted with plow points and sunk. He then swam to his boat, right here and went home.

Tale Is Twisted.

But—the hitch comes. Mack Turner, upon being questioned, claims that he had just arrived at home when Archie accidently shot White. That he saw Archie playing with the gun and was just about to warn him to put it up, when it fired and White fell. He disputes Archie as to disposition of White's body, in that he claims that he helped Archie to drag the body into the woods on the opposite side of the house from that in which Archie claims to have taken the body. Archie says he took the body in the woods back of the house; Mack says they took it in the woods in front of the house. Somebody lied.

Wrong Man Confesses?

It is generally believed that the confession comes from the wrong man, and that Mack Turner, the only one in the family known to have borne a grudge against White, was the slayer. Archie, a single man, is not known to have disliked White—and his plea of accidental death would be taken more kindly than the same plea from Mack, who was known to have disliked White. A great many people believe that Mack did the killing and that Archie has made this confession in the hope that he could shield Mack thereby and at the same time escape on the grounds of accidental death.

Why Hide The Body?

But, in case the killing was accidental—why hide the body? None of the accused are children, and all know that the law does not punish men for accidental killings. Did the other Turners know of the killing? Much evidence indicates that they all knew it, and knowing it, threw the protection of silence and almost indignant denial around about the entire affair.

Swinton and Simmons.

While Seymour Swinton and John Simmons, the two negroes who have been in jail, charged with the crime, now appear to be innocent of the killing, it was a peculiar twist of fate that brought to light the various letters they wrote White and the motives they might have had for taking his life. This will be a lesson to them hereafter, and if they have any threatening letters to write they will probably think twice—and then decide not to write.

All Honor to Rowell.

A humorous feature of this case is the fact that John Rowell, in "running down" clues against the negroes, so persistently and so loudly, and in talking so freely about the whole case against the negroes as to cause some harsh criticism from certain quarters, all the while was working up the evidence against the Turners, without causing a ripple on the waters. He left nothing undone to bringing the slayer of Edwin White to justice, and if any man is to be paid the rewards offered John Rowell, Sheriff is that man.

No preliminary hearing has been ordered as this paper goes to press.

KILL TWO WHITES AND SIX NEGROES IN FLORIDA RIOT

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
NOVEMBER 4, 1920

Negro, Barred from Polls, Gathers Comrades, Who Perish When Posse Burns House.

ONE CAUGHT AND LYNCHED

Victim Had Threatened Trouble, Taking Shotgun to Booth—Had Not Paid Tax.

NEGRESS REPORTED SLAIN

She Was Said to Have Been in Burning House—Two White Victims Were Soldiers.

ORLANDO, Fla., Nov. 3.—The full casualty list at Ocoee, twelve miles from here, where two whites were shot to death and one negro lynched yesterday in an election riot, and several other negroes perished when the buildings in which they sought shelter were burned, had not reached here tonight. Armed whites were reported patrolling the region and closing in on negroes who fled to the woods, the pursuit being accompanied by intermittent firing.

More than twenty buildings in the negro settlement were burned. Reports from Ocoee tonight said that explosions of considerable amounts of ammunition occurred as the flames swept the buildings and that numerous firearms were found in the ruins later. Some reports said five negroes died in the flames. One negro woman was among those, it was said, but no children.

The battle was precipitated by the attempt of July Perry, a negro, to vote after he had been refused the privilege by election judges on the ground that he had not paid his poll tax. He returned later, armed with a shotgun; but it was taken from him and he was driven away.

After dark last night, according to reports from the scene, Perry again approached the polls, accompanied by a number of other negroes. The white citizens at once formed a posse and dispersed the negroes, who fled to the negro settlement. The posse followed and witnesses said the negroes opened fire from the buildings. A member of the posse was wounded, but reinforcements arrived and it proceeded when the firing became general.

The attackers centred on Perry's house, intent on his arrest. Two of the whites, Leo Borgard and Elmer McDaniels, both former soldiers, were killed in the backyard of the house, their bodies being found hours later. A negro woman said seven or eight armed negroes were in the Perry house which ultimately was set on fire to dislodge them, the flames spreading to other buildings.

Perry himself apparently was captured and later taken by a mob and lynched. It was stated tonight that he was taken from an automobile in which he was being carried to the jail after having been treated at a hospital. Details of his capture were lacking.

FIGHT TO SAVE LIFE OF A NEGRO SOLDIER

Washington, January 3.—The supreme court in a motion filed today by Alabama authorities was asked to expedite appeals from state supreme court decrees dismissing habeas corpus proceedings brought in an effort to save the life of Edgar C. Caldwell, a soldier convicted in Calhoun county of murder. Caldwell was sentenced to die December 5, but his execution was stayed pending determination of this appeal, which attacks jurisdiction of the state courts.

Montgomery, Ala., January 3.—Edgar Caldwell was sentenced to hang at a special term of Calhoun circuit court, convened about ten days after his arrest in February, 1918, charged with the murder of Cecil Linton, a street car conductor. Petitions signed by Chicago people, among them an alderman, were received by the trial judge and the governor asking that the case go to the war department for court-martial; the president interested himself in the case to the extent of writing Governor Kilby to stay execution until the department of justice could investigate the case.

Caldwell appealed to the supreme court, which affirmed the verdict of the lower court; an application for rehearing was filed and denied, and December 5 fixed for the date of execution. The last efforts to save the negro's life took the form of an appeal to the governor to grant a thirty-day stay, followed immediately by a petition to Federal Judge William I. Grubb to order the negro to the custody of the war department. The governor took no action on the appeal and in the federal court hearing Judge Grubb denied the original plea, but issued a writ of probable cause permitting the negro to appeal to the United States supreme court. This writ came down about three days before the date set for execution and it was automatically stayed.

NEGRO SOLDIER WILL BE HANGED JULY 30

Edgar Caldwell Will Pay Penalty For Murder of Cecil Linton, Anniston Conductor

(Special to The Advertiser)

ANNISTON, ALA., June 5.—Sergeant Edgar Caldwell, convicted negro murderer of Cecil Linton, an Anniston street car conductor, was sentenced to be hanged on July 30 by Judge Agee in the Circuit Court here today. Caldwell, who was stationed at Camp McClellan, in the military service, shot and killed Street Car Conductor, Cecil Linton, in Oxanna, December 15, 1918.

He was tried in the Circuit Court and sentenced to hang. He appealed to the State Supreme Court, which upheld the sentence of the local court. He then appealed to the United States Supreme Court, where it was contended by the negro's attorneys that this case was outside the jurisdiction of the civil courts and subject to trial only by court martial.

The court denied this contention and the decision of the lower courts was allowed to stand. The only recourse now open to the condemned man is an appeal to Governor Kilby for executive clemency.

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KELLY 'ON' WAY TO DEATH CHAIR DECLARES INNOCENCE OF MURDER OF KATKERINE DUNN IN FLATBUSH

N.Y. News 9-28-20

Associated Press, City News and Standard News All Deny Part in Story That White Death House Prisoners Refused to Say Good-by.

Nearly all the metropolitan daily papers reported under large headlines on last Friday morning the story of an alleged confession upon the part of Frank Kelly, who was electrocuted Thursday night at Sing Sing for the alleged murder of Katherine Dunn, a housemaid in the Flatbush section of Brooklyn last December. The dailies declared that his fellow deathhouse prisoners refused to say goodbye as he was led past their cells on his way to the chair as is their custom when condemned men are being led to their death because Kelly killed a white girl. Both statements were the cunning creation of some unscrupulous reporters. The Associated Press, the City News Association and The Standard News all denied they had any part in the coloring of the story when Alderman George W. Harris made an investigation. All denied saying that Kelly had confessed to the crime of murdering Katherine Dunn. O nSaturday morning the Alderman received the following letter from Kelly, for whose commutation of sentence he had been working with Governor Smith, in which Kelly declared he was dying an innocent man. The letter follows:

354 Hunter St., Ossining, N. Y.
Thursday, Aug. 28, 1920.

Alderman George W. Harris,
'135 West 135th Street,
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—

By the time that you will receive this, my last goodbye. I will be at rest, free from the trials and the sorrow of this life. Come what may, we must all resign ourselves to the will of God. I am confident that God in His own time and in His own way will out the truth.

Well, Mr. Harris, I can scarcely express to you how grateful I am for all you have done for me. I just know you will understand and not think me ungrateful. This is the way of the world so there is no use of complaining. I die an innocent man. Now my record is all that sent me here.

Thanking you once more for all your kind endeavors in my behalf, will say my last goodbue.

Most respectfully friend, so
FRANK KELLY th
No. 7082 as

RIOT CASES CLOSED BEFORE RECORDER; DECISION PENDING

One Defendant Admits Disorderly Conduct; Others Plead Curiosity.

Birmingham

With one plea of guilty recorded, trial of the six men on disorderly conduct charges in connection with the rioting of June 19 was completed in police court at 11:30 o'clock Friday morning. ecorder Hehry J. Martin announced that he would give his decision Friday afternoon.

Walter Honeycutt, a painter and paperhanger, admitted he was a member of the crowd that stormed the lobby of the city hall after it had been forced away from the jail entrance by sterams of water, but claimed that he wass too drunk to know what he was doing. Detective B. F. Hubbard, who made the arrest, said that Honeycutt plainly was intoxicated, but by yelling at the top of his voice and refusing to give back, he was a dangerous element in the mob.

Curiosity to see what the crowd would do was given by Oscar V. Hunt, photographer, 219½ North Twentieth Street, as the reason for his being a member of the mob at the city jail and later one of the crowd that visited the hotels demanding the release of negro bellboys.

Says He Was Curious.

Mr. Hunt stated that he went to Woodrow Wilson Park out of curiosity, and declared that he said nor did nothing. Later, he said, he was asked by William H. Alexander to present with him the demands of the crowd to Manager H. B. New of the Molton Hotel, and was pressed into the action before he knew what it was about. He said he was just picked out of the crowd by Mr. Alexander, and said he supposed it was because he was older than the average member of the crowd and that Mr. Alexander wanted to get the control out of the hands of the younger element.

The only evidence offered by the city against Mr. Hunt was that of Officer Patterson who said that the defendant was with Mr. Alexander at the Molton Hotel and other hotels and seemed to be taking a leading part.

Earl Davis, tried on two charges as being a member of the crowd at the city hall and later one who visited the hotels, offered no testimony on his own behalf. According to the city's witnesses, he called out at the Molton in a demand for action and not talk, and that he also was recognized at the city hall.

Admits Cursing Officers.

Ernest Cawthorn, arrested early on the night of the rioting, admitted cursing the police officers when they turned the hose on the crowd in the alley of the city jail, but said that he had just joined the crowd and was pushing forward merely out of curiosity. He lives at Fairfield.

L. M. Waggoner, 109½ South Twentieth Street, also plead curiosity as the reason for his being a member of the crowd that visited the hotels. R. C. Bedell, auditor of the Hillman Hotel, testified that Waggoner demanded to know the hiding place of the negro elevator boy, who had been concealed when the crowd started after him.

Decision in the three cases against William H. Alexander was to be among those announced Friday afternoon. Following the completion of the trial and argument late Thursday afternoon, Recorder Henry J. Martin took the case under advisement until Friday afternoon. At that time, the court was to announce also his action on the plea of former jeopardy made by Attorney F. D. McArthur for the defendant. The dedefendant petitioned the court to dismiss all the cases but one, claiming that the three alleged offenses grew out of one transaction.

Other Warrants Drawn.

The three charges for which Mr. Alexander was tried alleged active participation in the riot at the city hall, the Molton Hotel and the Suburban Hotel. The city also has prepared warrants in five other counts against Mr. Alexander, charging him with similar unlawful actions at the Morris, Metropolitan, Hillman, Exchange and Florence Hotels. These warrants were to be served if the court decides that the visitation of the crowd at each hotel constituted a separate offense.

Taking the stand on his own behalf Thursday afternoon, Mr. Alexander admitted visiting hotels at the head of a crowd that was demanding the discharge of negro bellboys, but claimed that he was not in sympathy with the spirit or intentions of the crowd, but was simply trying to keep down trouble. His purpose all along, he said, was to get some of the older men to take charge of the crowd and keep it from mischief. On cross-examination, he testified that he had told several hotel proprietors that it might be advisable in order to satisfy the crowd to agree to employ white boys instead of negroes as bell-hops. He said he did this merely to satisfy the younger element of the crowd and avert serious trouble.

NEGRO BARES HIS ATROCITIES THAT BEGAN RACE RIOT

CHICAGO ILL. TRIBUNE
AUGUST 7, 1920

Mrs. Mann's Slayer Tells of Outrages.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—William Henry Campbell, the Negro who killed Mrs. Gertrude Harrison Mann, divorced wife of William B. Mann of Chicago, confessed here tonight that he committed the crimes which last year precipitated the race riots in Washington.

Campbell told the police, the detectives say, that he made criminal attacks upon Mrs. Bessie Gleason, white, and Louise Simmons, colored school teacher, for which Louis Randall, another Negro, was condemned to die and instead was given forty-five years in the federal prison at Atlanta by President Wilson.

Confesses Other Atrocities.

The police claim Campbell confesse that he alone attacked several othe. Washington women, several of them war workers, which attacks so stirred up race hatred in the capital that the race riots resulted.

The Negro is being closely guarded in the Tenth precinct station while the authorities check over their records to verify the stories told them.

Campbell admitted, the police say, that he attacked a Mrs. Saunders and Mrs. Bertha Toms, residents of Maryland, just across the line from the District of Columbia. Their assailants were never apprehended.

May Save Another Negro.

Maryland authorities were asked to investigate another confession that Campbell made, involving the criminal assault of a fifth woman in Maryland, for which crime Forrest Eaglin, Negro, is serving a life term in prison.

The confession made by Campbell tonight will be laid before the United States district attorney tomorrow.

'Won't Be Taken Alive,' Posse Hears

Greensboro, Ga., Oct. 1.—Posses of prominent white citizens here, pursuing Charlie Wright, who shot and wounded Robert B. McWhorter (white) Greene county commissioner, Saturday shot and killed Felix Cremer, who, some of the mob members asserted, "looked like the hunted criminal." When the mistake was discovered a report was sent out that "Cremer was accused of harboring Wright and aiding him to make his escape." Nothing has been seen of Wright since late Saturday evening, when he exchanged shots with his pursuers.

Wright is armed with a repeating Winchester rifle, two boxes of cartridges and a revolver, which he obtained from his father's house after he shot McWhorter following an argument in which the white man endeavored to whip the former. Wright, when leaving his father's house, waved his hand and yelled: "Old man, they won't take me alive."

Conductor Assaults Colored Woman

St. Louis Argus 9-3-20

Special to The Argus.

ATHENS, Ga., Sept. 1.—Last Saturday afternoon a white (brute) street car conductor on the Athens Railway and Electric Company's lines in this city slapped and choked almost into insensibility Mrs. Salema Green, one of the most highly respected women of the Race in the South. Mrs. Green was en route home and when several white women boarded the car at one of the transfer points, the conductor demanded that she give her seat to the white ladies. Having paid her fare, and being in the section of the car that is alloted for Colored passengers, she refused to move, and she was slapped and choked until she fell to the floor of the car. She was told by the conductor that if she attempted such tactics again she would be lynched.

The matter was reported to the officials of the street car system by a leading Negro of the city, but nothing was done about it.

The conductor is an officer of the local branch of the Klu Klux Klan. The street car system is owned by A. L. Doherty Company, of New York, but managed by southern red necks.

Athens is 6 miles from Watkinsville, Ga., where nine Negroes were taken from jail several years ago and shot to death. Athens is also 15 miles from Crawford, Ga., where a Negro youth—ex-soldier—was burned at the stake last summer.

The Negroes are beginning to leave this section in large numbers, and in order to offset the exodus, the whites have paid a Negro teacher and minister to make speeches in each ward in the city, and advise the Negroes to obey the white folks and remain in Georgia.

This same Negro who is the head of the school system was a delegate to the recent A. M. E. Conference in St. Louis several weeks ago, and on his return to Athens made several speeches to the Negroes, telling them that those who left the South for Chicago and St. Louis were starving and ragged—out of employment and longing to return to the South. The members of his church in Winterville, Ga., locked the doors of the church and refused to permit him to ever enter the edifice again. This Negro pastor then appealed to the white people of the community to force the trustees to withdraw their action, but to no avail.

RACE BERRY CASE GOES TO THE JURY

Negro, Charged With Murder of Gordon Ogletree, Given Trial

CASE TO THE JURY LATE WEDNESDAY

The Montgomery Ad-Vertiser

State Makes Strong Demand For Life of Negro, Claiming Murder

8-12-20

ACCIDENT CLAIM OF THE DEFENSE

Court Room Is Crowded With Spectators Throughout the Trial Wednesday

The jury upon whose verdict hangs the life of Race Berry, charged with first degree murder in connection with the killing of young Gordon Ogletree on the night of July 12, retired early Thursday morning without having reached a verdict. With the state demanding the extreme penalty for what was termed a malicious and premeditated murder, and the defense arguing that the negro should not be deprived of either life or liberty as a result of what it termed a purely accidental shooting, and a charge from Judge McCord not to be very hasty in reaching a decision, it was believed that some time might yet elapse before the case is decided.

The case went into the hands of the jury at 11:15 Wednesday night after final arguments by W. W. Hill, representing the defense, and Solicitor Siebels who closed for the state. The case occupied practically the entire day, the selection of the jury beginning at about 10:30 a. m., and the hearing of evidence at 1 p. m.

The trial was witnessed by one of the largest crowds which has ever assembled in the Montgomery county courthouse, all seats being filled and standing room within hearing of the witness stand at a premium. A large proportion of the spectators were from the neighborhood of the home of Gordon Ogletree, and there was a large attendance of women.

The State, represented by Solicitor William T. Seibles and J. Lister Hill endeavored to show that the defendant was guilty of premeditated murder incited by a desire for vengeance as a result of the theft of watermelons from his patch. The defense, represented by Wiley Hill and Will Hill of the firm of Hill, Hill, Whiting and Thomas, and L. A. Sanderson, sought to prove that Berry fired the fatal shot without intent to injury, and that he fired in the opposite direction from that in which he believed the intruders to be located, the boys who were injured being members of a different party from that which attracted Berry's attention, according to the plea of the defense.

The case began with the selection of a jury at about 10:30. Forty-six jurors were qualified, and it required two hours before the list was struck down to the required twelve. Those selected were: Earl R. Covington, Perry E. Howe Fred W. Green, John W. Gunter, George B. Lynch, Elmer N. Pollar, W. C. Stuckey, M. M. Tresslar, M. Westcott, F. G. Anderson, W. E. Elsberry, Jr., and E. H.. Moore.

The indictment charging first degree murder, was read at 12:45 and following a plea of not guilty on the part of the defense, the examination of witnesses began

The first witness to take the stand was William Ogletree, father of the slain boy. He was kept on the stand only a few minutes, telling how his son was found dead, and identifying clothing worn by the boy at the time.

He was followed by John Gibbons and Walter Grant, two boys who accompanied Gordon Ogletree at the time he met his death, and were wounded by the shot from the same shell. Their testimony was practically identical, being to the effect that while returning from a swimming pool, they stopped and sat down in a cornfield. The first indication which they had of the presence of the negro was when he inquired: "What are you doing there," followed instantly by a gunshot. Young Gibbons, who was seriously injured, stated that he was approached by the negro, and that when he asked for help Berry left, declaring that he would notify the police.

Sheriff Scogin and Deputy Sheriff Keating testified that the negro had confessed to the shooting to them immediately after the arrest, stating that he saw a white object in his cornfield, which was close to the watermelon patch, which he was guarding, and fired to frighten the intruders after the object had passed from view.

The court recessed at 2 p. m., the hearing commencing again at 3:30.

After examining Sergeant Ralph King, of the Montgomery police force, who told of finding Berry's gun on his bed, with one empty shell and three loaded ones, the state summoned three colored witnesses, two of whom testified that Berry had complained of theft of his watermelons, and threatened to kill anyone he might catch in the patch.

Charlie Foster, the first of these witnesses, testified that he saw a party of four or five boys crossing the track in the direction of Berry's patch, and went to warn Berry of their coming, an hour before the shooting.

Robert Hardy, called next, testified that Berry had declared to him that any persons caught in his patch would have to be "carried out."

Jerry Foster's testimony was similar, he stating that Berry had threatened in his presence to shoot tresspassers in his patch.

The next witness was J. Richard Wood, a white man living near Berry, who declared that the negro had requested him to keep his boys from "catch" any who might enter. Mr. Wood's testimony was very brief, and inaudible to the jury, he being ill and barely able to testify at all.

Berry then took the stand upon his own behalf. He was completely self-possessed, and declared that he fired the fatal shot while lying down, in the opposite direction from which he saw a white object in his cornfield near the edge of the melon patch, and after he had shouted a warning. He declared that there must have been two parties of boys in the patch at the time.

After the shooting, he declared that he went over to where the Gibbons boy lay wounded, and tried to learn his name, and that later he sent his wife for a doctor. He also stated that he sent his brother to the sheriff immediately afterwards and gave himself up. He declared that he is 52 years old, and had never been in a court house before except once as a witness. His watermelon patch had been practically ruined, he stated, by persons who stole and plugged melons, many before they were ripe, a total of about 100 melons having been ruined.

In his testimony, Berry denied all knowledge of any conversation with the three colored witnesses of the state, whose testimony was largely relied on by the state to show premeditated murder on the part of the defendant. Berry, as well as the two boys whom he wounded, stated that the shooting took place on a very dark night, Berry giving the distance as about 50 feet, while the boys stated that he was within 15 feet when he fired.

Several witnesses then testified as to the negroe's character, S. H. Yarbrough who declared that he had known Berry 15 years; Smiley Smith, who had known him 25 years; and Peter Nicrosi, who had known him 6 years, all declared his character to be very good, so far as they knew.

After the examination, Lister Hill, for the state, addressed the jury, demanding conviction on the ground that the killing was a "cool, calculated, deliberate murder." He was followed by L. A. Sanderson for the defense, who sought to show that the killing was not only unpremeditated but accidental. The arguments lasted about one hour each, and shortly before 7:30 the court adjourned until 8:30 for supper.

EDGAR CALDWELL IS PRAYING FOR SOUL

The 8-9, 20.

Negro Ex-Soldier, Sentenced to Hang in Calhoun, Appeals to Connie Austin

Montgomery Advertiser

Edgar Caldwell, convicted murderer, who is now in the Birmingham city jail awaiting sentence, in a letter to Conrad W. Auston, Chief of the law enforcement department, has asked Mr. Austin to pray for him. The letter which was received Friday, is in Caldwell's own handwriting. He says he realizes he is a doomed man and that only through prayer can he hope to enter Paradise.

Caldwell made no comment upon the crime for which he has been convicted, the killing of Cevil Linton, a former Anniston street car conductor. His appeal having been dismissed by the United States Supreme Court, and there being apparently no hope of his escaping the consequences of his crime, Caldwell is now awaiting the passage of sentence upon him by the judge of the circuit court of Calhoun county, who will fix the date for the condemned man's execution.

CALDWELL MEETS THE END BRAVELY

St. Louis

Colored Sergeant Who Killed Street Car Conductor Is Hanged At Anniston Ala., After Hard Legal Battle.

ANNISTON, Ala., Aug. 7.—Edgar Caldwell died on the gallows in the county jail yard Friday for the murder of a street car conductor, Cecil Linton, in December, 1918. The trap was sprung at noon and 12 minutes later Caldwell was pronounced dead by six physicians.

He retained remarkable courage till the end. He was permitted to witness the public of whom 2,500 assembled in front of the jail shortly before his execution. He spoke 45 minutes delivering an address which brought tears from many. There were many women among his hearers. He prayed, read the twenty-third Psalm and concluded by singing a stanza of the hymn, "I am going to walk and talk with Jesus."

The crowd listened mutely to admonitions by Caldwell to all people to lead higher lives. He prayed that young men and boys would avoid the liquor habit and appealed to women to live more uprightly.

Crowds of people from the country districts and nearby towns came here to witness the hanging. On the tops of buildings from which the jail yard was visible many men and boys were perched to get a view of the hanging. Afterwards the streets appeared like a circus day. Caldwell's body was turned over to a local undertaker. His wife, who lives in Birmingham, had not seen her husband in months. She wrote the undertaker a letter asking him to take charge of Caldwell's body. She said she would be present at his burial.

BEN PERRY LIBERATED BY CONFESSION OF MAN HANGED; HAS SERVED EIGHT YEARS FOR CRIME HE DID NOT COMMIT.

8-14-20

Sheriff Dan Harston Saturday launched a movement to renumerate Ben Perry, Brazos county negro who was recently released from the state penitentiary at Huntsville after serving eight years for a crime committed by another for the wrong he suffered at the hands of society. Perry was tried on a charge of criminal assault upon a white girl in Brazon county eight years ago, convicted and sentenced to serve life term in the penitentiary, although he protested his innocence and established a fairly good alibi at the time.

When Perry began his term at the penitentiary there were several officials in Brazos county whe believed the Negro innocent but with the lapse of time his case was soon forgotten.

Several weeks ago a Negro who had been a cellmate with Perry at the penitentiary, obtained a parole and returned to Dallas. He went to see Sheriff Harston immediately and told him that he was convinced Perry was innocent. "He prays every night that the man who committed the act for which he is serving sentence may confess so he can obtain his release," the man told the sheriff. Sheriff Harston promised to investigate the matter.

Shortly after this time Jim Brown, alias Green Hunter, was arrested for a criminal attack upon an aged white woman near Oak Cliff. The former cellmate of Perry came to Dallas again and after hearing that Brown had been in the vicinity at the time of the Brazos county attack, stated that he was confident that Brown was guilty. Brown in the meantime had advised Sheriff Harston that he had something to confide in him but he seemed unable to bring himself to a confession. Brazos county officials came to Dallas and identified Brown but were unable to wring the confession from him.

Brown Confesses.

The day before he was hanged Brown confessed to the Brazos county attack. He wrote his confession in full before witnesses, explained the details, and signed it. Sheriff Harston, with the document, immediately started to secure the release of Perry. Through state officials his efforts bore fruit last week and Perry was released with a small fee and a suit of clothes as his only renumeration for eight years of unjust imprisonment.

Saturday Sheriff Harston declared that he thought the state should provide a fund to, in a way, renumerate those unjustly caught in the legal dragnet spread for the protection of society. "I believe Texas should provide a farm or some other institution that will enable a man to start life anew after he has been unjustly confined by state laws such as is done in Alabama and other states." He said: "I have been an officer for many years and believe in imprisonment for those who are guilty, but there is no one more ready than I to reinstate a man who has been wronged."

BALTIMORE MD MORNING SUN
OCTOBER 1, 1920

SIX NEGROES SUE SHERIFF

Demand $25,000 Each For Arrest In Fountain Case.

Six negroes, arrested and taken to Easton jail after the escape of Isaiah Fountain, colored, from that prison last June instituted suits for $25,000 each in City Court yesterday against Sheriff Charles M. T. Soulsby, of Talbot county. Fountain was under sentence of death when he escaped and other arrests were made in the hope of obtaining information as to his whereabouts.

Those who brought suit are Fountain's mother and two brothers, Fannie, George and William Fountain; Annie May Ross, Eliza Slaughter and Isabella Brooks. All allege they were assaulted in their homes and made to spend "a black night of fear." Two of the women allege they were suspended by ropes in the jail and were swung to and fro like the pendulum of a clock; and George Fountain says he lost 66 turkeys. Most of them say they were kept in jail 10 days, although none had committed any offense. G. L. Pendleton, colored, is their attorney.

The suits are against the Sheriff and Fidelity and Deposit Company, his bonds.

Lynchings-1920
Side Lights
587

Duluth Girl Was Not Raped By The Lynched Negroes

The Cast Gens. News
7-8-1920

Examination By Doctor Discredits Story.--Alleged Victim's Body Showed Not the Slightest Evidence.---Plot Conceived in a Lawless Resort and Carried Out By Hoodlums

Special T The News

DULUTH, MINN., July 5.—Members of the mob that lynched three innocent Negroes here June 14, are filtering out and already officers have failed to find men whom they have subpoenas for.

After investigation and a careful analysis of the allegations there is no reason to believe that Irene Tusken was raped by one Negro, to say nothing of six.

The whole miserable affair, at this time, and in the light of developments, is a travesty on humanity, law, order and justice. The plot was conceived in a lawless resort, carried out by hoodlums and permitted by a weak and incompetent police department.

Getting down to a bit of analysis, many things in this case do not ring true or properly square up. In the first place, back of a circus is a peculiar place for a decent boy and a respectable girl, he admitting to 17 years and she not exceeding 18 years at 10 o'clock at night.

She claims she became unconscious when the Negroes grabbed her, but says she regained consciousness just as they were leaving. The girl tells about them leaving her, yet the boy that was with her claims the Negroes stood by and directed the departure from the scene of the outrage.

Although claiming to have been raped by six husky young fellows, one would believe that the tender girl would have had to be taken to a hospital if not the morgue, but she was apparently in normal condition.

Young Sullivan, the 17 year old defender of female virtue, states that he and the girl were watching the circus pull up stakes and load out. That being the case, it is a most strenuous time for hands. How did a harsh driving foreman permit a considerable number of his gang to go to the bushes long enough for each and every one to commit rape?

Some who know young James Sullivan believe that he would be fully as dangerous to a young girl as a Negro circus hand. He has been in a number of disreputable escapades here.

No, Negroes did not rape the Tusken girl. There were no marks, briuses, cuts, tears, scratches, swelling or sensitiveness to indicate it.

Three innocent men have been the victims of barbarity and savagery, and it is believed that Police Commissioner Murnain will be removed by the governor. It will take years for Duluth to outlive the awful stain and terrible scenes incident to a lynching of three Negro boys, pleading for mercy and even denying guilt to the last.

BLACK FACE BANDITS TURN

July-Dec

OUT WHITE

The Journal
7-27-20

Shows How Negroes are Many Times Blamed For Crimes Committed by White Men.

(By Chas. H. Moore)

Chicago, Ill.—The eagerness and many times the injustice with which the word "Negro" is associated with crime is illustrated in the following news dispatches, one of which discloses how bandits blacked their faces with burnt cork in order to disguise themselves as Negroes:

NEGRO AUTO BANDITS GET $40,000 IN HAUL

"Kansas City, Aug. 2.—Four Negro bandits in a motorcar today held up a Negro messenger of the Troost Avenue Bank and escaped with a grip containing $2,900 in cash and checks aggregating between $40,000 and $50,000."

Now on this one, too:

"BLACK FACE" BANDITS STEAL AUTOS AND CASH

"Chicago, Aug. 2.—A new black face team appeared in Chicago today. Their act was regarded as anything but a comedy, however. Hiding behind burnt cork makeups, two bandits held up the watchman of a garage and drove away two automobiles. A short time later a druggist reported losing $250 in an argument with two 'home made Negroes' who pressed their point with revolvers. Then a laborer was held up near his home and robbed of $16."

If the poor "brother-in-black" fails to make heaven, when he shuffles off his mortal coil here upon earth, he will surely miss it all, i. e. in having a good time in either place.

For he not only has to stand sponsor for his own shortcomings in this "vale of tears;" but in too many instances he is held responsible for the various crimes of the white man.

Who could imagine a Negro stealing $40,000 at one fell swipe? The mere thought of such a rash act on his part is absurd.

Even should the opportunity present itself, he would shrink from the temptation.

The idea would be too big and overwhelming to be entertained for a moment. He is incapable of thinking in such large terms of rascality.

COPS UNRAVEL FAKE ASSAULT STORY IN N. C.

White Man Claimed His Wife Had Been Assaulted and Cut by Yellow Negro. Wife Admits Husband Stabbed Her Three Times After Quarrel Over Work.

Gastonia Gazette
9-29-20

RALIEGH N. C., Sept. 29.—Here is a story told by Charles Evans to the police:

"I and my wife were lying in bed. A yellow Negro entered, attacked me knocking me unconscious, and stole a sum of money variously estimated at from $75 to $150. While I was unconscious, he attempted to assault my wife, and in the struggle stabbed her three times with a knife. When I recovered both of them had gone."

Such a report to local police was enough to start rumors of a posse, and a lynching to teh guilty man when apprehended. It is the kind of occurence that usually precedes mob violence in this section.

Meantime the wife had been carried to the Rex Hospital suffering with severe gashes in her head and body, from which blood flowed profusely. Her clothing was disarranged. This is her story:

"My husband and I were lying on the bed in our room. We had quarreled on account of his idleness and heavy drinking while out of work. Without warning, he reached for a dirk, stabbed me in the head, in the neck and a third time in the back. I rushed out of te house and called for help."

The dirk penetrated the woman's lung and she may die. Evans, evidently attempted to commit suicide, but at the last moment lacked the nerve. The bullet entered his left shoulder.

POSSES PURSUING MURDERER

(Associated Negro Press)

Macon, Ga., Oct. 6th—Posses pursuing John Sellers, who is alleged to have shot and killed James Faulkner and wounded his brother, John, in Jasper County, burned four Negro lodge halls in that county.

The lodge halls were located at Shady Dale, Adgateville, Hillsboro and a settlement just out of Monticello, where the shooting occurred.

N. C. Cops Unravel Fake Assault Story

White Man Claimed Wife Had Been Assaulted And Cut By "Yellow" Negro

POSSE WAS READY

Then Wife Admits Husband Stabbed Her Three Times After A Q...

Raleigh, N. C., September 23.—Here is the story told by Charles Evans by the police:

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ED. ROACH INNOCENT

DECLARES NELLO TEER

Baltimore Herald
8/11/20

(Continued from page one.)

state's bridge crew (white men) and two men who were searching for

the guilty Negro saw him and followed him up th e road to Mount Tersa station where he set down and waited for the train. These two men sat down on the railroad near him. When the train came he got on and paid his fare to Roxboro and got off the train there. He was not arrested until he got off the train. I am advised by the Chief of Police he asked what they had him for and told them he had not done anything, but he was not told until he got in jail what they had him for. He denied it and told the little girl when she was brought that she was mistaken; he was not the man, so the sheriff informs me. He asked to be taken by my office to see my superintendent with whom I had arranged to carry him to the doctor, but permission was refused him. He had been working for me off and on for two years and on this particular work since November 1, 1919, and was in every way a straightforward, inoffensive Negro. His life has been taken for something he knew absolutely nothing about."

Sheriff Upholds Rope Justice

Declares Lynching Is Justified When Prisoner Seems Guilty

Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 3.—In a letter published in the Cincinnati Enquirer, a white newspaper, recently the writer, Ray G. Dandridge (white) of that city, deplored a growing tendency in the United States to wreak summary vengeance on persons who have been arrested on serious charges and who possibly may prove their innocence if given a fair trial. He writes: "Determination on the part of officers of the law to protect prisoners, regardless of the fact that they may have been found guilty of having committed acts of lawlessness, often will prevent a mob wreaking vengeance on them."

Deputy Sheriff Speaks

A former deputy sheriff of Montgomery, Ala., takes exceptions to Dandridge's statement, and exposes the spirit of the south in a signed statement, as follows:

"I doubt whether an officer of the law should protect a prisoner to such an extent that he would have to 'shoot to kill' and place his own life in danger to prevent mob violence. I served as deputy sheriff in a certain state in the south, and a white girl, 16 years old, was killed by a Negro. The Negro was turned over to our office. He was placed in my charge. A mob formed and the jail was stormed. I and three other deputies maanged to get the Negro out without being observed and drove him ten miles in the country. Unfortunately, a white farmer met us and got a glimpse of the Negro and drove away at breakneck speed. He joined the mob later

Gives Mob Prisoner

"We were resting easily when we heard a noise made by the horses hoofs. We were surrounded by 100 men on horseback. At their head was the father of the girl, one of my best friends. He called me by my given name and said, 'We want him.' What could four men do face to face with 100 men? Should I, in defending him, wound or kill my best friends? No! Five minutes later the Negro's body was swinging from the limb of a tree near by. Shall an officer in the discharge of his duty possibly kill innocent persons (meaning mob members) to protect the life of a wretch who stands in the shadow of the gallows or the electric chair?"

COLORED DELEGATION DEMANDS HEAD OF OKLAHOMA SHERIFF WHO ALLOWED LYNCHINGS — CHARGE COLLUSION WITH MOBS.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Sept. 15.—(A. N. P.)—Spurred to action by the criminal negligence of the Sheriff of Oklahoma County, a delegation of Colored men called on Governor Robertson and demanded that he oust Sheriff Johnson from his office. The spokesmen of the committee were: Dr. A. Baxter Whitby and Editor Roscoe Dunjee. Damaging evidence submitted to the Governor alleging to show connivance of the officers in the crime. The Governor was visibly impressed and stated that he was willing to break the State Treasury in an attempt to bring the criminals to jutice. Those in the delegation, together with the speakers, were W. T. Tucker, Dr. W. E. Foster, Rev. E. W. Perry, Attorney Henry Hawkins, W. A. Hill, J. M. Anderson, Dr. S. C. Snelson, Prof. S. R. Youngblood.

Governor Robertson and Adjutant General Barrett held a private conference with Editor Dunjee in the office of the Black Dispatch. The Governor expressed himself as willing to go to the bottom of the affair. Adjutant General Barrett stated that he held a machine gun company in readiness to act for the State in the event of any further disorders.

In his letter to the Attorney General asking that he immediately investigate the reprehensible conduct of the Sheriff, Governor Robertson said in part: "You cannot move too quickly; all persons engaged in the two lynchings are guilty of murder. It is an easy matter to ascertain who the guilty parties are." The Governor to the delegation of Colored men and to the Attorney General stated that he believed that the sheriff and the jailor was in collusion with the mob. He further stated that if he had the power he felt warranted in removing them without the investigation of the Attorney General.

Cruel Stories

By the most trustworthy people stories almost too horrible for belief are related. The story of the poor woman in Valdosta, who was brutally murdered merely she remarked that they should not have killed her husband," a man whom a mob had merilessly slain. The circumstances of the woman's murder are too foul and horible to print. She was soon to be delivered of a child, but prospective motherhood only afforded further means for the display of fiendish cruelty. Another case was related of a minister being surrounded by a Negro-chasing mob, who on cornering him as he was riding home in his buggy, cried out, "Here is a Nigger preacher, let's whim him." Just then in the mob stepped up a man from whom this so-called "nigger preacher" had bought a lot for a church—a merchant in good standing and steward in the Methodist church, and said, "No, let him pass; he is all right; pass on parson." The good Methodist mobber did this poor preacher an important service. Killings and murder of all degrees of barbarism are known of, and talked of as common topics, thus poisoning the atmosphere in which the youth of that section must grow up.

Claim Duluth Lynching Witness Is Intimidated

N Y C TELEGRAM
SEPTEMBER 5 1920

DULUTH, Minn., Sunday (by the United Press).—At least one witness in the lynching and rioting trials against twenty-one men has been intimidated, the County Attorney's office announced last night. The District Attorney is investigating at the instigation of the court.

A man whose name is withheld pending investigation, testified he was discharged by his employer and ejected by his landlord after he testified against alleged participants in the lynching of three negroes here June 15.

Criminal proceedings may be undertaken against the employer and landlord.

MOB PSYCHOLOGY

EAU CLAIRE WIS LEADER
JUNE 24, 1920

DULUTH, Minn.—Mob psycholog is evidenced in the rioting here, when three negroes were lynched, showed many peculiar traits.

It was almost a picnic crowd, that mob of 5,000 persons, many of whom were mere girls or young matrons.

Horror, perhaps, would have transfixed any one of the young women had she observed a lynching as a lone spectator, but the mental attitude of the mob made it a holiday affair.

Youths are declared to have started the recruiting of the mob—boys of high school age from the section of the town in which the girl victim of the negro assault lived.

Girls and boys made up a large part of the mob when it stormed the police station; they cheered and joked as the three negro victims were swung to their doom.

In the state of mild hysteria shown by many girl spectators, crude wit from immature mouths became excruciating comedy, and the death groans of the negroes were unheard in the chorus of jibes that followed each straining on the death rope.

"See what you are coming to," cried one.

"Now, do try to hang gracefully," admonished a girl in her teens.

"The less you kick, the less it hurts," brought forth much approving laughter.

A theatre crowd was emerging half a block from the electric light pole, just as the first negro was yanked upward. Many among those from the theatre joined in the applause as someone yelled, "Kick him again."

And far up on the pole, a young man—hardly more than a boy — struck out viciously with his foot at the face of the dying negro.

Burn Wrong Men in Duluth Affair

Doctor Discredits Girl's Statement That She Was Assaulted by Circus Roustabouts

Duluth, Minn., July 2.—An investigation conducted into the alleged assault committed on Irene Tusken, 18-year-old white girl, who resides at 4836 W. Sixth street, by three men employed by the John Robinson circus, has revealed many discrepancies in the girl's statement. Three men were lynched in the public square following the girl's outcry that she had a been victim of their attack.

Girl Not Assaulted

A report from Dr. David Graham (white), who examined the girl at the request of her parents and the police department, made the following statement: "I am unable to say what occurred from what the examination disclosed," he said. "I think she suffered most from nervous shock. The examination, however, did not indicate that she had been the victim of an assault." The fact has been established that the white girl was in company with her her sweetheart, William Sullivan, and that they were embracing each other behind one of the circus tents at about 10 o'clock on the night of the alleged assault. Sullivan, whose moral character will not bear inspection, declared the girl was seized and that he was forced to witness the outrage.

Sweetheart Accused

He did not, however, report the affair until the following day, and that was to his father. He declared that he took the girl home on the night of the assault and that they were afraid to tell her parents, because, as Sullivan stated, "they might accuse him." Sullivan has not been able to explain satisfactorily to the authorities and the girl's parents why he lured Miss Tusken to such a lonely spot at such a late hour in the night in order to show her how "circuses pack up." The fact that the girl made no immediate outcry, and Sullivan failed to report the matter to several white men who were on the ground at the time, served to further defeat the theory that the girl had been attacked. The men lynched on the girl's statement declared to the that they were innocent.

ONE DEAD, ONE DYING, RESULT OF HOLD-UP

Georgia Posses Seeking Unidentified Negro For Shooting Affray at Milledgeville

(Associated Press)

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., Oct. 17.—Will Lee, negro, is dead, N. Ivey, guard at the state reformatory is probably fatally injured, one negro is held on a murder charge and posses are searching the countryside tonight for an unidentified negro as the result of a hold-up and shooting affray on a country road near here early today.

Three negroes held up Ivey and three other men shortly after midnight. Ivey stepped out of the automobile in which he was riding and was shot. Hand-to-hand fighting followed until Lee fell dead and the other negroes fled.

Robert Ford, arrested today, was ordered held on a charge of murder in connection with the killing of Lee.

Ivey and Lee both had shotgun wounds and the coroner's jury found that Ford was the only one who had a shot gun. Ford said, according to Sheriff Terry, that he shot at an object in the darkness, not knowing it was one of his own party.

SLAPS WHITE FARMER; POSSE IN PURSUIT

Amiston, Ala., Oct. 12.—Posses of officers and citizens are scouring the lower part of Calhoun county and the upper section of Talledega county in a hunt for Charlie Campbell charged with slapping a white farmer. The report was spread that Campbell was wanted for an assault on a white woman, but this proved to be false, and was used only as a good scheme to collect a crowd. Campbell is heavy-

Lynchings - 1920 588 July - Dec. 588

Side Lights

RACE TROUBLE IN FLORIDA ON ELECTION DAY MAY CAUSE CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION OF METHODS OF DISFRANCHISEMENT USED BY BOURBON SOUTH. MAY AFFECT STATUS OF SOUTHERN REPRESENTATION.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 6.—The race trouble in Florida on last election day may prove an entering wedge for Congressional investigation of voting conditions in many Southern states.

What is probably the most seathing denunciation of these methods with an appeal for Congressional action in regard to them is that of George Lockwood, editor of the National Republican in a current issue of recent date.

Mr. Lockwood says:

The present Congress will be gravely derelict in duty if it should fail to institute a searching investigation of the crimes, frauds and gross injustices characterizing the federal elections in Florida and other Solid South states on November 2nd.

Let it not be said that the Congress of the United States is sensitive to election and primary abuses north of the Ohio, but that it lacks the sense and the sand to probe into the loud smelling rottenness of the practices perpetrated by the Southern Democratic oligarchy in a number of the Solid South states.

Oklahoma rolled up a Republican majority only in the face of obstacles placed in the way by the Democratic machine which would have halted anything but an earthquake. In that state, as in others controlled by the Democratic oligarchy, the registration machinery is in the hands exclusively of the reigning autocracy. Registration was refused to thousands of voters. In one Oklahoma precinct the registrar secreted himself from the Republican voters until cornered by a posse of Republican women, whereupon he resigned, and a second register chosen by the oligarchy went through the same performance. A delegation of indignant Republican women called on the county registrar to come to the neighborhood and permit the Republican women to register. He pleaded lack of time until an Indian Republican accompanying the delegation pulled a six-shooter, and beckoning the registrar into the waiting automobile, said: "White man better accept white lady's invitation." This incident was typical of hundreds which happened in a state that was so honeycombed with Democratic disaffection that many of the plans to loot the ballot boxes were thwarted through the refusal of patriotic, honest Democrats to carry out orders. Even a last moment order to steal ten votes to the precinct throughout the state was disregarded in many localities.

In the state of Florida the operations of the red-shirt, rough neck, Ku Klux Democratic machine was accompanied not only by fraud, theft, chicanery and all round crookedness, but by wholesale murder. In Duval county, where Jacksonville, the chief city of the state is located, 48,000 votes were registered. But 22,000 persons were permitted to vote through delays deliberately arranged. Republican voters were held up, while those who cast the machine ballot had no difficulty in voting. At one polling place two thousand registered voters were thus left standing at the polls at the close of the day, at another sixteen hundred were thus dis-franchised; at another, 700; at another, 600. In 22 of 32 precincts in the county there were lines of registered voters awaiting an opportunity to vote when the polls were closed. The arrangement for the over-crowding of the precinct was deliberately arranged by the red-shirt machine. There was a close working understanding between the county sheriff, sworn and paid to enforce the laws, and the election officials in this lawlessness. The sheriff ordered photographer who was taking a picture of the waiting line of dis-franchised voters to break the plate, and arrested him when he refused to do so. Persons who objected to the procedure were told that if they wished to keep their health they should keep their mouths shut. The laws of Florida state that no one shall take any memorandum in the booth, but the sheriff of the county gave out lists of candidates with the names of the Democratic candidates marked. On the Florida ballot no party emblems are permitted, and the names of candidates are mixed with a view to confusing the voters.

The reputable citizen of Jacksonville who furnishes this information says: "If you publish this do not disclose my name as I am trying to make things better here, and do not want to die yet."

No member of Congress whose title to office is clouded by such practices as this should be permitted to take his seat. This is no mere matter of partisan politics, but is a question of right and wrong, of free government, and of common honesty. A large majority of the white people of Florida are Republicans. This is true of a half dozen other Solid South states. Only by force, fraud, intimidation and legal trickery are Democratic pluralities created even though not a Negro voted south of the Mason and Dixon line. It is a fact not generally known that Southern election laws and practices disfranchise more white people than black and that the racery is mere camouflage to cover proceedings intended to destroy the possibility of government by a majority of the white people of the South.

It is the duty of the present Congress to appoint a special committee to investigate the general federal elections of 1920 in the Solid South. They should further investigate the disfranchising election and registration election laws and practices with a view of knowing what portion of the electorate in these states has been eliminated, to the end that hereafter Democratic machine politicians may not sit in Congress and the electoral college, representing hundreds of thousands of votes whose existence is denied at home, but claimed at Washington as a basis of embezzled power. This should be done not in the interests of the Republican party but to the end that government by the whole people of the states dominated by the political autocracy soon to be ousted nationally may be restored in the great states thus denied a Republican form of government.

GEORGE B. LOCKWOOD.

Hunt For Negro Being Continued

LYNCHBURG VA NEWS
AUGUST 5, 1920

But No Trace Of Second Alleged Highwayman Has Been Found

The companion of Will, alias "Ed" Griffin, arrested for the recent hold-up outrages in Campbell county along the Ward road and several burglaries elsewhere, is still at large.

An all day search Tuesday and Wednesday failed to reveal any trace of the negro, said to be a "low, dark negro," who had been the companion of Griffin. A number of conflicting rumors are current, but there is no definite information as to his whereabouts.

Griffin and two negro women are in the hands of the Campbell county authorties and are lodged in the city jail

POSSE HUNTING NEGRO SLAYER OF WHITE MAN

Monticello, Ga., September 14.—Joseph Spillers, the negro who yesterday shot to death James Faulkner and probably fatally wounded his brother, John, is surrounded in a swamp near here by a posse of several hundred citizens, and his capture is momentarily expected. It is freely predicted that Spillers will be lynched if caught.

The Faulkner brrothers, prominent Jasper county farmers, are said to have visited Spillers' home yesterday afternoon to inquire whether he had spread reports charging them with operating an illicit distillery.

Spillers is said to have immediately opened fire on the two men. Spillers fled after the shooting, but was later surrounded by the posse.

ANTI-LYNCH MEETING AT BROOKLYN ACADEMY

Two members of Congress are expected to speak at the meeting to be held at the Academy of Music Opera House in Brooklyn on Thursday evening, December 9, at 8:15 P. M. The object of this meeting is to influence the incoming Congress in favor of the Federal anti-lynching bills introduced during the last session. The Brooklyn Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has called this meeting to inform citizens about conditions and to rally true American sentiment squarely behind a Federal anti-lynching law.

12-4-20

Senator France of Maryland who is announced as one of the speakers, has devoted considerable attention to the study of the conditions of the Negro race both in this country and in Africa, and some months ago addressed the Senate at length on the question, his conclusions being based on the ground of justice and humanity. Representative Dyer of Missouri, another speaker, is the author of the anti-lynching bill introduced in the House of Representatives. Mrs. Mary B. Talbert, former president of the National Association of Colored Women, who recently returned from a trip to Christian Norway, to attend an international meeting of women, will speak on the woman's side of the question. Facts and figures relating to the lynching situation will be given by Secretary James Weldon Johnson and Field Secretary Walter F. White, both of the National Association. Dr. Owen M. Waller, chairman of the executive board of the Brooklyn branch, will preside. Dr. Walter N. Beekman is president of the Brooklyn branch.

Policeman Rescues Man, 61, Charged With Attacking Boy

Frank Angrisani, an Italian bootblack, sixty-one years old, was locked up in the West 100th Street station late last night on a charge of felonious assault. He found jail much more desirable than his little shop at 187 West 100th Street had been earlier in the evening.

Patrolman Archibald J. Burns, of the West 100th Street station, arrived at the shop just as a mob of about 200 persons were storming the place in an effort to get their hands on Angrisani. It is alleged that the bootblack hit William Monks, five years old, of 849 Amsterdam Avenue, with a heavy stone and then locked himself in the shop.

Patrolman Burns squeezed his way through the crowd and with his revolver forced the mob back. He entered the shop and placed Angrisani under arrest. The Monks boy was given medical attention by Dr. Garvin, of the Woman's Hospital.

DOTS ON MARTELL OF GEORGIA LYNCHINGS

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 10.—A map of Georgia, upon which appeared more than 500 black dots, each dot marking the place of a lynching during the last 30 years, was produced by attorneys who represented Tom Ray wanted in Georgia for shooting a planter.

Ray, arrested here, was fighting extradition, alleging that if he were returned to Georgia he would be lynched. The map was produced in the extradition hearing. Ray declared he shot the white planter after the latter had attempted to take his life. The feeling against him is so intense, he asserted, that a lynching would follow his return.

MERIDIAN MISS STAR
JULY 26, 1920

Still No Trace of Negro Who Shot Dr. Robinson Inflicting Bad Wound

The disappearance of Jesse Edwards, the negro who shot and seriously wounded Dr. B. L. Robinson at a local ice plant last Thursday night, when the latter visited the plant for the purpose of making a purchase of ice, up to a late hour today had been as complete as if the ground had opened and swallowed him. The search for the black has been kept up unceasingly by the police and sheriff's departments as well as by a large number of citizens and not the slightest tangible clue that might lead to his whereabouts has been uncovered.

Two negroes have been arrested as suspects, one at York, Ala., and the other at Forest, Miss., but neither proved to be Edwards. Both, however, bore striking resemblances to the fugitive and shows that the authorities of the surrounding towns are wide awake in an effort to capture him.

CHASING NEGRO THROUGH SWAMPS

COLUMBIA S. C. STATE
OCTOBER 25, 1920

North Carolinians Threaten to Lynch—Groceryman Assaulted.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 24.—With residents of the Wrightsville Beach section threatening him with lynching if caught, John Allen, negro, charged with murderous assault on N. S. Veille, aged grocer of Villa View, is being hunted tonight in the swamps of New Hanover county where he is thought to be hiding.

Sheriff Jackson, who, with a posse was pursuing Allen, has been informed that if he arrests the fugitive "all that will be necessary will be to bring a box." Allen is accused of robbing Veille of $85 in his grocery store last night after beating him over the head with a bottle. The man hunt has continued since but Allen has evaded his pursuers. Veille is in a local hospital here in a serious condition.

OMAHA NEB NEWS
AUGUST 24, 1920

SCREAMING WOMEN ROUT NEGRO LOITERER

A score of screaming, missile-throwing women routed a burly negro from the neighborhood of Second and Haskell streets, the scene of the assault on Agnes Loebeck last September, which precipitated the lynching of Will Brown, negro. Memories of the riot brought panic when the negro was seen loitering about the neighborhood for more than an hour. A call was sent to police at 10:30 a. m., but by the time they arrived the negro had disappeared.

Among those who participated in the chase were:

Mrs. Henry Loebeck, sister-in-law of Agnes Loebeck, 203 Haskell street; Mrs. Henry Loebeck, 3307 South Second street, and Joseph Hellwig, 8, 3228 South Second street.

NEGRO PREACHER BEATEN BY WHITES, TELLS OF AFFAIR

The Atlanta Constitution

An instance of mob violence not apparently connected with the trouble which led to the calling of special session of the Dougherty county grand jury, has come to light in the case of Rev. F. A. White, a negro preacher from Doerun, who came to Albany after having received a severe beating, which he said was at the hands of four white men of that town who told him that they had been delegated by the citizens to punish him for teaching the negroes in the community not to work. White denied it and said he told his assailants that he had never advised the negroes in the community against work, but this did not satisfy them, as they told him that he had set the negroes a bod example by going about "dressed up and wearing a white collar." He said that the white men took his collar off and cut it to pieces for souvenirs, before proceeding to the task of beating him.

Took Turns at Beating

The effects of the beating can be plainly seen on the body of White, who is badly lacerated and bruised. He said that he was stripped naked and laid across a log by his tormentors, who used a heavy leather wagon trace. The four men, according to Walker, took turns at beating him, one succeeding another as fast as they became tired. The night was cold and a light rain was falling, but the men went away and left White unconscious, without havving put his clothes back on. He believed that they thought him dead when they left.

White said the assault took place Saturday night, when he was returning to his home, after having met the southbound train to get his copy of The Albany Herald. The train was late, he said, but he went toward his home as soon as it came, and he had received his paper from the carrier, but he was stopped before he reached his home and put into an automobile at the point of a pistol. Asking his tormentors what they proposed to do, White was told that he would find out, a pistol being shoved into his mouth, and he was reminded that his head would be blown off if he tried to speak.

White was carried about three miles from Doerun, along a blind road, he said, and stripped for his beating. He declares that after he had been beaten for a long time, one of the wielders of the trace stooped down and rubbed it into the sand and reapplied it, causing the blood to come from the wounds. "That is what I wanted to see," White quoted one of his tormentors as having said when the blood appeared. One of his hands was almost broken when he threw it back to ward off one of the blows from the heavy trace, White said.

Suggested Shooting Him

After he had been beaten almost into unconsciousness, the negro preacher declared, one of the white men suggested shooting him, after they had asked if he knew them and received an affirmative reply, but another one said, "This will be better," doubling up the trace and striking him across the face with it. The blood gushed from his nose and mouth, and White did not remember much after that, he said. He regained consciousness later in the night and managed to get to the home of a friend, who sent word to his mother and brother, who lived with him, to leave, as they had been threatened. He was brought to Albany on Monday and expected to leave today for Atlanta for medical treatment, he said, as he is still in bad shape.

—Albany Herald

NEGRO BOY THOUGHT TO HAVE BEEN SHOT

The Constitution

Union City, Ga., September 14.—(Special.)—Jesse Hudson, 18-year-old negro section hand employed by the A. & W. P. railroad at Red Oak, Ga., whose decapitated body was found upon the railroad track early Tuesday morning, was shot to death by a nunknown party and placed upon the rails to create the impression that he was killed by a train, according to the opinion of officers conducting an investigation into the death. A bullet wound in the head which was severad from the body, is the clue upon which the officers base their theory, and they are searching for his slayer.

LONNIE EATON TAKEN BY SHERIFF TO SHREVEPORT, GRANTS RESPITE

MONROE LA STAR
AUGUST 9, 1920

Alonzo (Lonnie) Eaton, negro, sentenced to be hanged and granted a respite for ninety days by Governor John M. Parker, has been taken to the Shreveport jail, where he will be kept until further disposition is made of his case. Eaton was sentenced to be hanged at Monroe for the killing of Charlie McQuiller. Will Flournoy, another negro, was also sentenced, but his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment by the governor.

Hounds Trailed Negro Four Hours But He Managed To Escape

EMERALD

The chase with the county bloodhounds of the negro who was seen late Tuesday evening prowling about the home of Mrs. Alice Ramey, at East Fourth street and Second avenue, lasted about four hours Wednesday morning. It was begun about 2 o'clock and continued until nearly 6 o'clock. Officers Wilson and Cull Warren followed the hounds, which took up the trail at the home and continued it through the residence streets of the upper part of the city, including East First street, Tower Hill, the hosiery mills across the Etowah river trestle and then to the Bowie stove foundry. It was at the last-named point that the trail was lost by the dogs.

When the prowler was seen by inmates of the Ramey home, the police were notified and went to the chaingang camp for the bloodhounds. The negro appeared to be trying to throw the dogs off the trail by doubling on his tracks and by winding in and out of various streets and taking refuge occasionally in some of the manufacturing plants, when he could.

URGE ANTI-LYNCHING LEGISLATION FOR U. S.

WASHINGTON D C STAR
OCTOBER 8, 1920

Race Congress Delegates Also Seek End of "Jim Crow" Laws.

A resolution petitioning Congress on behalf of 12,000,000 negroes to pass the anti-lynching bill now pending, with the amendment giving any federal court jurisdiction over the crime of lynching, regardless of venue, was adopted by the National Race Congress at its session today.

A plea for identical accommodations on all common carriers, and that all federal registrations and elections be placed and held under federal supervision, was embodied in the resolution.

Dr. W. H. Jernagin presided, and after invocation announced the election of the following officers for the ensuing year: W. H. Jernagin, Washington, D. C., president; Mrs. Ora Stokes, Richmond, Va., vice president; Dr. W. H. Dean, Baltimore, Md., treasurer; John W. Hawkins, Washington, D. C., treasurer defense fund; C. H. Stepteau, Baltimore, Md., recording secretary; Miss Katherine Beard, Washington, D. C., assistant secretary; Dr. H. J. Callis, Washington, D. C., executive secretary; Rev. C. D. Douglass, Boston, Mass., chaplain; Dr. J. C. Austin, Pittsburgh, organizer, and J. J. Nickerson, Durham, N. C., sergeant-at-arms.

At the early session those addressing the congress included Rev. M. W. D. Norman, Washington; Rev. F. E. M. Hercules, London, England; Rev. O. C. Maxwell, St. Louis, Mo., and Rev. A. J. Stokes, Montgomery, Ala.

Later F. D. Lee of Washington spoke on the "National Memorial Association," and addresses also were delivered by Rev. A. L. James, Roanoke, Va., and C. H. Douglas, Macon, Ga.

The final session of the congress will be held tonight, when the speakers will be Dr. W. A. Creditt, Downingtown, Pa.; Mrs. Casely Hayward, Freetown, W. Va.; Rev. E. W. Moore, Pittsburgh, Pa., and Dr. George E. Cannon, Jersey City, N. J.

THREE NEGROES KILLED AFTER ELECTION RIOT

N. Y. C. EVE. SUN
NOVEMBER 3, 1920

One Hanged and Others Shot by Florida White Men.

ORLANDO, Fla., Nov. 3.—One negro is known to have been lynched and two others killed in a riot early to-day at Ocoee, several miles from this city. The body of Oscar Perry was found hanging to a tree, riddled with shots. Two others were found on the outskirts of thec ity.

Sam Saulsbury, former chief of police, was shot in the arm. About twenty-five automobiles loaded with citizens of this city rushed to the scene of the shooting shortly after the trouble was reported here.

The riot started when a score of negroes approached the polling place at Ocoee and demanded ballots. They were ordered away from the polls, and while dispersing a negro fired into the registration booth.

COLQUITT'S CRIME WAVE MAY BRING EXTRA COURT TERM

Doe Run, Ga., December 8.—Judge W. F. Thomas is being urged to convene a special term of Colquitt county superior court in an effort to stop the wave of lawlessness that has followed the murder of J. E. Adams, in Worth county, and the lynching of one negro. A mass meeting held here last night condemned the lawless acts.

Employers of negro labor are alarmed over the situation, for negroes are said to be leaving the district. F. A. White, a negro preacher, was said to have been forced into an automobile at the point of a pistol, taken two miles, stripped of his clothes, tied to a log and whipped. Two other negroes are said to have been shot, but not fatally, and many others are reported to have been tortured. One negro lodge room was raided and the paraphernalia was thrown into the street, notice being given not to hold further meetings.

The negro preacher is said to have urged members of his race to retaliate for cruelties to negroes by refusing to work.

WHITE GIRL ATTACKS SELF TO STIR CITY

Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 10.—Ethel Breaker (white), age 14, of 1156 Sherman avenue, found tied to a chair by her mother, and who said that a "Negro burglar" had bound her, confessed to Detectives Hanrahan and Sweeney according to their statements, that she had tied herself.

The detectives reported that the girl had failed to attend school and that to avert punishment she had bound herself in order to enlist sympathy. When questioned, it is said, she always noticed that the newspapers accused members of our Race of committing such crimes, and that she thought it would work well in her case.

BROOKLYN N. Y. EAGLE
JULY 20, 1920

NEGRO HANGED BY MOB INNOCENT, JURY FINDS

Duluth, Minn., July 20—The special county investigation into the lynching of three negroes here on July 15, last, declared in its final report that Isaac McGhie, one of the negroes hanged, had no part in the attack on a white girl, which brought about the trouble. Evidence brought before it convinced the grand jury, the report said, that McGhie was merely held by the police as an important witness.

LYNCHED NEGRO ONLY A WITNESS, SAYS JURY

NEW YORK CITY GLOBE
JULY 20, 1920

DULUTH, Minn., July 20.—The special county investigation into the lynching of three Negroes here on July 15 last, declared in its final report, made public last night that Isaac McGhie, one of the Negroes hanged, had no part in the attack on a white girl, which brought about the trouble. Evidence brought before it convinced the grand jury, the report said, that McGhie was merely held by the police as an important witness.

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July-Dec.

Flimsy Story Of Killian Discredited

The East Penn. News.

Suspicion Of Officials Aroused Towards Others Than "Two Negroes," Following Rigid Gruelling Of Young White Man.--- Mob Spirit Subsides Quickly

11-11-20

SPECIAL TO THE NEWS.

Gastonia, N. C., Nov. 8.—As usual, following one of the most savage acts recorded in the state's criminal history, an effort is being made to involve "two unidentified Negroes," but the mob spirit that was at the highest pitch when it was reported that Negroes had killed a young white man and assaulted two young white women who were in company with him and another companion on an automobile ride, quickly subsided following the conflicting and flimsy story of the affair as was told by Ranson Killian, a member of the party.

The party of four were out late last night on an automobile ride on a lonesome road several miles from here. John Ford and Ranson Killian, of Lincolnton accompanied Miss Essie Beatty and Miss Effie Grice, of Gastonia. According to young Killian, the car stopped when near Bessmer City and Ford and Miss Grice got out of the car and walked out of sight while he and Miss Beatty remained in the car. He states that In a very few minutes, a Negro appeared from the woods, held him up at the point of a pistol and robbed him of a few dollars, firing his revolver three times, one of the bullets striking the young woman. He also stated that about the same time other shots were heard in the direction Ford and the other girl had gone and a second Negro approached and said he had shot the other man "down yonder." At this point Killian's testimony was interrupted by the officers who took him to Blacksburg.

Chief Orr Says Ransom Killian Told Him.

Says He Was Forced to Carry Ford's Dead Body and Witness Assault of Gastonia Girls.

Chief of Police Walter B. Orr, with Detective Moser, Motorcycle Officers Paxton and Paxton, and other officers, returned from Gastonia late last night after taking part in the fruitless search for two negroes alleged to have criminally assaulted two Gastonia girls and killed John Ford, of Lincolnton, Sunday night.

Chief Orr said that he interviewed Ransom Killian, the other man in the party who claims to have been attacked on the roadway Sunday night, and the two girls. The chief said that all three of the principals tell the same story, even to the young girl whose life was despaired of yesterday, he said.

It is his belief, he said, that negroes did attack the auto party although yesterday there was some talk on the streets of Gastonia that other persons committed the alleged crime.

According to Killian, Chief Orr said last night, the party went to the secluded spot off the highway Sunday night and separated, Ford and one of the girls going a short distance into the woods while Killian and the other girl remained seated in the automobile. Within 10 minutes a shot was fired whereupon Killian told the chief that he cranked the car up and moved it not more than three feet when another shot rang out, striking the girl seated in the auto. He then stopped the machine and a big negro approached and asked if he had any money. His reply to this was to the effect that he had four or five dollars which he was commanded to hand over.

The statement of the girl who was with Ford in the woods was to the effect, according to Chief Orr, that Ford was shot after he had attempted to run following the appearance of a light further down in the underbrush. He ran about 15 or 20 feet into the road and fell. Killian was ordered by the two negroes, the other following after the shot, to pick up the dead man and carry him to the old road 75 yards away. Ford fell on a cross road which is about 30 yards from the main Gastonia-Bessemer City highway. This road skirts a wooded area and the old road leads from this road into the forest.

When Killian told the negroes that he couldn't lift the man he was warned that he better do so. Then the injured girl assisted him in raising the dead man to his shoulders. They then went on down to the old road, Killian struggling under his burden.

At that point Killian was ordered to sit down and warned that the slightest move on his part would mean a similar fate which had befallen his friend. The negroes took the two girls and assaulted the girls within sight of where Killian sat.

Killian declared to Charlotte police chief that the negroes told them they were going to keep them there until the train came if it was all night. They were held there for three hours, he said. When the negroes heard a train approaching they are said to have asked Killian if he wanted to see them kiss the young ladies goodbye. He replied "no," but the negroes applied the unnamable term and compelled him to watch the negroes embrace the girls and hastily depart, running in the direction of a grade up which the train was going. That was the last sight of the two men.

One is reported to have worn overalls, had a gold tooth in front, was tall in stature, while his companion was much lower in height, police officers were told.

During the time that Killian and the girls were detained just off the road, a Ford automobile passed.

The uninjured girl screamed twice and one of the negroes started to shoot her, Chief Orr said he was told. In about 20 minutes the same car came back.

The posse scoured the woods in all directions from the scene of the killing and assault. Because of messages from Blacksburg, S. C., that two negroes alighted from a freight train there auto parties of citizens went there and on to Ninety-Nine Islands, where the fugitives were reported to have gone. The officers thought they were on a hot trail one time, they having been told that the negroes had passed within an hour but no glimpse was caught of the fleeing men.

The Charlotte officers returned to the city near midnight, tired and worn out.

NEGROES KISSED GIRLS GOOD-BYE

CHARLOTTE N. C. OBSERVER NOVEMBER 9, 1920

Russell County's Shooting Reports Were Sensational

Four White Men Wounded in Rush Upon Negro House When Members of Party Began Unlimbering Artillery to Capture Man on Charge of Attempted Rape

(Special to The Advertiser)

PITTSVIEW, ALA., Dec. 30.—Four white men were wounded, one negro was shot in the foot and two negroes are in jail at Seale as the result of a "battle" at the home of L. C. Hill, negro, six miles from here early this morning following an alleged attempted criminal assault upon the wife of a well known white farmer of Russell county.

The wounded are:

Deputy Sheriff W. T. Dozier, bullet in left shoulder, gun-shot wound in wrist and side.

G. A. Hart, wounded in knee by gun-shot.

Walter Bagley, face peppered with bird-shot.

Joe Bagley, bullet wounds in right and left side.

L. C. Hill, the negro accused of the attempted criminal assault, shot in the foot. Hill, it is said, made his escape from the white farmer's home after the husband of the woman had leaped to her rescue, by covering both with a gun.

The four white men who were wounded in the shooting at the negro's home, accompanied by H. J. Rutherford, L. A. Brown, Robert Bagley and Julian Hunter, visited the negro's house at 2:00 o'clock this morning with a warrant sworn out by the husband of the woman. It was agreed that Deputy Sheriff Dozier should go to the door while the others would be stationed around the house.

Dozier, it is said, called to Hill informing him the purpose of his mission, the negro replying that he could not go until "morning." My wife is sick and I go anywhere you say then, Mr. Dozier" was the gist of the negro's conversation. "I'll have to ask you to come along now," Dozier is said to have answered, whereupon Hill struck a light and began dressing, remarking "white folks that ain't treating the ole nigger right."

A general rush on the part of the small posse resulted at this juncture, and pistols and shotguns were unlimbered and began spitting flame, shot and ball, it being stated that as many as one hundred shots were fired at the building. Hill was captured without resistance, according to Sheriff Ragland, in whose custody he was placed, and who later went back to the house and arrested Cleveland Hill.

News of the affair spread quickly and sensational reports were scattered broadcast. Riot guns were sent here by Sheriff Tom Moore of Columbus, Ga., who had been informed by people of Hurtsboro of a race riot in which report it was stated that six white men had been slain and that eight negroes had barricaded themselves in a house and the posses after them were unable to get within range. These conflicting reports greatly exaggerated the affair but the community of Pittsview was entirely calm and peaceful before noon, despite fresh stories painting vivid pictures of the "desperate" gun battle.

No further trouble was anticipated in the affected area.

Death Warning Sent Physician

The Chicago Defender

Former Chicago Doctor Is Driven From South by White Caps

11-13-20

Waverly, Va., Nov. 12.—Dr. George W. Lacey, a prominent physician, left Chicago several years ago upon the invitation of friends who told him of the brilliant opportunity offered at Waverly, Va. Dr. Lacey took the matter under advisement, and after a few weeks gave his decision. It pleased his friends in Waverly, because his letter told them that he was on his way to that city. Envy grew among the white physicians when Dr. Lacey arrived, but he weathered the storm of their protest for a considerable time. The practice slowly slipped from the control of the whites, and Dr. Lacey became prosperous. Members of his Race began to seek his services above that of any other physician in town.

Gets Threatening Letter

His practice grew to such a proportion that he was considered "dangerous to the profession" in that city. He came to his office one morning and found the following letter tucked under his door.

Death Warning

Office of the White Cap Society,
October 13, 1920.

"To Dr. Lacey: You are hereby notified to leave town within five days from date. A meeting of the White Cap Society was held last

night and it was decided to give you five days notice to leave here and never return. If you do not do so, you will be tarred and feathered and a march will do the rest.

"Your efforts to stir up Race strife have reached the ears of the leading citizens and it is believed to be of the best interest of the community for you to leave at once. Take your choice: Leave at once or remain and take what you will get."

Dr. Lacey fearing he would be summoned by the White Caps in the night under the guise that a sick patient was calling deemed it wise to protect his life, and is now in Chicago, where he will open offices.

CONFESS FROM FRIGHT

COLORED PRISONER SO SAYS IN JAIL IN TEXAS—JAIL OFFICIALS ADMIT THEY SUSPECTED THE CONFESSION MADE—SOME ONE RAPED 10 YEAR WHITE CHILD

Arlington, Tex., Nov. 2, 1920—City Secretary Carter of Arlington announced this afternoon that a Colored suspect arrested in East Arlington early today, had confessed to attacking a 10-year-old girl here last night, had been taken to Dallas for safekeeping. The girl is in a serious condition.

While the man alleged to have confessed being the girl's assailant was being transferred to the Dallas County jail, another suspect was arrested and jailed here. A crowd of 350 men quickly assembled in the center of town but up to 1.45 o'clock this afternoon had made no move toward the jail.

Mayor Rose of Arlington, Rev. Alonzo Monk Jr., and others addressed the crowd, cautioning prudence and advising against interference with the course of the law.

Such Confession Not Reliable

Later the crowd agreed to withhold action while a committee of two citizens went to the girl's home to determine whether the girl had identified the suspect, as reported. While this committee was absent the prisoner sent out a request that he wanted to talk to some one. Oliver Hiett went into the jail. He admitted confessing, but told Hiett he had been frightened into his admissions and professed his innocence.

The man now in the jail here is reported also to have confessed the crime.

City officials who heard the confession of the man now reported safe in the Dallas jail declared this afternoon they doubted the truth of the confession.—Texas Paper.

DRAGGED THROUGH TOWN; GETS DAMAGES

Manager of Minstrel Troupe Sues Dyersburg for Assault During War Time

7-14-1920

Cincinnati, Ohio, July 16.—An echo of an alleged mobbing of a minstrel troupe at Dyersburg, Tenn., June 21, 1918, was heard in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals here when N. W. Calcutt, J. A. Green, Benpamin Stamm, John Hurt, C. S. Hall and O. P. Bishop, leading residents of the town, filed an appeal from the judgment of the United States District court at Memphis, awarding T. H. Gerig, known professionally as "Kid Hunt," $5,000 as damages for an alleged assault made upon him by a mob and damage done to his tent show.

Almost Lynched

In his petition Gerig charged that the defendants had entered into a conspiracy to prevent his troupe from showing in the town, and that while he was preparing for the performance they descended upon him and dragged him and his ticket seller through the streets of the town, threatened to lynch them and otherwise abusing them. It is said that several members of the mob attempted to assault the women Gerig carried with his show.

Deny Charges

While denial was entered by the defendants to all of the charges of the plaintiff, it was contended by them that Gerig had a number of "slackers and deserters" in his troupe and that the presence of his show in the town caused the "Negroes to cease work at a time when laborers were needed." Dyersburg was the scene of a brutal lynching about a year ago.

NO DEVELOPMENTS IN ASSAULT CASE

GREENWOOD S. C. JOURNAL
JULY 30 1920

OFFICERS THINK NOW THAT ASSAILANT WAS PROBABLY THE WHITE MAN WHO UNDERTOOK PURSUIT OF NEGRO

There were no new developments this morning in the alleged attempt at criminal assault, committed yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock, near South Greenwood. It was stated today that the victim, a prominent white woman and married, could not say with certainty whether her assailant was a white man or negro, owing to the circumstances under which the deed was committeed.

The young white man who was seen first by the woman, and who claimed he saw a negro run out of the yard immediately after the woman screamed, undertook pursuit of the negro, and has not returned. When last seen he was running across a cotton field in front of the home, apparently after some one, but his failure to return has led officers of the law to believe that he might be the guilty one. He is described as being about 16 years old, having deep sunken eyes, wearing gray trousers, striped shirt, collar turned in, and a straw hat.

Officers of the law state that it is their certain belief that no intent to ravish was entertained by the assailant, but that it was a case of malicious meannes on his part, although no motive is assigned for the act.

There were no tracks around the house where the attack is alleged to have been made, no broken weeds or trampled ground that might give a clue to the offender.

A negro named Delma Watson, who was found picking beans in a neighboring garden, answered to the description given the victim, by the white man who fled, was arrested and placed in jail. There is absolutely no evidence against him and he will probably be released some time today.

Officers state that they are making every effort to apprehend the guilty person, but that the case presents many perplexing difficulties.

LAWLESSNESS IN GEORGIA PROBED

Grand Jury of Dougherty County Is Called Into Special Session

(Associated Press)

ALBANY, GA., Nov. 29.—Judge John R. Wilson of Dougherty county superior court, today ordered the grand jury convened tomorrow to investigate the recent reported lawlessness in the eastern part of the county where many negro families are said to have been driven from their homes and some individuals whipped by "night riders." Judge Wilson also ordered special deputies sworn in to suppress lawlessness.

The disorders reported here followed the killing a week ago of J. E. Adams, a Worth county farmer, who resided near the eastern part of Dougherty county. Orphellius McKelvy, a negro accused of the killing, has not been apprehended, but "Curley" McKelvy, his brother, who had been accused of complicity in the killing, was lynched.

Many negro families are said to have fled from their homes and taken refuge on the farms of white residents and Judge Wilson, in addition to ordering the grand jury investigation, instructed Sheriff Tarver to deputize as many men as necessary to afford full protection to all residents, white and negro. There were many statements today by local residents commending the judge's action and promising him support.

ATTEMPTED ASSAULT CHARGE IS DROPPED

Russell County Negro Held on a "Blanket" Warrant After Thursday Affair

(Special to The Advertiser)

SEALE, ALA., Dec. 31—L. S. Hill, negro, wounded in the "battle" at his cabin, six miles from Pittsview early Thursday morning when eight deputy sheriffs went to arrest him on a charge of attempting to assault a white wiman will not be tried on the assault charge it was announced tonight by Sheriff Henry T. Reagland, following a thorough investigation by his office.

Hill and his brother Cleveland are being held on a blanket charge and it is not known when they will be accorded a preliminary hearing. Four white men slightly wounded in the shooting were out today.

While there is no race feeling manifest, Russell county citizens are indignant at the sensational reports circulated in regard to the regretable affair, the facts of which were correctly set forth in the Advertiser Friday morning.

EXTRA!! Fountain's Mother Roughly Handled

7-16-1930

Aged Mother And Brother Of Condemned Man Maltreated At Easton

NO RESPECT FOR AGE

Family Also Lost Household Effects During Recent Mob Reign

Easton, Md., July 15.—While Isaiah Fountain languishes in jail awaiting execution for the alleged raping of Bertha Simpson, white, a quiet movement is under way to ask Governor Ritchie for a commutation of his sentence to life imprisonment.

Tales are floating in and around Easton over the alleged brutal treatment that the man's mother, his brother and other colored people received when they were arrested and brought to jail here following Fountain's recent sensational escape from prison.

Mrs. Fountain was arrested on a night when a driving rain was falling and not allowed to dress. She ad her son were cuffed up, as were other colored persons arrested in a futile effort to make them tell the man's where-abouts. They knew nothing and, therefore, could tell nothing about the man's where-abouts. It is said that part of the household effects of the mother and son were destroyed by the invading party, trunks broken open, and the son lost 30 turkeys and over 100 fowls.

Mrs. Fountain, who is an aged woman, and more bowed down than ever over the misfortune that has come to her. She was in no way connected with the crime of which her son was charged or with his escape. She declared her self humiliated at her treatment by deputies who forced her to go to the jail in a driving rain without proper clothing. The aged woman broke down and wept bitterly as she told how she was cuffed about and put thru the third degree at the jail when she was kept locked up for more than a week.

NEGROES FREED ON ACCOSTING CHARGE

BOSTON MASS HERALD
NOVEMBER 11, 1920

Deny They Were Drunk and Girl Fails to Identify

Frederick Ames of Lynn, charged with drunkenness and accosting a girl, and Henry L. Stiles of Truro street, South end, charged with drunkenness, were found not guilty yesterday in the Roxbury court. They are Negroes. They were arrested Aug. 26 by Patrolman Harold J. Harkness of the Roxbury Crossing station.

The defendants testified that they were not drunk on the day of the arrest and that a girl threw a stone at them. When Stiles reported the stone-throwing to Patrolman Harkness the latter arrested Stiles and used profane language in doing so, according to Stiles. While the policeman was holding Stiles, several white men pummlled Ames. Ames testified that after Harkness turned Stiles over to another patrolman, he went back for Ames and struck him, fracturing his jaw. Ames was in the hospital several weeks.

Harkness told the court that the two men came along Ruggles street in an automobile; that they were drunk and chased Edith Bentley of Roxbury street. She testified that someone made a remark from a passing automobile, frightening her, and she ran. She could not identify either defendant. Another witness testified that Stiles resisted arrest.

Atty. John Schenck, for the defendants, declared that he intended to bring charges against Harkness and start suit for assault on Ames.

MOB PURSUES NEGRO

By Associated Negro Press

Elizabethton, Va., July 5.—The mountains in this locality are being scoured in an effort to capture an unknown Negro who is accused of committing a criminal assault on the 15-year old daughter of Wm. Estep of this place. Zen. Smith, a white man, was fined $500.00 for an assault on the Estep girl last week. A Negro was apprehended but the girl could not identify him as her assailant. If the Negro who assaulted the girl is caught he will be lynched.

Lynchings — 1920
Side Lights

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CRIMINAL CASE FOR ASSAULT AGAINST NAVY OFFICER DROPPED; COLORED PEOPLE AROUSED

PROVIDENCE R. I. EVE. NEWS
JUNE 23, 1920

Asserting that a plain case for assault in which the name of Captain William H. Reynolds of the United States Navy is linked with that of Bertha Marshall, a colored waitress formerly in his employ, has been dropped without their consent, an energetic committee of four colored citizens, who state they are representatives of the people and of Miss Marshall, are busily engaged trying to have the case re-opened in Newport. The spokesman of this committee flatly states that Assistant Attorney General Sisson had absolutely no right in discontinuing the case upon the payment of costs.

This cross action for assault grew out of a hot battle on the porch and in the lawn of Captain Reynold's home on Cottage street on Nov. 11, 1919. The fact that it was Armistice Day made no difference to the combatants, judging from the testimony introduced in connection with the trial before Judge Baker in the District Court when it was stated that a golf club and a rake were broken and that Captain Reynolds had tried to kick Bertha Marshall in the face.

In the District Court Miss Marshall was found guilty and fined $10 and costs, from which she appealed to the Superior Court and gave bail. In making his decision, Judge Baker said it was difficult to determine just when the assault had been made, whether at the beginning or at the end of the fight that nearly precipitated a race riot. Miss Marshall was determined to fight it out before a jury and so was the committee behind her.

On his part Captain Reynolds, who, by the way, is a Southern officer, pleaded nolo contendre. This threw him on the mercy of the Court, and Judge Baker evidently figured that his assault was more serious as he fined the naval officer $20 and costs, from which an appeal was also taken.

These appeals carried the cases to the Superior Court where they should have been tried. Attorney General Sisson, however, decided that it was best not to do so after having a conference with Chief Tobin. The Attorney General said he had been convinced that there was nothing in it for either the State or the complainant on either side, and suddenly the money was forthcoming to pay the costs of the trial for both sides, including that of Miss Marshall, although she knew nothing of it.

What the committee of colored citizens composed of A. E. Stewart, Thomas Jenkins, Edward Dinkins and Louis Suttles can now do is a matter of conjecture. Mr. Stewart, their spokesman, was extremely willing to talk, feeling the matter should be given all the publicity possible as he thought there had been a serious miscarriage of justice which would not be overlooked. He said that Miss Marshall, who is still in Newport, was a lone woman and needed such a committee to protect her against the assault of any man, whether he be a captain in the navy and a Southerner or not.

From the account of the fight given in the district court, the battle between Captain Reynolds and Miss Marshall was one of the most sensational in the history of the city. The colored girl had been employed by Mrs. Reynolds while Captain Reynolds was attached to the Naval War College, of which Admiral Sims is the president. Mrs. Reynolds had expressed some dissatisfaction with the way the servant was working, and when she remonstrated it was stated that Miss Marshall brandished a knife that she held in her hand.

Then there came conflicting testimony as to who actually started hostilities. Captain Reynolds said she did, and she said he did, but the fact was brought out that Captain Reynolds quickly seized a midiron, a stout club used for playing golf, and swung a blow at Miss Marshall's head, the shaft of the golf club breaking in two. There followed an exciting strugle near the door with the colored woman screaming at the top of her voice.

Next the combatants wrestled their way to the porch where Miss Marshall, who is heavier than Captain Reynolds, made a football rush that carried her lighter opponent to the floor. As he fell the naval officer bent one leg before him, and the colored girl, enraged, sought to press her advantage, out came the captain's foot in a kick that struck her so hard in the face that she staggered.

liven the fight, if any were needed.

Clerk George H. Kelly of the District Court said that the exhibits he had been holding in the case were surrendered by him as soon as he was convinved that the cases had been dropped in the Superior Court. These exhibits included the broken golf club and a broken rake which figured in the fighting.

Clerk Sydney D. Harvey of the Superior Court said that the cases had been dropped upon the payment of costs. Asked whether Captain Reynolds had paid the costs for both sides, Mr. Harvey replied that the only record he has was that the costs had been paid.

Lured to Woods; Severely Beaten

The Chicago Defender

Prominent Undertaker Almost Slain by Whites, Who Envy His Success

7-24-1920

Griffin, Ga., July 23.—Induced to leave his home at midnight by a member of his Race and three white men, who claimed they wanted him to go and embalm the bodies of two men who had been killed in an automobile accident, John Crockett, prominent undertaker here, was almost beaten to death when 14 miles from this place. He was stripped of his clothing and rawhides were applied to his bare back. The white men were joined by comrades, who had previously entered the plot to kill Crockett. A woman attendant and Crockett's chauffeur witnessed the attack upon him. After beating the undertaker unmercifully the mob, thinking him dead, hurled his body into a river. During the night he managed to reach the bank and escape.

Lured to Woods

Crockett made his way to Atlanta, leaving his business and a beautiful home, and related his story to a Defender reporter. He said the white men came to his residence and asked him if he would go out into the country and get the bodies of two men who, they claimed, had been killed in an auto crash. He consented, commanded his chauffeur to get his car, and forthwith followed the men into the country. When about 14 miles out the white men's car came to a stop. Another car, also occupied by white men, drove up. Crockett was seized, a rope placed about his neck and tied to a tree. Over 30 men, he said, beat him with whips.

Success Angers Whites

"I cannot account for the treatment accorded me by these white men, whom I had never seen," Crockett said. "For many years I have been a resident of Griffin and experienced no trouble." When told that he had been whipped because he advised men of his Race to demand $3 per day from the whi farmers, Crockett denied the statement. He was of the impression that his success in business had angered the white undertakers, and they plotted with the aid of their friends to drive him from town. People here are not permitted to read newspapers and magazines edited by men of our Race. It has been an established rule to destroy every paper that would tell the Race of the progress made by people who had left this section for the North or West.

"GOOD MORNING, JUDGE!"

Man Fined $50 and Costs for Saying "Good Morning" to Woman.

I know you will not want to believe it,—and it is to your moral credit that you find such a thing hard for your mind to conceive. I would not believe it if I had not been there. I dropped into Winston-Salem, N. C., on Tuesday, and on Wednesday the court of *justice* convened. A white man and his wife were prosecuting a colored man, and I give you here the exact testimony and facts, so help me God!

1. The colored man and the white woman were both employees in a tobacco factory.

2. The white woman testified that STRETCHED OVER A PERIOD OF TWO OR THREE MONTHE, the colored man had spoken to her THREE separate times, as follows:

(a) He had once said "good morning", as she passed him to enter the factory.

(b) On another occasion he had "nodded his head", as she passed him. The woman imitated the "nod" to the court, and it looked like a mere Southern "howdy-do".

(c) On another occasion he had asked: "Do you work in the factory?

Thus had the Negro "annoyed" her for three months, but she did not report it to her husband till "last Saturday". She had no witnesses, and she did not say that she had ever indicated to the colored man that she did not want to hear him say "good morning".

Being pressed for more by the judge who had evidently already made up his mind, she thought she remembered hearing the Negro swear at one time—and she was "uncertain" whether he swore at her, for he did so with his back to her, in the public street.

3. The colored man's witnesses, including his white employes, testified that he was of good character and perfect behavior, so far as they knew him; that he was never known to swear in five years; that he was industrious; and that he had never been in trouble before. Colored people testified that he is a member in good standing at a Baptist church, and that he was well-known and respected, no one else had ever heard him swear.

The white attorney prosecuting the colored man, made the usual appeals to race prejudice, paying little attention to the facts and testimony, and the colored attorney made a plea for the defendant. Then Judge, who had manifested anger all along, thus dispended justice: "That's the sort of thing that causes lynching. I can't give you any more under a city ordinance, sa I'll fine you the limit—*fifty dollars and costs!*"

And after His Honor had thus delivered himself to the galleries and to the white world-at-large, he leaned over and whispered to both the attorneys "He can cut that half,—let him pay twenty-five dollars and costs".

Now, why did not the Negro "appeal"? Because he is a poor man and it was cheaper to pay the thirty-four dollars and some cents than to pay even the lawyer's fee in appeal.

And why did the judge do this? Because he was upholding, not justice, but "white supremacy"—he was condemning, not this mere brown man, but this race. Justice is secondary to race prejudice.

You can see, too, how this judge, whether he so intended or not, really upheld lynching; his words would mean to any small-brained man who sat in the audience—"I have not the power to punish this Negro as he deserves; the limits set by the law restrain me; he ought to have more punishment."

Now see how the Winston-Salem *Journal* reported this trial next morning:

LIGHTS AND SHADOWS IN POLICE COURT

"Oscar Gwynn, colored, charged with insulting a white woman, was given the full penalty under the city ordinance, the limit being $50 and the costs. The Negro was alleged to have cursed a lady and insulted her by signs on several occasions. The defendant went on the stand and testified that he had not cursed an oath in five years and that he was a faithful member of Mt. Zion Baptist Church. His religious scruples, however, availed him naught, as the character witnesses introduced by the defendant knew very little about the Negro."

WILLIAM PICKENS.
New York City.

MORE ABOUT CIVILIZATION IN WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.

Where Colored Man Was Fined $50 and Costs for Saying "Good Morning" to White Woman.

In Winston-Salem, N. C., they do not any colored witness in court to lay and on the Bible on which white ses lay their hands, when being n". It makes no difference that witnesses, white and colored, may iven the oath at different times, e is a special Bible for colored witses. It makes no difference, either, t they may be witnesses on the ne side of the same case and expected to tell the same story.

Thus is God insulted and His Word abused in this mockery of justice. The impression is created at the very beginning that the colored witness is on a different footing in court from that of the white witnesses. I have always held that the administrators of the law and the white man who is UP, are the real lynchers: for they create the atmosphere which the ignorant mob-mebred inhales; the upper white man makes the Negro into a lynchable article by implanting in the lower white man's mind an idea of the Negro's sub-humanity. When an ignorant white man sees that the court swears in the Negro on a separate Bible, and in so far as possible before a separate god, that ignarant man immediately conceives the idea that it is less sinful to

lie in that court when the Negro's interests are at stake.

In this place there is a city hospital, supported by the taxes of all the people. To this hospital a colored physician may carry his patient, but he must stop at the door. He must remain outside while the young white doctors butcher his patient without witnesses. No wonder that Southern colored folk regard hospitals with such a superstitious and apparently unreasonable terror. Many people have noticed that colored people in the South generally regard "hos-spitals" as the last place to go before you die, as sort of anterooms to the grave yard.

In this little metropolis of North Carolina, colored men are expected to take off their hats when a white woman or any class is in the elevator, but white men keep their hats when a colored woman is in the elevator. When both a white and colored woman are in the elevator, the white men take off their hats, but if the white woman gets out first, they immediately put their hats on again for the rest of the journey,—to make sure that there will be no mistake as to their contempt.

Winston-Salem is about the greatest tobacco mart in the world and the smell of the raw weed covers the whole city and beyond its borders. One of the greatest tobacco merchants who made his millions chiefly through the instrumentality of the black hands that planted, plucked and rolled this weed for a generation, recently bought from an old colored man on the edge of the town 160 acres of land for $800. That is $5 per acre. When he "bought" it, five years or so ago, land in the neighborhood was selling for $150 or $200 per acre, and is now worth $500 to $100 per acre.

It was a most picturesque piece of land on which the white has built a fine estate. He has salved his conscience and faced up the appearance of the thing by giving the old colored man a "home for life"—a one-room log hut in the edge of the woods, and the old man is employed, for life we hope, as "utility man" about the grounds.

A civilization that "swears" a colored witness on a separate bible will of course permit an aged man to be robbed as no old white man could be robbed.

The governor of North Carolina should lay less strees on white supremacy than on the supremacy of justice.

WILLIAM PICKENS.

MICHIGAN WHITE MAN FLOGS ANOTHER FOR INSULTING HIS COOK; TELLS MAN THAT HE WHIPPED THAT ALL WOMEN SHOULD BE RESPECTED REGARDLESS OF THEIR COLOR

8-4-20

By National Negro Press Association.

Salt St. Marie, Mich., Sept. 1.—A coincident of unusual happening took place here Saturday afternoon when a white man who is spending the summer months on the lake, flogged another white man who insulted the colored woman, of whom he had brought along as cook. The two men were out on the lake on a fishing party and the colored woman was along to do the cooking, the white man, who was flogged, became angry because the woman did not move as fast as he thought she aught to have moved, and he began to hurl insulting words at her. The gentleman who had brought her along resented the insulting remarks, and hot fight ensued that turned in to battle royal that resulted in the slinger receiving worse that proved serious. After the battle clouds had passed away the gentleman that did the flogging was complimented by those who witnessed the battle. And the man who did the insulting was fined and severely reprimanded by the Judge.

YELLOW JOURNALISM AGAIN TO THE FRONT

Sunday afternoon a mob of 25 white men attacked and chased William Meyers, 22, 7610 W. 64th street, Argo, upon the complaint of Mrs. H. Dunn, 4936 Champlain avenue.

The fugitive fled into the home of Policeman Thomas Clancy, 5329 Ellis avenue, who commandeered a passing automobile and took Meyers to the Hyde Park station.

Early editions of the "Herald-Examiner" appeared on newsstands carrying a red top-headline—"Riot in Washington Park." This headline was shouted by every newsboy in the city. Evidently the public has become so used to this sort of journalism on the part of certain daily papers in Chicago that little or no attention was paid to it.

Meyers was arraigned in the Englewood Branch of the Municipal Court Monday morning and fined $100 on a charge of disorderly conduct. The charge of disorderly conduct carries with it no implication of attempted assault.

Claims She Made Advances.

In an interview Meyers claimed that the actions of the Dunn woman caused him to think she was making advances to him, and she made motions which he interpreted to be beckoning to him. The appearance of two other women frightened her, and she screamed, he said.

NEGRO STOREKEEPER KILLED.

Macon, Ga., Oct. 1.—Tom Sparks, a negro storekeeper of Grovania, Houston county, was shot by two white men last night when he ordered them to stop trading in his place, according to evidence presented to a coroner's jury today. Sparks was brought to a hospital in this city where he died early today.

OVER 1,000 WHITE AND COLORED PEOPLE OF OKLAHOMA CITY MEET AND RAISE FUNDS FOR MAN FALSELY ACCUSSED, WHOSE HOUSE WAS BURNED BY MOB. CROWDS ARM AND GUARD JAIL WHERE MAN WAS HELD IN CUSTODY.

10-23-20

Okmulgee, Okla., Oct. 21.—(Special) At a meeting attended by over 500 whites and Negroes, a sum totaling over $500.00, was raised by the citizens and paid into the hands of Joe Adkinson, Negro, who was falsely accused of raping a white woman in this city. Hoodlums went into the white section where Anderson lived and burned the home in which Akkinson lived. Effects worth six or seven hundred dollars were destroyed by these lawless mobists, who were not willing to wait for the truth which showed that the innocent man had nothing to do with the alleged crime.

Over one thousand Negroes armed themselves in and about Okmulgee and at one time there was a serious difficulty on the part of the cooler heads to avoid a general race clash.

Rumor has it, that the mayor of the city and one of the policemen were disarmed by Negroes after they had taken into custody an armed black man who had been detached from the organized black men.

A throng of black men searched the jail to make sure that the Negro was not confined there. After the white mob formed, and the sheriff of the county brought Adkinson through the Colored section and exhibited him, on his way to Muskogee, so that the Negroes might know that he was safe.

In Muskogee, the white women who were alleged to have been raped, failed to identify Adkinson. They stated in positive terms that he was not the man. This, however, could not return to the black man his home and the priceless treasures of his home that had been destroyed; neither could it remove from his soul and spirit, the anguish and brutal scars that had been branded there by the cowardly vipers who composed the mob. T. M. Carter, a white lawyer of Okmulgee, was the chairman of the meeting where the fund was raised to re-imburse Adkinson.

Last Friday night, the city was thrown into great excitement when the report went the rounds that a Negro had assaulted a white woman on West 12th Street. In the attempt to assault, the culprit lost his cap, tie and a bottle of glycerine. The woman says she can identify her assailant. Saturday morning, bloodhounds were dispatched from Tulsa, which led to the house of a Colored man by the name of Joe Adkinson. Bad feeling had been brewing and mob violence intimated. Joe Adkinson who is a barber in the employment of Shepherd and Co., on East 5th Street, was found shaving a man when the officers arrested him. In the meantime a meeting was held in the office of Lawyer D. J. Wallace and Stephens, resolutions were adopted and deploring the wave of lawlessness and pledging the support of the Colored citizens in assisting the authorities in this matter. Same was publshed in the Saturday evening papers of the city.

Ere this, the mob numbered many hundreds around the court house lawn, demanded that the prisoner be released to them. But Sheriff Tucker told them in plain words that there would be no lynching in Okmulgee County. A committee searched the jail, the prisoner had been spirited away. Meanwhile, the Colored citizens armed themselves in self-defence. It was only by the swiftness, and determined effort of the leading Colored and white citizens, the officers, likewise, that serious trouble was averted.

A mass meeting was held Sunday evening at 3 o'clock at the Court House. Men of both races attended, at which meeting plans were devised by which lawlessness and attacks upon women could be checked. The business men of the city, white and Colored, took part.

Saturday night, only a hair's breadth avoided a clash between the races. The house and contents of Joe Adkinson was burned Saturday night by the mob. Joe Adkinson was not the party who assaulted the woman.

Monday morning, at Muskogee, the two white women who were assaulted recently in this city, declared that Joe Adkinson did not assault them.

Again the wrong man has been humiliated, his home burned and his life all but taken.

CONDEMNED TO DIE NOW ACQUITTED

Joseph Ruffin Acquitted At Second Trial

IS ALLEGED TO KILLED TWO MEN AT MILLEN IN 1919

One of the most dramatic trials in the annals of the Superior court of this county was that of Joseph Ruffin, an elderly Negro who was found guilty in this court in November of last year of killing County Police Officer W. C. Brown of Jenkins county and city Marshal T. P. Stevens of Millen and acquitted Thursday of these charges in the same court, after a new trial had been granted by Judge P. W. Meldrim.

The case was one of the hardest fought here in recent years and the acquittal of the condemned man was a signal victory for his attorneys, Hon. A. A Lawrence of this city and Archibald Blackshear of Augusta. The trial of Ruffin attracted an unusually large crowd as the killing for which Ruffin was being tried a second time was one which had greatly aroused the district in which it occurred.

The killing of the two officers is alleged to have occurred at Big Buck Head church in Jenkins county, about ten miles from Millen, April 13, 1919 in the presence of a large number of Negroes, who had gathered to celebrate their church anniversary. In some way, it is said, the two officers got into an altercation with several of the Negroes, two of whom were Ruffin's sons, both of them being killed in the ensuing melee along with the two officers. Ruffin was held for the killing of the officers, it being alleged that he went to the rescue of his sons. He was brought to Savannah for trial, a charge of venue being granted In this trial before Judge P. W. Meldrim, last November, Ruffin was found guilty and sentenced to be hang. A motion for a new trial was made, it being sustained by Judge Meldrim. The second trial was brought before the court Thursday and after a long deliberation the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

Ruffin in a most dramatic statement related the details of the homicide in which he denied having shot either one of the two officers who were killed. Ruffin is one of the leading Negro citizens in Jenkins county and very influential. He stood high both in the estimation of his own people and also the white citizens who know him.

ROPE PURCHASED FOR HANGING OF NEGRO CALDWELL

ANNISTON ALA EVE STAR
JUNE 17, 1920

The grass rope to be used in the execution of Sergeant Edgar Caldwell, negro soldier to be hanged in the Calhoun county jail yard for the murder of Cecil Linten on December 15, 1919, was purchased by Contractor E. R. Moore, Thursday and will be put through the usual stretching process between now and the date of the execution on July 30.

The contractor has completed the scaffold on which the negro is to be hung and will erect it in the county jail yard several days before the date of the hanging.

Lynchings - 1920 July - Dec.
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Claude Tyler Tells Thrilling Story of Battle With Negroes

Homer Adrean, Stanley Weiss and Negro Are Killed in Battle in Alleged Moonshiner's Hut; Negro Owner Killed and Son Injured; Claude Tyler, Shot in Shoulder, Brought to City.

A negro said to be the son of Charles Chandler, the alleged negro moonshiner killed with two officers in a battle near Arcadia, was rushed to Oklahoma City Saturday afternoon and lodged in the county jail for safe keeping at about 2 o'clock. The bodies of Homer Adrean and Stanley Weiss, the two officers killed in the raid, were also brought to the city Saturday afternoon.

Claude Tyler was brought to the office of the United States marshal in the federal building here Saturday shortly after noon. He was immediately taken to the St. Anthony's hospital. He was reported not to be in a serious condition. Tyler said that so far as he knew reports of an impending riot were exaggerated and that no trouble is in prospect.

How Homer Adrean, deputy county sheriff, and Stanley Weiss, U. S. federal enforcement official, were killed in a thrilling battle with alleged negro moonshiners was told to a Times reporter in a doctor's office at Edmond this morning by Claude M. Tyler, also a county deputy sheriff, who was wounded in the fighting.

The battle occurred six miles northeast of Arcadia at about 7:30 o'clock Saturday morning. Posses from the police station, county sheriff's office and the office of the United States marshal left for the northern part of the county immediately following reports of the battle. Further disorder, it was feared, might follow the shooting. One report to the police department said 100 armed negroes had already formed in the vicinity and the situation was critical.

Tyler told how the raiding party consisting of Adrean Tyler, Weiss and Miller, another U. S. prohibition enforcement official, who was not injured, stole upon the house in which Charlie Chandler, negro, is alleged to have been operating a whisky still. They gained admittance to the house without resistance and found Chandler there. He was put under arrest. There apparently was no one else in the house.

Tyler then went upstairs to try and find the alleged still, leaving Adrean and Weiss to guard the arrested negro. Miller had been left outside to watch for attacks from that quarter.

Tyler started to search the upstairs floors of the house, but in a minute or two heard a noise behind him and turned around. He was facing the negro who had a large automatic in his hand. The deputy sheriff and the negro grappled. In the course of the bitter fight that followed as the two men swayed back and forth in attempt to gain supremacy, Tyler was shot in the shoulder and received a deep scalp wound. He fell to the floor stunned but not before he heard shooting down stairs.

Handcuffed to Post.

Tyler came to in a short time, got up and went down stairs. He found Homer Adrean and Stanley Weiss and Chandler the negro lying dead on the floor, each with bullets through the head. Another automatic other than the one used by either of the officers or the negro was found in the room. Simultaneously with the recovery of Tyler, Miller having heard the shooting, hurried to the building. As he entered another negro who had not been seen by Tyler, came out of the building with a bullet wound in his arm. Miller put this negro under arrest. He is said to be Chandler's son.

The young negro was handcuffed and chained to a post near the house where he was left pending the arrival of posses from Oklahoma City when he was taken to jail here. That the young negro had been hiding in the house and had freed his father and that Adrean and Weiss had been killed in the fight that followed is the belief of Tyler.

Tyler to Recover.

Miller took Tyler, who was painfully injured, to Arcadia and from there he was hurried to a doctor in Edmond in an automobile. It was reported at Edmond that though painfully wounded Tyler would recover.

Homer Adrean and Claude M. Tyler, both deputies acting under Sheriff G. E. Johnson, and Stanley Weiss and Reed Miller, United States special enforcement officers, left Oklahoma City a little after midnight Friday night together in a Ford car for the Chandler place.

What is known in that section of the county as the "Chandler place" is owned by Charlie Chandler, a negro, said to have been operating a still in that section of the country for some time. The place is in Logan county, just across the Oklahoma county line about two and a half miles northeast of Arcadia.

Sheriff's Story.

Deputy Sheriff Gray, who talked in the marshal's office here with Tyler before he was taken to the hospital, said that Tyler had gone to an upper room in the house that the officers were raiding leaving Adrean and Weiss in the rooms below. After looking around he saw a man with his back to him kneeling against a cot in the act of searching for something. Tyler at first thought it was one of the officers who had come upstairs unnoticed by him when suddenly the man jumped up and stuck a gun in his ribs.

Tyler then saw that it was a negro but was unable to defend himself since he had laid his rifle against a wall after first entering the room and seeing no one present. The next thing he knew he was knocked to the floor.

He did not lose consciousness, he claims, but saw the negro start down the stairs where the other officers were. The negro started shooting as he made his descent but the view of Tyler was soon cut off, he said and it was impossible for him to see the battle that followed later.

No Riot Expected.

Gray said that Tyler was bearing up under the strain and talked freely with a number of friends who gathered to hear his story. Tyler also said that when he reached Arcadia many were going north to the scene of the raid but no trouble was indicated. Sheriff Johnson who went early said that he would call if any chance of more trouble appeared likely for reinforcements from the office here. No word has been received from him up until 2 o'clock Saturday.

At the sheriff's office Saturday morning it was said that Oklahoma county officers and the United States enforcement officers had been over in that section of Logan county Friday afternoon, that they had been scouting, had "spotted" the still and then came back to Oklahoma City about 6 o'clock Friday afternoon and made plans for the midnight trip to "rush" the place Saturday morning.

The first report of the shooting came to John Q. Newell, United States marshal, by telephone from Ed Robinson, sheriff of Logan county.

Two deputy sheriffs had been killed an da special enforcement officer had been wounded, was the Logan county sheriff's report. This word came at 9 o'clock. Information then came that Adrean and Weiss were the officers killed and Tyler the officer wounded.

Then the rumor came that more than 100 negroes, incensed over the shooting of Chandler, were "arming themselves to the teeth" and that the country was in a riot.

Many Volunteers

The sheriff's office at the courthouse immediately filled with anxious volunteers who smoked and waited breathlessly for further news. Fifteen minutes following the report of the shooting of O. A. Cargill, county attorney, G. E. Johnson, county sheriff, and Kirby Franz, enforcement officer, left in a car with a small posse for Arcadia.

Other cars and near a hundred men crowded in the sheriff's office waiting for word from the advance posse. If word of the riot was confirmed every one would go, they asserted.

About noon a long distance telephone message from the cashier of the First Natoinal bank at Arcadia confirmed the death of Adrean and Weiss, stated that Tyler was being brought back towards Oklahoma City, wounded, and that there seemed little danger of a serious negro uprising.

Cargill Directed Raid.

It was said that the raid on the Chandler place was made under the direction of Cargill, Sheriff Johnson and Kirby Franz.

That Chandler has been operating a still in Logan county and bringing the product down to Arcadia and Luther, Oklahoma county towns, was the statement made by enforcement officers. That wholesale drunkenness on the Chandler corn whiskey caused a riot at Arcadia last Saturday night, was also stated.

Homer Adrean came to Oklahoma about twelve years ago. He has been connected consistently with law enforcement during most of that period. For the last eight years he has been a deputy sheriff. He served the first part of his deputyship under Sheriff Binion.

Adrean has two children. One, a married daughter, Mrs. Clarence Stanley, who lives in Port Clinton, Ohio. His son, Everett, is in the aviation section of the army service in the Panama canal. His wife is at present visiting their daughter in Port Clinton, Ohio. She was notified of her husband's death by wire. Adrean was about 42 years old.

Candidate in County Race.

He was the defeated democratic candidate for county commissioner for the Third district of Oklahoma county in the August primaries. His winning opponent was S. S. Butterfield.

Butterfield's son, Ed. S. Butterfield, marshal of the Oklahoma supreme court, said Saturday he wired his father of Adrean's death. He made the following statement in behalf of his father: "We are very sorry to hear of Adrean's death. We appreciated his acquaintance both as a candidate and as a man. His campaign was remarkably clean. We regret his death as much as do his closest friends."

Stanley F. Weiss is a brother of Tom Weiss, a federal officer working under the direction of James G. Findlay, head of the bureau of investigation. He has been connected with the enforcement offices for a number of years.

Claude M. Tyler, 1530 West Twenty-fifth street, has been a deputy sheriff here for nearly five years. He is a former athlete. He is about 36 years old, is married and has four children. Two and a half years ago

THE TOLL

Homer Adrean, deputy sheriff, dead.

Stanley F. Weiss, special U. S. enforcement officer, dead.

Claude M. Tyler, deputy sheriff, shot in shoulder.

Charlie Chandler, alleged negro moonshiner, dead.

Another negro injured.

Reed Miller, enforcement officer in raiding party, uninjured.

WHEN

Shortly after 7 o'clock Saturday morning.

WHERE

On farm of Charlie Chandler, two and one-half miles northeast of Arcadia, Okla., twenty miles northeast of Oklahoma City.

he was shot through the shoulder by a hold-up man but recovered from the injury.

NEGRO SENTENCED TO PRISON FOR BURGLARY

INDIANAPOLIS IND NEWS
MAY 14, 1920

FRED HILL FOUND GUILTY IN CRIMINAL COURT.

THREE OTHERS SENTENCED

Fred Hill, colored, age thirty-one, was sentenced to the State Prison for two to twenty-one years by Judge James A. Collins in criminal court today when he was found guilty of a charge of burglary. Hill was arrested after policemen shot him twice while they were chasing him on the night of March 7, when he was alleged to have broken into the Pearson drug store, Illinois and New York streets.

William Bole, age twenty-seven, was sentenced to the State Reformatory for two to twenty-one years and fined $100 and costs by Judge Collins when he pleaded guilty to a charge of assault. The prosecuting witness was Bole's thirteen-year-old stepdaughter. An affidavit charging the girl's mother with child neglect has been filed in juvenile court.

Allen Morris, twenty-two, and Edward Moore, eighteen, were sentenced to the State Farm for a year, when they pleaded guilty to charges of burglary. They were alleged to have broken into schoolhouse No. 39, February 17, taking silverware valued at $50.

RIOT IS CAUSING NEGRO EXODUS

The Constitution

Blacks Fleeing From the Florida Settlement Where Eight Persons Were Killed in Election Outbreak.

11-5-20

Orlando, Fla., November 4.—No further trouble is feared in the Ocoee section, twelve miles west of here, where two white men and six negroes lost their lives Tuesday night as the result of an election day fight between whites and negroes, the authorities announced tonight. A general exodus of negroes from the district has taken place, according to advices received here, and citrus fruit growers are employing white persons to pick oranges and grapefruit.

It was learned here today that Estelle Perry, wife of Jules Perry, negro, who was lynched, and her 12-year-old daughter were wounded while fleeing. Orange county officials took them to Tampa in an automobile as a precaution against possible violence and it was said requested Tampa officials to place them in a hospital.

Bodies in the Ruins.

Deputy sheriffs who were called to Ocoee by the riot, which was the outgrowth of the election, said they believed the death toll would exceed eight. They said they were convinced the bodies of several negroes would be found in the ruins of twenty-five houses destroyed by fire.

The battle between white citizens and negroes followed an attempt on the part of a negro to vote. He was denied the privilege by election officials on the ground that he had not paid his poll tax.

Later, it is reported, white citizens believed a crowd of negroes intended to attack them, and shooting resulted.

The dead included two white men, five negro men and one negro woman. The two whites and two negro men were killed in the gun battle one negro was lynched and the bodies of two negro men and the women were found in the ruins of negro dwellings burned after the battle.

Many Dwellings Burned.

A score of negro dwellings, two negro churches and one negro lodge hall were fired because of resistance from the occupants, who, it is said, sheltered the trouble-makers.

More than 1,000 rounds of ammunition, it is said, were found in one house and the rat-tat-tat of shells exploding was heard constantly during the burning of the building. Arms of many descriptions were found in the ruins.

Mose Norman, negro, charged with starting Tuesday's election riot, was still at large today, and Henry Spates, negro school teacher, whom July Perry, the negro who was lynched, accused of killing the two white men, also had not been apprehended.

The wife of Perry, in whose house the negroes had barricaded themselves, was turned over to the authorities by negroes in a neighboring town, whence she had fled during the night of the rioting. The negroes said they feared her presence would cause the whites to attack them.

RIOT IN FLORIDA TAKES HEAVY TOLL

Two Whites Dead, Negro Lynched and Several Blacks Burned in Buildings, Following Trouble Over Election.

Orlando, Fla., November 3.—The full casualty list at Ocoee, 12 miles from here, where two whites were shot to death and one negro lynched yesterday in an election riot, and several negroes perished when the buildings in which they sought shelter were burned, had not reached here tonight. Armed whites were reported patrolling the region and closing in on negroes who fled to the woods, the pursuit being accomplished by intermittent firing.

More than twenty buildings, including two churches and one lodge hall in the negro settlement, were burned. Reports from Ocoee tonight said that explosion of considerable amounts of ammunition occurred as the flames swept the building, and that numerous firearms were found in the ruins later. Some reports said five negroes died in the flames. One negro woman was among these, it was said, but no children.

The battle was precipitated by the attempt of July Perry, negro, to vote after he had been refused the privilege by election judges on the ground that he had not paid his poll tax. He returned later armed with a shotgun, but it was taken from him and he was dirven away.

After dark last night, according to reports from the scene, Perry again approached the polls accompanied by a number of other negroes. The white citizens at once formed a posse and dispersed the negroes who fled to the negro settlement. The posse followed and witnesses said the negroes opened fire from the buildings. A member of the posse was wounded, but reinforcements arrived and it proceeded when the firing became general.

The attackers centered on Perry's house intent on his arrest. Two of the whites, Leo Borgard and Elmer McDaniels, both former soldiers, were killed in the backyard of the house, their bodies being found hours later. A negro woman said seven or eight armed negroes were in the Perry house, which ultimately was set on fire to dislodge them, the flames spreading to other buildings.

Perry himself apparently was captured and later taken by a mob and lynched. It was stated tonight that he was taken from an automobile in which he was being carried to the jail after having been treated at a hospital. Details of his capture were lacking.

SHORT

Is Sentenced ... hanged on Friday, August Thirteenth.

For the second time "Shorty Ford," charged with complicity in the Hampton Smith tragedy two years ago at Barney, has been convicted and is sentenced to be hanged on Friday, August 13th.

This negro, who is known by several other names, was tried in Savannah last February and convicted, but before the date of his execution it was said that new evidence had been secured which would show an alibi, and Judge Meldrim, of the Chatham county superior court, granted a new trial. This trial was concluded Thursday night with a second conviction and the death sentence was accordingly imposed.

Ford was arrested in Jacksonville and while in jail there made a so-called confession, in which he admitted his guilt. He was not carried to Brooks county for trial but was carried to Savannah where he has remained, his trial taking place there. When he was placed on trial the first time he repudiated the so-called confession made in Jacksonville, as well as a similar one which he is alleged to have made in Savannah to newspaper men. An effort was made to prove an alibi for him at that trial and this failed and conviction followed.

The showing in regard to the alleged new evidence was such that a new trial was granted, but yesterday this effort to save his life fell down and hence the second conviction and death sentence.

POSSE SEARCHING WOODS FOR NEGRO MURDERER OF GIRL

HOUSTON TEX POST
OCTOBER 14, 1920

Black Shoots and Kills Miss Dot Vauchelet, Beaumont Bookkeeper

The slayer of Miss Dot Vauchelet of Beaumont is still at large. Accounts vary as to the whereabouts of the negro, but his apprehension is momentarily expected. The first clue discovered was a bloodstained hat dropped on the edge of Amelia woods and a posse is now surrounding the place. The negro was seen several times Tuesday night by men who were unarmed and who made no attempt to arrest him. Three negroes have been arrested as suspects, but the sheriff has expressed himself as practically satisfied of their innocence.

Tuesday night about 10:40 Miss Vauchelet, bookkeeper for the Wilson Hardware company, walking alone on her way home from the house of some friends, was accosted by a negro who commanded her to halt and throw up her hands. In the first instant of panic Miss Vauchelet screamed and the negro fired four shots, two of which took effect. The shots aroused the residents of the James L. Keith home on Calder avenue and members of the family rushed out and discovered the victim. They took her in, gave what assistance was possible until Miss Vauchelet was removed to the Hotel Dieu, where she died after being operated upon. Before her death, however, Miss Vauchelet was able to tell her story and to give a description of her assailant.

Just before the shots fere heard, Henry Jones, a negro chauffeur, ran up to the house of Howard Trotter and told the people there that he had just been held up about half a block down the street by another negro with a pistol and he asked Mr. Trotter to telephone the police. He said also that he had seen a white woman walking in that direction. The words were no more than out of his mouth when a woman's screams were heard simultaneously with four pistol shots in quick succession. They rushed to the spot and assisted in taking Miss Vauchelet into the home of Mr. Keith, before whose gate she fell.

Henry Jones, the colored chauffeur, said that in spite of the darkness in which he confronted the assassin he thinks he will be able to identify him.

The citizens of Beaumont are seething with indignation over the crime. Judge W. H. Davidson fearing mob violence in the event of the capture of the assassin has called a special session of the grand jury to indict the negro as soon as he is apprehended and is making preparations for an immediate trial.

Miss Vauchelet was a woman about 35 years of age. She was nearly 6 feet tall, broad shouldered and masculine in her dress. At the time of her death she was employed as bookkeeper for the Wilson Hardware company. The funeral will be held Thursday.

RACES IN BATTLE AT FLORIDA POLLS

The Constitution

At Least Two White Men Killed and Unknown Number of Negroes Killed and Wounded.

11-3-20

Orlando, Fla., November 2.—At least two white men were killed, two wounded and an undetermined number of negroes killed and wounded late today at Oconee, a village 12 miles west of here, as a result of a race riot growing out of the election.

The riot is said to have resulted after a negro who had been denied a vote at the polls because of non-payment of poll tax, reappeared with a shotgun.

The known dead are Leo Bergard, 25, of Winter Garden, and Elmer McDaniels, 25, of Oconee. Sam Sallsburg, formerly chief of police of Orlando, and John Hanner, of Orlando, were slightly wounded. The negro, said to have been Imcatel, is in jail.

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Dr. B. L. Robinson, Prominent Physician, Shot by a Negro Jesse Edwards, Last Night and Badly Wounded: Negro Escapes

MERIDIAN MISS STAR
JULY 23, 1920

Dr. B. L. Robinson, one of the best known practicing physicians in Meridian and East Mississippi, was shot and badly wounded last night about 8:15 o'clock by a negro, Jesse Edwards, the negro firing five shots, only one of which took effect, the bullet entering the right cheek just below the eye, ranging downward and lodging in the fleshy part of the neck.

The shooting took place at the Repsher Ice company's plant, Twenty-sixth avenue and Fifth street and according to the authorities was the result of some words that followed an effort of the wounded physician to make a purchase of ice.

The news reached police headquarters almost immediately after the shooting and Chief of Police Monette and a squad of officers hurried to the scene and with Sheriff Martin and his deputies, kept up the hunt for the negro throughout last night, but without finding any trace of the black that would indicate his whereabouts. All train crews were notified to be on the lookout for the negro and the authorities of all surrounding towns were wired a description of the negro and requested to use every possible means of capturing him.

Cleon Williams and a friend were near the scene of the shooting and Mr. Williams ran to the ice plant. According to his statement he found Dr. Robinson staggering on the sidewalk. He placed the wounded physician in the latter's car and carried him to his home, 1202 Twenty-fourth avenue and Twelfth street, where he was given medical attention. It was decided last night to make no attempt to probe for the bullet until this morning.

Mr. Williams stated that Dr. Robinson appeared to be suffering greatly when he reached him and that the bullet wound in his cheek was bleeding freely.

From all particulars obtainable it appears that Dr. Robinson, accompanied by the little son of his brother, Dr. E. E. Robinson, and his little girl, drove up to the ice plant in his car and called for a piece of ice. Edwards is said to have carried the ice out to the physician, which the latter was not pleased with telling the negro that it had too much amonia in it as the ice was wanted for drinking purposes. The negro is said to have insultingly replied, "you are mighty [illegible]d hard to please," and with this Dr. Robinson slapped him and went to the office to make his purchase of ice.

After being slapped, Edwards is s[illegible] to have gone off a few feet and i[illegible] few moments was seen to draw a pi[illegible] sto from his bosom and with the wea[illegible] apon opened fire as rapidly as he could one bullet taking effect in the right cheek. Another bullet passe[illegible] through the rear of the Robinson automobile in which the two children were seated. According to the little Robinson boy's statement to his father, when he saw the negro draw the pistol from his bosom he caught the little daughter of Dr. Robinson and drew her down in the car to prevent her from being shot as the negro began to empty his pistol in that direction.

When Edwards had ceased firing he ran, making his way around the corner into Fifth street and disappeared, going west on this street, carrying his pistol in his hand.

A gentleman who is employed at the ice plant chanced to be present or near when the shooting took place. He rushed to the assistance of Dr. Robinson, it was stated, handing him a pistol with which to defend himself, but too late for the wounded physician to make use of the weapon.

The shooting created considerable excitement when it spread over the city and many people visited police headquarters, volunteering their services in a hunt for the black.

Dr. E. E. Robinson, brother of the wounded physician was seen this morning and stated that his brother's condition was satisfactory and that in his opinion there was no immediate danger of serious complications and that chances of recovery are good. He stated no attempt will be made to locate the bullet for the next few hours at least.

NEGRO SUSPECT IS HELD AT YORK.

A telephone message to Chief of Police Monette shortly before noon was to the effect that a negro answering in part to the description of Jesse Edwards, who last night shot and seriously wounded Dr. B. L. Robinson, had been arrested at York, Ala., and was being held for identification. Chief Monette left immediately after receipt of the message for the Alabama town and will return with the prisoner if he should chance to be the man wanted.

$700 REWARD OFFERED FOR ARREST NERGO RAY

Brother Of Slain Man Authorizes Sheriffs Terry And Player To Offer Big Price For The Capture Of Murderer.

Sheriff S. L. Terry, of Baldwin county, and Sheriff L. P. Player, of Wilkinson county have been authorized to offer a reward of $700.00 for the arrest of Tom Ray, a negro wanted for the murder of Mr. DeWitt Faulkner.

The negro Ray, it will be remembered, killed Mr. Faulkner three weeks ago last Monday just over the Baldwin county line in Wilkinson county. Mr. W. V. Faulkner, brother of the slain man, has instructed the Baldwin and Wilkinson counties officers to offer the big sum of money for the capture of the man wanted for the crime.

After the murder of Mr. Faulkner a posse was soon formed to make an effort to locate the negro Ray, but so far nothing has been known of his whereabouts.

ABNER LITTLE FREED BY BUTLER OFFICIAL

State's Attorney, Without Evidence, Recommends Dismissal; Negroes Still Held

(Special to The Advertiser)

GREENVILLE, ALA., Nov. 13—Abner Little, charged with the murder of his wife, was discharged here this morning in justice court over which Judge J. A. Stockton presided. Will Hill of Montgomery and Solicitor Calvin Poole of Butler county who were prosecuting the case after a lengthy consultation with the state's witnesses made the following statement to the court:

"After examining the witness for the state, we do not find sufficient evidence to make a case against Abner Little, therefore we request his discharge". Immediately the prisoner was ordered by Judge Stockton released.

Little was at this time seated beside his attorneys, Powell and Hamilton of Greenville who had already announced to the court that they were ready for the hearing. Little did not show any signs of uneasiness and was cool and quiet, camly awaiting the action of the court. After his discharge he was embraced by close relatives who were also kin to the murdered woman, for she was Little's double first cousin before her marriage. Tears of joy appeared on the faces of the defendant and a score of his relatives who rushed to his side.

The discharge of Little further deepened the mysterous murder, and the officers further actions in connection with the case will be eagerly watched by hundreds of people in this section of Alabama.

Public opinion is widely divided over the murder, a number of people believe that the murder was committeed by some of Little's enemies, others believe that the murder was the work of one or more negroes.

It was reported in Greenville this morning that a detective has been employed to work on the case and that work has already been commenced.

Sheriff King Murphy of Butler county stated today the dates for the preliminary hearings of Will Smith and Luke Pressly have not yet been set. The negroes are also being held charged with the crime.

Report of Outbreak Badly Exaggerated

Journal & Guide 9/11/20

Oklahoma City, Okla., Sept. 8.—The widely circulated reports to the effect that Negroes were arming themselves preparatory to making an advance on this city were greatly exaggerated. There is little or no trouble, and there is a desire among all classes to live together in harmony.

ALLEGED SLAYER OF DEPUTY KITCHIN IN JAIL HERE

LUMBERTON, N. C., ROBERSON'N
JULY 22, 1920

John Henry Bethea Surrendered and Was Brought to Lumberton to Jail —He Had Been Sleeping in the Woods.

John Henry Bethea, colored, charged with killing Deputy Sheriff J. A. Kitchin on the night of July 2, last, is in jail here, having given himself up last Saturday night. Bethea surrendered himself to a Mr. Meadows, a bank cashier at Little Rock, S. C., the home of Bethea.

Bethea was carried by Mr. Meadows to Columbia and placed in jail there. Sheriff R. E. Lewis and Deputy Sheriff A. H. Prevatt went to Columbia Monday and brought Bethea here Monday night, making the trip on an auto. Bethea is mute on the subject of killing. He says, however that he slept in the woods every night from the night Deputy Kitchin was killed until he surrendered and was tired of that sort of life. He told the officers he had rather be dead than to live the life of a fugitive. The next term of Robeson criminal court will convene in November.

As has been stated in The Robesonian, Deputy Kitchin died as a result of being shot when he stepped out of his auto beside a car standing in the public road in Alfordsville township on the night of July 2. Rural Policeman W. W. Smith was with Deputy Kitchin and Dave Bethea, brtoher of John Henry, was killed in the exchange of shots between the officers and the negroes. John Henry escaped into the woods. A bullet struck the middle finger of John Henry's right hand. The automobile driven by the negroes was loaded with whiskey and sugar and had been stopped on account of a puncture.

BEAT NEGRO WHO ATTACKS WOMAN

LOS ANGELES CAL EXAMINER
JULY 21, 1920

Rescuing their mother as she was being beaten in her cellar at the Atlas Apartments, Tenth street and Figueroa, yesterday, Allen and George Davis, sons of Mrs. Emma Davis, proprietor of the hotel, gave Claude Douglas, negro, 30 years old, a former employe, a terrific beating and then brought him to the police station where he was charged with attempted grand larceny and assault.

Going into her cellar, Mrs. Davis discovered Douglas in hiding and found in his possession cloth belonging to the Patsy Frock and Romper Company, which occupied the store next door. Douglas enraged at being caught struck Mrs. Davis in his attempt to escape. He had been in her employ for more than a year and had given notice that he had "quit." In the home of Douglas, 1320 East Fourteenth street, more cloth of the same company was found.

Mrs. Davis' eyes were discolored and her shoulder dislocated. The negro when brought to the police station looked as if he had been hit by a cyclone or kicked by a drove of mules.

Admits He Beat 3-Year-Old to Death

CLEVELAND LEADER
JULY 11, 1920

Josiah Botkins

FEAR LYNCHING OF MAN WHO BEAT CHILD TO DEATH

Authorities Prepare to Handle Mob of Defiance Citizens, Craving Vengeance.

TOLEDO, July 10.—Authorities at Defiance, according to advices received here, fear mob violence as the result of the arrest of Joshua Botkins, a farmer, on a charge of beating to death the three-year-old son of Mrs. Ida May Bullock, his housekeeper.

Botkins is alleged to have stripped the clothing from the child, held it by the ankles and beaten it so severely with a tug that death followed soon after. In jail at Defiance, the farmer denies intending to kill the child. Every effort is being made to

...d Botkins, and the mob spirit is reported to be growing in the community.

The housekeeper, according to dispatches from Defiance, remains loyal to Botkins and has pleaded that he be released from jail so he can return to her.

Botkins has been formally charged with first degree murder. Authorities have made preparations to call out special guards should crowds show disposition to gather about the Defiance jail.

Botkins is said to be well-to-do and came to the Defiance district from Missouri. He is alleged to have repeatedly beaten the dead child and the woman's two other children.

NEGRO CONFESSES TO SEVEN MURDERS

The Constitution

Los Angeles, Cal., July 23.—Mose Gibson, negro, sentenced to hang for the murder of Roy Trapp, Fullerton, Cal., rancher, has confessed to seven murders, including the slaying of J. R. Reavis, of Baton Rouge, La., according to a telephone message received today by Sheriff Cline, of Los Angeles county from Sheriff Jackson, at Santa Ana.

Gibson had been under investigation within the past few days in connection with the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Erhardt, an aged couple, in their home here on the night of June 6.

Sheriff Jackson later said the other murders admitted by Gibson were those of a woman at Orange City Junction, Fla., killed in November, 1919; a watchman at a sugar mill at Gramercy, La., murdered in November, 1910, and a storekeeper at Wagoner, La., killed in November, 1910.

Sheriff Jackson has just returned from taking Gibson to the penitentiary at San Quentin.

Admission that he committed "thousands" of burglaries, obtaining from a few cents to $100, was made by Gibson, according to the sheriff. Gibson was arrested at Topoca, Ariz., for the murder of Trapp, and for an assault on a woman. He was brought here, pleaded guilty to the murder and sentenced to hang September 24. The negro killed most of his victims with a hammer, he asserted.

Mr. and Mrs. Erhardt were killed, according to the confession, after the negro had served a jail sentence at Douglas, Ariz. He said he killed the couple to obtain money.

Two of the burglaries were committed in one night in June, 1913, in Omaha, Neb., the sheriff said. Gibson was arrested after the first, and escaped, although handcuffed. With the manacles on his wrists, he committed the second, he said, to obtain money for having the handcuffs filed off.

The Florida Victims.

Tampa, Fla., July 23.—The sheriff of Volusia county, in which Orange City Junction is located, stated tonight over the telephone that Mrs. Mary Clark, a white woman, was mysteriously murdered at her home one night last November and on the same night the home of another woman at Orange City Junction was robbed. No trace has ever been found of the murderer of Mrs. Clark, who was middle-aged and a widow. A negro by the name of Mose Gibson was known there, according to the sheriff, who also stated that he had not heard from the Los Angeles authorities concerning the alleged confession of the negro in jail there.

TRY TO INTIMIDATE NEGRO POLITICIAN

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
OCTOBER 7, 1920

Florida Band Hauls Him from Bed and Puts Noose Around His Neck.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 6.—B. J. Jones, the negro Chairman of the Columbia County Republican Club of Lake City, Fla., who has been active in urging negro women to vote, was taken out of his bed on Tuesday night by unknown parties and with a noose about his neck was bundled into an automobile in his night clothes.

He was carried several miles and after being allowed to think he would be lynched, was allowed to escape. After wandering about, he found a telephone and called up the Sheriff of Columbia County, to obtain an escort so that he might return home in safety.

Besides urging negro women to vote, Jones was reported to have been organizing churches, lodges, and night schools and carrying on a propaganda to have negro women expelled if they failed to exercise the franchise. He also organized meetings to instruct negro women how to vote.

The situation caused by the incident is thought to be serious. The feeling created by the extension of the franchise to negro women is tense in other parts of the State, and State troops will probably be called to Baker County to guard the election there in November.

Lured Children From Their Home And Killed Them

Roy Henderson, 16, Held for Murder of Frank and Floyd Kirby, 6 and 8. Bodies Are Thrown Into Creek.

Gaffney, S. C., Novem... and Floyd Kirby, 6 and ... whose mutilated bodies ... in Blue Branch creek, 6 ... here, late yesterday, ca... deaths at the hands of ... son, 16 years old, accor... verdict of the coroner's ...

Henderson was arrested ... night at Butler, in this county, ... is in the Cherokee county jail. The youth had gone to the home of a farmer at Butler and having secured lodging, was preparing to retire when the officers arrived.

Henderson is said to have enticed the children from their homes Saturday afternoon to go hunting. When near teh creek in which the bodies were found, it is charged that he shot the smaller boy, blowing off the right and and top of his head, then beat the older boy over the head with his gun until he was dead, after which he took the bodies and threw them into the stream.

The authorities said tonight that Henderson denied the killings after his arrest. He is quoted as saying that he left Frank and Floyd Kirby at a certain point after they went out hunting with him. After parting with the boys, he told officers he was fired upon by a negro. When asked how his gun, which was found in two pieces near the scene of the killings, was broken, he is said to have claimed that when the negro fier dat him he fell, breaking it as he struck the ground.

1 NEGRO LYNCHED AND 2 KILLED IN FLORIDA ELECTION CLASHES

N. Y. C. CALL
NOVEMBER 4, 1920

Riot Started by Negroes' Demand for Ballots—Ocoee Police Chief Shot.

ORLANDO, Fla., November 3.—One Negro is known to have been lynched and two others killed in an election riot early today at Ocoee, several miles from this city.

The body of Oscar Perry was found hanging to a tree, riddled with shots. Two others were found on the outskirts of the city.

Sam Saulsbury, former chief of police, was shot in the arm. About 25 automobiles loaded with citizens of this city rushed to the scene of the shooting shortly after the trouble was reported here.

The riot started when a score of Negroes approached the polling place at Ocoee and demanded ballots. They were ordered away from the polls, and while dispersing a Negro fired into the registration booth.

AMERICUS GIRL SEES NEGROES KILL HER ESCORT

The Constitution

Chattanooga, Tenn., August 22.—The girl, aged ... of a local business man, was shot and killed by two negroes in the outskirts of the city and an attempt made by the negroes to assault a girl companion of Baron following the killing.

According to the story told by the girl, who is a resident of Americus, Ga., who is here on a visit, young Baron had stopped his automobile to put down the curtains during a rain, when the two negroes approached and opened fire. After Baron fell, the negroes grabbed the girl, but were frightened away by an approaching automobile.

The negroes have not been arrested.

Moral Suasion Prevents One Lynching.

An Oregon Sheriff was recently called upon, in unusual circumstances, to prevent a mob from breaking into a jail and getting hold of an assassin in custody. The murderer had killed the Sheriff's brother. The enraged men, who were threatening a lynching were acquaintances and friends of the dead man and of the Sheriff. The latter, however, stepped out before the angry crowd and said: "Boys, Til would not want you to do this. If Til were alive, he would insist that law and order prevail. If you respect his memory, you will do as I ask you and go home."

The appeal was successful. The men looked at each other and finally said: "All right. We guess you are right. We'll go home."

The method cannot be commended for general imitation. It was successful in the instance given because of special reasons. The ordinary Sheriff had better be prepared with machine guns than with moral suasion. Yet the final aim and motive are the same in all cases—to prevent private citizens from taking the law into their own hands.

DEMAND PROTECTION FOR COLORED MAN

The New York Times

(Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.)

Jacksonville, Fla.—On Wednesday night, October ... a crowd of white men rode up to the home of B. J. Jones, a Negro, and chairman of the Columbia County Republican Club, and taking Jones from bed in his night clothes, placed a noose about his neck and drove him out of town in an automobile. He was later released.

The Columbia County Commissioners, as a result of this outrage, passed resolutions condemning the action of the mob, and demanded that the Grand Jury make an investigation and order the county sheriff to furnish protection to Jones.

Killing of Whites Causes the Arrest Of Negro Suspects

Memphis, Tenn., November 21.—The killing late last night and early today of two white men by negroes on the heels of an attack Friday night on a young white woman caused the police to round up suspicious persons today and tonight, with the result that a number of negro suspects are being held in jail.

Israel Evans, a storekeeper, was held up as he was closing his store in a suburb and shot and killed. His wife, who came to his assistance, was forced by the three masked negroes she discovered robbing the store, to remain at a distance until they looted the cash register and escaped. Several hours later Daniel Murdock, a watchman, was fired on and killed.

It was stated by the police that they still were without a definite clue as to the identity of the assailant of the young woman, who declared the man who attacked her near her home was a negro.

STATE TROOPERS HUNTING NEGROES WHO RAN AMUCK

Leechburg, Pa., December 11.—State troopers aided by city and county officers tonight were searching in the woods near Leechburg for two negroes who shot five persons last night and today. Four of the wounded are officers, including a trooper whose name has not been learned.

The negroes ran amuck here last night in a store conducted by John Friedman, when their demands for liquor were refused, Friedman said they drew pistols and began shooting. Friedman's daughter, Ida, was wounded, but not seriously. The negroes rushed from the store and were followed by William McDonald, a policeman, who was forced to give up the chase when struck in the leg by two bullets.

The negroes escaped to a state camp and today state troopers and Constable Henry Miller and Charles Klingensmith went to arrest them. A fusillade of bullets from the building in which the negroes had barricaded themselves, wounded the trooper and both constables and the negroes escaped to the woods. Klingensmith's right lung was pierced and tonight his condition was said to be serious.

JOE RUFFIN TRIAL SET TO BE HEARD OCT. 26

Millen, Ga., June 21.—(Special.)—News has reached Millen that the trial of Joe Ruffin, now in jail in Chatham county for the murder of Officers Brown and Stephens, in Jenkins county, during April last year, will lbe Tuesday, October 26. Ruffin was never tried in Jenkins county, but the case was carried to Chatham by change of venue granted by Jdge A. B. Lovett, of Ogeechee circuit. The case was tried in Chatham superior court the early part of this year and the negro, Joe Ruffin, was sentenced to hang by Presiding Judge Peter W. Meldrim.

A motion for a ne wtrial was duly made by attorneys representing Ruffin, and after carefully considering the matter, Judge Meldrim granted the new trial several week ago and only recently set the date.

WOMAN'S ASSAILANT HUNTED BY FARMERS

The Constitution

Lexington, Ky., August 5.—A posse of several hundred farmers and county officers armed with guns, ropes and pitchforks this morning continued to scour Madison, Jessamine and Fayette counties in a search for Buford Monday, mulatto, 28 years old, charged with having assaulted a young white woman of Valley View, Madison county, Kentucky, fifteen miles from here Monday.

The posse spent all yesterday afternoon and last night searching for the negro. Yesterday afternoon the young woman, who is about to become a mother, regained consciousness for the first time.

Lynchings — 1920
Side Lights

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July - Dec.

BULLOCK COUNTY IS SCENE OF MAN HUNT

The Montgomery Advertiser

John Thomas, Negro, Sought by Heavily Armed Posse After Attempt to Murder Robert E. L. Cope, Former Mayor of Union Springs Saturday Afternoon

10-17-20

(Special To The Advertiser.)

UNION SPRINGS, ALA., Oct 16.—Bullock county officials their number augmented by over one hundred leading citizens of the county, all heavily armed, tonight are conducting a man-hunt with John L. Thomas, a negro real estate dealer of Union Springs as their objective as a result of his attempt to murder Robert E. L Cope former mayor of the town this afternoon.

Capture of the negro by other than duly constituted officers of the law, it was believed would be followed by his summary execution, the offense with which he is charged having aroused a wave of indignation that carried half of the townspeople on his trial half an hour after the attempted murder. It was believed that Thomas was heading north for Montgomery county and officials of that as well as other counties were warned to be on the lookout for him.

Thomas' effort, which was thwarted only through the efforts of his horse to runaway when he fired the first time at Mr. Cope, occurred on one of the principal thoroughfares of the city late in the afternoon. The negro had engaged in a dispute with Mr. Cope, three days ago, over a transaction in which he was interested, at which time it was said he had used insulting language toward the former executive and had been kicked out of the latter's office. This afternoon the negro drove down the business street on which Mr. Cope's office is located and seeing the latter called to him, Mr. Cope advancing to the curb where the negro occupied a seat in a buggy. Hardly half a dozen words ensued between the two when Thomas is said to have pulled a pistol and fired twice at Mr. Cope. Both bullets sped wide of their mark and the negro's horse galloped off down the street and the would be murderer was quickly lost sight of.

The shooting attracted a number of towns-people to the scene and when the nature of the difficulty had been learned and it was ascertained that Mr. Cope was uninjured the man hunt was started. Cope was unarmed and in his shirtsleves when the negro accosted him. He is highly regarded in Union Springs, and the attack upon his life aroused intense feeling.

Thomas is one of the wealthiest negroes in Bullock county and has been dealing in negro farm lands on an extensive scale.

Cops Expose Fake Assault

Story

The East Tenn. News
10-7-20

White Man Claimed His Wife Had Been Assaulted and Cut by Yellow Negro.—Wife Admits Husband Stabbed Her Three Times After Quarrel Over Work.

Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 4.—Here is a story told by Charles Evans to the police:

"I and my wife were lying in bed. A yellow Negro entered, attacked me knocking me unconscious, and stole a sum of money variously estimated at from $75 to $150. While I was unconscious, he attempted to assault my wife, and in the struggle stabbed her three times with a knife. When I recovered both of them had gone."

Such a report to local police was enough to start rumors of a posse. and a lynching to the guilty man when apprehended. It is the kind of occurrence that usually preceeds mob violence in this section.

Meantime the wife had been carried to the Rex Hospital suffering with severe gashes in her head and body, from which blood flowed profusely. Her clothing was disarranged. This is her story:

"My husband I were were lying on the bed in our room. We had quarreled on account of his idleness and heavy drinking while out of work Without warning he reached for a dirk, stabbed me in the head and in the neck and a third tme ni thei back I rushed out of the house and called for help."

The dirk penetrated the woman's lung and she may die. Evans, evidently attempted to commit suicide, but at the last moment lacked the nerve. The bullet entered his left shouldr.

BIRMINGHAM FIREMEN MUTINY FOR RIOTERS

The New York Herald
Nov. 4-1920

Birmingham, Ala., Sunday.—The battle fought by an enraged mob of 1,000 white men for possession of a negro charged with insulting a white woman early this morning developed into a serious citywide demonstration against Negroes generally.

This serious turn in the situation resulted in the arrest to-day of William Alexander, a prominent lawyer of Birmingham, who is being held in jail without bail on the technical charge of disorderly conduct.

Alexander probably will be charged later with inciting to riot. He is alleged to have made several speeches to the infuriated crowds.

Firemen Rebel.

It developed to-day that when the police called on No. 1 Fire Engine Company to direct a hose in back of the City Hall last night the firemen refused to obey, expressing the wish that the Negro be captured by the mob. Assistant Fire Chief Akin then laid the hose himself, aided by the police.

While Birmingham to-day was still feverish with excitement over the near race riot, the identity of the white woman whom Hardy was supposed to have insulted had not been learned. While the mob spirit was at its height stories of outrages against the unidentified white woman and reports that she had been killed flew swiftly amongst the rioters.

SHERIFF SOULSBURY SUED FOR BRUTALITY

The Baltimore Morning Herald

Talbot Countian Said To Have Maltreated Colored People Arrested In Connection With The Fountain Case

10-6-20

As a result of alleged maltreatment when they were arrested by the Sheriff of Talbot county in an effort to make them tell of the whereabouts of Isaiah Fountani, who had escaped a second time from the Easton jail, where he was awaiting the execution of the death sentence, which had been given him for an assault upon Bertha Simpson, white, five persons entered suit in the City Court, Thursday against Sheriff Soulsby to the tune of $25,000 each. The plaintiffs are William, George and Mrs. Fannie Fountain, mother of Isaiah Fountain, and Isabella Brooks, Fannie Ross and Eliza Slaughter, relatives ofFountain. The defendant in the case other than the Sheriff is the Fidelity Trust and Deposit Company, bondsman for the sheriff. George L. Pendleton, a well-known colored lowyer, is the attorney for the plaintiffs. The averments in the case are that the sheriff or his agents arrested the plaintiffs on July 19th, last, unlawfully imprisoning them, and in one case suspending them from a beam in the jail, and that they spent one night in terror as a result of the unlawful acts of the sheriff. At the time of Fountain's sensational escape and return there was considerable mutterings of the mis treatment of the prisoner, his relatives and many other colored people. It is freely stated that for several days the county about Easton was in the hands of mobs. As a result of statements made by police from the Automobile Commissioner's department an investigation of the alleged assaults upon Fountain has been undertaken by Governor Ritchie. The result of his findings have not yet been made publis.

SOUTHERN JURIST FREES RACE MAN

The Cleveland Advocate

SPARTANBURG, S. C., July 30.—The state supreme court in an order received here, sets aside the verdict of guilty in the case of Will Kelly, an aged Colored man of Cowpens, this county, convicted of attempted assault upon a little white girl and sentenced to ten years imprisonment and orders the man's release. The supreme court says there was no evidence upon which to base a conviction. In its order the court says:

"When a man is charged with evil thought ripened into action, his fellow triers canont rest judgment on their knowledge of original sin inherent in the prisoner, else none of us would escape judgment. The evil thought, which is the original intent, only becomes unlawful when he who harbors it proceeds to put it into action. The single act of the defendant, testified to by the female child, does not tend to prove that when he put his hand upon her that he had a criminal intent. To so hold would hurt the law more than it would hurt the defendant. The judgment is reversed with direction to enter a verdict of not guilty."

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THOMAS NEGRO HELD IN MONTGOMERY JAIL

The Montgomery Advertiser

Surrendered to Law Enforcement Officials Sunday, Air of Secrecy Is Maintained

10-18-20

John L. Thomas, wealthy negro real estate operator of Union Springs, who was sought by an angry mob of Bullock county citizens through Saturday night after he had attempted to murder R. E. L. Cope, former mayor of Union Springs, Saturday afternoon, surrender to officers of the State Law Enforcement department Sunday afternoon and was brought to the Montgomery county jail for safekeeping.

The utmost secrecy attended the seizure and incarceration of Thomas, Montgomery county officials feigning ignorance of the arrest of the negro while Sheriff Pickett of Bullock, to representatives of the Advertiser, said that he preferred not to give out anything on the subject. Later it was reported from Union Springs that the sheriff of Bullock and admitted that Thomas had been taken by the men of Connie Austin's squad and probably carried to Montgomery.

An air of quietness prevailed in Bullock county Sunday afternoon, it was reported, although there was an undercurrent of feeling still manifest. Thomas will be tired at the February term of the circuit court of that county, it was learned.

From information given the Advertiser Sunday evening, Thomas sought refuge in a small house some distance away from Union Springs after he made his spectacular attempt on the life of Mayor Cope, and from that point it was reported that he communicated with the Governor of Alabama concerning his plight and offered to surrender his person, Chief Austin of the State Law Enforcement department, however, it was ascertained had the necessary information as to the whereabouts of the negro before 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon and members of his squad, accompanied by Thomas' son, hired the automobile of a well known chauffeur of Montgomery to make the "hurrup" trip to get the negro, who was brought into Montgomery county, and it was said, hidden under blankets small branches stripped from saplings.

Charged With Killing Negro Woman And Shooting Farmer, Mountaineer Shoots Himself

GREENVILLE S C NEWS
JULY 8, 1920

Charged with killing a young negro woman on Monday night on the Greenville-Hendersonville highway, twenty miles above the city, with shooting and seriously, wounding a prominent farmer of the same section early yesterday afternon, after which he shot himself but received only a slight wound from the bullet, Cliff Hawkins, aged 22, was placed under arrest by Sheriff Sam D. Willis late yesterday afternoon.

Hawkins was suffering from a scalp wound when brought to the city, caused by the bullet which he fired at his own head. He was taken to the city hospital, where it was found that his condition is not serious, and remained there last night under armed guard. William Morgan aged 35, a farmer who lives at Ballenger's mill, lies at the point of death at his home as a result of having been shot by young Hawkins at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The negro woman, Josie Craig aged 21, who was killed, it is alleged by Hawkins, was riding on a truck loaded with negroes late Monday afternoon on the Hendersonville road when the fatal shot was fired. Three white men were walking along the road when the truck passed, and one of them opened fire on the negroes. Josie Craig was hit, and died ten minutes later. The negroes sped up when the shot was fired, and none of the others were wounded.

At the inquest over the woman's body held Tuesday by Magistrate James in Greer, no evidence was brought out which would indicate the identity of the woman's slayer. It was stated that three shots were fired at the party of negroes, who had been spending the day on a picnic in Hendersonville. The shots were fired, the negroes testified, by one of three white men, on foot, as the truck passed.

Sheriff Willis and Deputy Jones Parkins spent Tuesday searching for information which would lead to the arrest of the guilty party, but no conclusive evidence was obtained after many hours spent in the vicinity of Ballenger's mill, where Hawkins lives. The sheriff talked with Mr. Morgan, among others, in attempting to find clues as to the slayer's identity.

SHOT IN THROAT.

At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, according to the story told the sheriff by Mr. Morgan, Hawkins approached Mr. Morgan on the latter's place and demanded to know what information he had given the sheriff, and why. After the two had engaged in conversation for a moment, Hawkins is alleged to have shot Mr. Morgan, the bullet taking effect in his throat.

Mr. Morgan was moved to his home, where medical attention was given him as soon as a physician could be reached. His loss of blood was heavy, and his wound is believed to be of a very serious nature, though it was [illegible] night that he has chances for recovery. Due to his condition, it was decided to leave the wounded man at his home instead of attempting to remove him to the Greenville city hospital. Lack of telephone connections in that part of the county prevented the obtainance of a report on Mr. Morgan's condition after the early part of last night.

Mr. Morgan is married and has a family, and members of his household were lending assistance to the physician on the case.

According to information obtained by Sheriff Willis, Hawkins walked from the scene of the shooting on Mr. Morgan's place to a wooded spot nearby, and then aimed his pistol at his own head. The bullet glanced on his skull and caused only a scalp wound. Hawkins was able to walk to his home, over half a mile distant, after wounding himself.

The sheriff found Hawkins at his home later in the afternoon and brought him to Greenville and the hospital. Hawkins was given prompt medical atention. The physician who made the examination stated that Hawkins' condition is not serious, although the wound is painful.

A .32 caliber Smith & Wesson automatic was used in shooting Mr. Morgan.

THURSTON ARRESTED.

Harry Thurston, aged 29, who also resides a little over twenty miles above Greenville on the Hendersonville road, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Sheriff Willis charged with being an accessory before the crime in the case of the negro woman, as it is alleged that Thurston was walking with Hawkins when the latter fired into the truck party. Thurston was brought to the county jail.

A warrant was issued last night for Claud Phillips, also wanted as an accessory, as he is believed by the officers to be the third man in the party walking along the road Monday evening when the fatal shot was fired at the negro woman.

The arrest of Hawkins yesterday brings the total number arrested on murder charges in Greenville county by Sheriff Willis within the past twelve months up to thirty-four, an equal number of murders having occurred in this county during that time.

ARMED CITIZENS ON TRAIL OF NEGRO YET

Associated Press 7/12/19

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Oct. 11.—Policemen and armed citizens tonight continued the search begun soon after last midnight for Joe Turner, negro, wanted in Greenville, S. C., for the killing of two policemen there last Sunday. The seachers spent the day scouring the countryside a few miles north of Charlotte. A negro tenant in the vicinity reported to the police the fugitive and stopped at his home early today.

REWARD FOR SLAYER OF NEGRO IS ASKED

Searching Probe of Mysterious Murder Is Urged by Christian Council.

In letters directed Saturday to Governor Hugh M. Dorsey and Mayor James L. Key, the executive committee of the Council of Christian churches in Atlanta calls attention of these executives to the mysterious killing on the night of September 22 of George King, a negro, who was found murdered near the bridge over the South river, and urge that a reward be offered for the apprehension of those guilty of the crime.

The committee declares the killing to have been one of the most daring and cold-blooded murders ever recorded in the criminal annals of Atlanta. According to the committee, evidence at the inquest brought out the fact that on the night of the murder two white men called at the Cecil hotel and inquired for George King, who was employed there as bellboy. They were told he was down in the basement. The men went to the basement and returned with the negro between them and led him out of the hotel. This was the last seen of him until his dead body was found the next morning.

At the city and county police headquarters Saturday night it was stated that no clue to the killing has yet been found.

Letter to Governor.

The communication to the governor and mayor is as follows:

September 23 the daily papers carried a short news item to the effect that the body of a negro man, shot to death through the neck, was found near the bridge over South river. There was no explanation obtainable at that time. At the coroner's inquest the following facts were brought out by the witnesses:

On the night before two white men called at the Cecil hotel and inquired for George King, who was employed as bellboy at that establishment. They were told that he was down in the basement. The men went down to the basement and soon returned with the negro between them. Without any explanation they led him out of the hotel. Some of the employees from curiosity followed them to the door, and saw them disappear at the corner. It was George King's dead body which was found the next morning. No other evidence or any suggestion of a clue was brought out at the inquest.

Inquiry at the city and county police headquarters develops the information that no evidence or clue is yet in hand as to the person or persons guilty of this dastardly crime.

Cold Blooded Murder.

Here seems to be the case of the most daring and cold blooded murder ever recorded in the criminal annals of Atlanta, and practically nothing being done to apprehend the murderers. Our negro population is naturally thrown into a panic of fear. If this negro, without the least suggestion of a process of law, can be taken from one of our leading hotels in the most populous center of our city by two unknown men, without any warrant or authority whatsoever, and done to death in secret, then the life of no negro is safe. Indeed, if this is done in the case of a negro without punishment being meted out, it will be only a question of time when it will be possible in the case of a white man.

The reason for the killing of this negro is not at issue. It may be granted that he was charged with the most despicable crime known to the courts. If we admit the right of any two men to usurp the authority of our courts and judges and execute our citizens, then neither life nor property is safe in our commonwealth. Neither aristocratic nor bolshevistic Russia has ever presented a more flagrant violation of the fundamental right of citizenship than the execution of this negro.

Therefore, we, the undersigned members of the executive committee of the Council of Christian Churches of Atlanta, respectfully urge that you use the full force of your authority to investigate this mysterious killing. We urge that a sufficient reward be offered to enlisct the interest of all who might in any way aid in the apprehension of the guilty parties.

Very respectfully,

John J. Eagan, Dr. Charles O. Jones, M. L. Thrower, H. A. Etheridge, Dr. R. O. Flinn, M. M. Davies, John A. Manget, Professor Floyd Field, Dr. J. Sprole Lyons, W. Brown, Dr. M. Ashby Jones, Dr. B. Wilmer, P. M. Colbert, J. V. Well-, Dr. L. O. Bricker, Dr Plato T Dur-, C. A. Titus, Dr. K. G. Matheson, B. R. Lacy, Jr., Dr. R. F. Kirk-ck.

GOODWATER IS QUIET AFTER LYNCH THREAT

Rev. O. A. Bonner Preaches Last Sermon at the Goodwater Methodist Church

The Constitution

(Special to The Advertiser)

GOODWATER, ALA., Oct. 29.—Everything in Goodwater since the capture last Friday of the negro Charles Campbell, and with more than one hundred men on the streets from Talladega and Clay counties, it seemed that business might pick up, but the infuriated citizens gave way to reason and nothing happened.

Preaches Last Sermon

Rev. O. A. Bonner preached his last sermon at local Methodist church Sunday night until after the annual conference. Mr. Bonner has been on the work for two years and has accomplished much good.

Moves to Goodwater

Rev. H. E. Buzbee has moved to Goodwater where he has accepted the pastorate of the local Baptist church, together with Rockford and Mt. Olive churches constituting the field.

Coosa County Safe

Coosa County is safe for democracy in the election next Tuesday. The entire democartic ticket from president to county board of education will be elected.

We need some Jefferson county coal down this way. Only cars have reached here this season. Prospects are now good for some real cold weather, and old clothes and no coal make a bad showing when real cold weather begins.

Vicious Scheme Robs Man of Wealth

Union Springs, Ala., Oct. 22.—Since the McRary-Varney case in Lexington, N. C., where the former was in danger of losing his wealthy estate by a frame-up on the part of Varney, a white man, word has been passed down the line that this method is an excellent practice for this state as well. A vicious scheme to rob John L. Thomas, a wealthy real estate dealer here, came to light last week when, at the instance of R. E. I. Cole (white), an attorney, Thomas was driven out of town and is being pursued by a mob of over 200 citizens.

A dispute arose between Thomas and Cole over a realty transaction in which the white man made threats to take the property in question outright, declaring he had the law on his side "whether he was right or not." When Thomas demanded fairness in the deal, Cole is said to have drawn his pistol, ordered Thomas to mount a horse, and fired several shots at the latter. The horse became frightened and speedily made for the swamps. Cole summoned his friends and told them Thomas had attempted to murder him.

In half an hour the entire populace of this city was combing the swamps in search for Thomas, who left his valuable property holdings behind and has not been seen since. Cole is ex-mayor of this city and is reported to have remarked that he will make a claim in court for Thomas' property on grounds of a damage suit growing out of the "attempt murder" charge.

JAKE CRENSHAW HAS BROUGHT CASE HERE

Negro Sentenced to Hang For Mrs. Gafford's Murder in Butler, Waits on High Court

The Montgomery Advertiser

A transcript of the evidence in the case of Jake Crenshaw, negro, charged with the murder of Mrs. Laura Gofford, on May 16, last, was filed in the Alabama supreme court, Thursday. The transcript accompanied Crenshaw's formal appeal from the judgment of the circuit court of Butler county, sentencing him to hang. Notice that such an appeal would be taken followed announcement of the lower court, setting Crenshaw's execution for July 16. 1920. This certification automatically stayed the execution until the state's highest court of law could pass upon the case.

The murder of Mrs. Gafford, which occured near Greenville, Ala., shocked the entire state by reason of its brutality. Evidence sumbitted during the subsequent trial of Crenshaw, who was charged with the crime, tended to show that the victim had first been beaten over the head with an iron bar, and afterward har throat was slashed. Mrs. Gafford was alone at the time she met her death.

The supreme court's final verdict as to Crenshaw's fate, will be awaited throughout Alabama with intense interest.

FIND TWO WHITES DEAD AFTER LYNCHING

MAC CLENNY, Fla., Oct. 27.—Indications of the rising tide of resentment against [illegible] lynching of colored men in this section of the country were seen in the finding of the bodies of Frank Conner and Frank Darley, both white, who were shot and killed from ambush near here late last week. News of the double killing was brought in by persons who found the bodies, and the sheriff immediately formed a posse and went for the scene.

There were no clues to the killings, but authorities are investigating the tragedy on the theory that the killings are the outgrowth of the lynching of three colored men near here recently. Conner and Darley are said to have been members of the lynching mob.

Lynchings - 1920
Side Lights

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Death Finally Meted Out To Caldwell

The Tennessean 8-5-20

ALABAMANS WIN IN HAVING DEATH PENALTY IMPOSED AFTER HARD FIGHT TO SAVE LIFE OF NEGRO SERGEANT.—CASE ATTRACTED WIDE ATTENTION.

Anniston, Ala., July 30.—The hanging of Edgar C. Caldwell, colored, ex-army sergeant, took place in the Calhoun county jail here at 11:50 o'clock this morning.—The act for which Caldwell was hanged was the killing of Cecil Linton, Anniston street car conductor, when he was attacked by the conductor and motorman following a dispute between a colored woman and the conductor over change in the payment of a street car fare. The army sergeant was stationed at Camp McClellan, near this place and was a passenger on the car at the time the dispute arose. The conductor threatened to strike the woman and Caldwell intervened. The fight which followed resulted in the killing of the conductor and the motorman being seriously wounded.

The case attracted nationwide attention and was carried from the Alabama courts to the United States Supreme Court, finally going before the federal court at Birmingham, where a release on habeas corpus was sought on the grounds that the case should have been tried by a military court. President Wilson, at one time intervened, asking that the execution be stayed pending an investigation by the United States attorney general. This request was ignored.

Six Negroes Lynched Near Orlando, Florida

MT. STERLING KY ADVOCATE
NOVEMBER 4, 1920

Five negroes have been burned to death and another hung to a tree as a result of a fight which started at the polls at Ocoee, near Orlando, Florida, Tuesday night after election officials had refused to permit Mose Norman, a negro, to vote, on the ground that he had failed to pay his poll tax.

Two white men were shot and killed and several others, including a former police chief, were wounded in the fight which preceded the wholesale lynching.

The negroes burned met death in houses in which they had congregated and which were fired. The sixth negro killed was taken from a jail early in the morning of the next day by a mob.

According to accounts received, Norman left the polls after being refused a vote and returned later with a shotgun in his automobile. He was alleged to have made threats against the election officials and finally was knocked down when he reached for the gun. He escaped into the negro section, where it was reported the negroes were gathering in crowds.

Later, when an attempt was made to arrest Norman, fire was opened from the house in which the man had taken refuge. Leo Borgard and Elmer McDaniels, white men, were killed.

An attempt was made to run the negroes from the house, which finally was fired. One negro, Jules Perry, was arrested and he was the man who later was lynched by the mob.

JOE RUFFIN

Upon his former trial, nearly a year ago, The Tribune insisted that Joe Ruffin was not guilty of the murder of the two officers in Jenkins county, and should have been acquitted. He was found guilty, however, and sentenced to hang, in line with the general practice of convicting all Negroes charged with violence toward white men. This must be done to "keep the Negro down." Ruffin was as clearly innocent then as he is today.

The court, however, before whom the motion for a new trial was urged, was eminently fair and just, and a new trial was secured for him. This time Ruffin was acquitted, as he should have been the first time.

The case well illustrates the insecurity and helplessness of the law abiding, thrifty Negro, in the rural districts. Ruffin was of the type of best citizens, owned his home and farm, reared a large family of good children. Most people remember the horrible slaughter of several of his sons before his very eyes at their church on a fatal Sunday afternoon, by white officers and others who came into their midst upon some trival claim.

We are glad for our courts that this man, already having suffered passing description, could be cleared and freed. It is one of the few cases that offers hope.

CHICAGO BLACK BELT IN HEATED TURMOIL

The Montgomery Ala. 9-21-20

Murder of White Man Rouses Rage of Whites Who Seek to Get Negro Slayer

(Associated Press)

CHICAGO, ILL., Sept. 20.—Three negroes were besieged for more than an hour in St. Gabriel's church on the south side tonight by a mob of a thousand persons after the negroes had killed a white man, Charles Barret, who is said to have gone to the rescue of a white girl insulted by the negroes. They were rescued and placed in jail when squads of policemen were sent to avert a possible race riot.

Chief of Police Garrity ordered the entire police force mobilized and placed several hundred extra policemen around the scene of the trouble, which was at the southwest corner of the stock yards where several thousands of negroes are employed.

Shortly after Barret had been killed, three negroes were dragged from a street car two blocks away and severely beaten.

The negroes who killed Barret, cutting his throat with a razor, were chased several blocks by a continually increasing crowd and finally dashed into the church. Two hid in the confessional and one back of the altar.

The South Side "black belt," the scene of disastrous race riots a year ago, was placed under heavy guard, as was the stock yards quarter.

LYNCHED MAN WHO WANTED TO VOTE

Florida Election Officials Use Gun and Rope to Kill Voter

Ocoee, Fla., Nov. 5.—When James Perry attempted to cast a vote for Warren G. Harding for President of the United States he was confronted with a pistol by white election officials and told to leave the polls. Perry insisted that he be permitted to vote, stating that he had paid his poll tax, and made known his intentions to support the Republican ticket. This caused his death. Perry, however, killed two white men before he fell dead.

Whites Give Warning

He was knocked down, dragged from the polls and carried to a churchyard near by, where a rope was placed about his neck and his body was riddled with bullets. His mutilated body was placed near the polling place with a sign attached to it, reading: "This is what we do to niggers that vote." A photo was made of Perry and is being sold at 25 cents by a local photographer. Several stores have placed the heinous photo on exhibition in windows.

Ku Klux Parade

It is claimed that word was passed on the morning of the election that all members of the Race were to be kept from the polls. That guns were to be used, if necessary, to "preserve the state for the Democrats." Ku Klux parades were held in Jacksonville and Lake City as a warning that trouble would occur if Race members endeavored to vote. In many places they were driven from the polls, and their ballots, when marked, were thrown in the waste basket. The real motive for the Perry murder is charged to the fact that the dead man had advised women of his Race to meet with him at a church and march to the polls to vote.

This move was termed inadvisable and the women went alone. When Perry appeared a pistol greeted him. The white men who killed him are well known, but have not been arrested.

SIX WHITE MEN HELD FOR MURDER OF WELCH

Montgomery, Ala., July 16.—Six white men held in connection with the murder of John L. Welch, a Crenshaw county farmer, near Luverne, Thursday night, were brought to Montgomery this morning for safe keeping.

The men, five of whom were trailed by bloodhounds and arrested Friday afternoon, the sixth having surrendered Saturday, are Mance Reeves, Snow, Bob, M., L and Lee Sexton. They were brought here by Sheriff Jones, of Crenshaw county, who was accompanied by a heavy guard of deputies.

LYNCH 6 NEGROES IN ELECTION RIOTS

N. Y. C. WORLD
NOVEMBER 4, 1920

Two White Men Are Killed in Florida Battle With Blacks.

ORLANDO, Fla., Nov. 3.—The full casualty list at Ocole, twelve miles from here, where two whites were shot to death and one negro was lynched yesterday in an election riot, and several other negroes perished when the buildings in which they sought shelter were burned, had not reached here tonight. Armed whites were reported patrolling the region and closing in on negroes, who fled to the woods, the pursuit being accompanied by intermittent firing.

More than twenty buildings in the negro settlement were burned. Reports said that explosions of considerable amounts of ammunition occurred as the flames swept the buildings, and that numerous firearms were found in the ruins later. Some reports said five negroes died in the flames. One negro woman was among them, it was said.

The battle was precipitated by the attempt of July Perry, a negro, to vote after he had been refused the privilege by election judges on the ground that he had not paid his poll tax. He returned later armed with a shotgun, but it was taken from him and he was driven away.

After dark last night Perry again approached the polls accompanied by a number of other negroes. The white citizens formed a posse and dispersed the negroes, who fled to the negro settlement. The posse followed and the negroes opened fire from the buildings. A member of the posse was wounded.

The attackers centered on Perry's house, intent on his arrest. Two of the whites, Leo Borgard and Elmer McDaniels, both former soldiers, were killed in the back yard of the house, their bodies being found hours later.

Perry himself apparently was captured and later taken by a mob and lynched.

MAN SIXTY-FIVE FREED

Has Been Charged With Assault Of Twelve Year Old Girl

Spartanburg, S. C., July 22.—William Kelly, 65 years old, sentenced by the lower court to ten years in the penitentiary for putting his hands on the head of a twelve year old white girl, was freed last week by action of the State Supreme Court.

MOB MOBILIZES TO CUT OFF SHERIFF OF TALLADEGA AND HIS PRISONERS

Charley Campbell, Charged With Criminal Assault, Reported in Custody of Sheriff at Hatcherville Late Friday.

(Special to The Advertiser)

TALLADEGA, Oct. 22.—At an early hour tonight the sheriff of Talladega county, accompanied by a deputy from Coosa, was at Hatcherville, ten miles from this city, having in their custody Charley Campbell, negro, wanted since last Friday on a charge of criminally attacking a white woman near here.

Between the sheriff and Talladega jail a large body of men was reported as having been mobilized and dependent upon the intention of these rested the question of whether Campbell would be brought here later in the night or carried to some other county for safe keeping. A report received by the Advertiser at midnight was that the negro had not been molested.

Following Campbell's crime of last week feeling was entense and large posses swept the county and adjoining territory bent upon his capture and a lynching party. The negro, however had effected an escape which puzzled officers and citizens until today when the report of his arrest three-quarters of a mile from Hatcherville, by R. T. Craig and P. W. Reid, of Tallapoosa county was received here.

Craig and Reid carried their prisoner on to Hatcherville and then raced across country to Goodwater, in Coosa county, to which town the Talladega sheriff went early in the afternoon to secure custody of Campbell. On his return to Talladega county he was accompanied by a deputy of Coosa and at Hatcherville was met by deputies of his own office later in the day, where a halt was called following reports that a mob was gathering to execute the negro.

The sheriff was in communication with the county jail at various intervals during the late afternoon and early nightfall but had not indicated whether he was going to run the gauntlet for the Talladega jail or not. In the meantime a large number of Taladega citizens have formed at the jail to give their services to the sheriff in protecting the negro if he is brought on to this place.

RYLAND FARMER ON TRIAL FOR MURDER

(Special to The Advertiser)

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., Oct. 21—The trial of Elton Miller, a farmer of Ryland, on a charge of murdering Dav Hawk, a negro farmer of Maysville has begun in the circuit court here. The defense claims that Miller and Hawk had a quarrel a week previous to the tragedy and Hawk pulled a pistol on Miller. When they met on October 1 Hawk renewed the quarrel, it was claimed and followed Miller in the Roundtree store at Ryland then made a threatening gesture. Miller seized a rifle that was standing nearby and shot the negro, killing him instantly.

NORTH CAROLINIANS HUNTING FOR NEGRO

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 21—With residents of the Wrightsville Beach section threatening him with lynching if caught, John Allen, negro, charged with murderous assault on N. S. Veille, an aged grocer of Villa View, was being hunted tonight in the swamps of New Hanover county which he is believed to be hiding in.

Sheriff Jackson and a posse are pursuing Allen who is accused of robbing Veille last night after beating him over the head with a bottle. Veille is in a hospital here in a serious condition.

RUSHED TO PEN

Men, Convicted For Murder of Deputy, Will Serve Life

(Associated Press)

HOT SPRINGS, ARK., Nov. 18—Tom Slaughter and Fulton Green, convicted this afternoon by a jury verdict of first degree murder for the killing of Deputy Sheriff Ross Brown here on October 10 were this afternoon transferred under civil and military guard by motor lorries to the state penitentiary for safe keeping.

After the verdict, with its sentence of life in the penitentiary, was read the attorney for the defendants waved all rights and the men stood up for immediate sentence. Slaughter and Green both indicated satisfaction with the verdict.

ANDERSON STARTS LIFE TERM FOR KILLING FARMER

DALLAS TEX TIMES HERALD
AUGUST 4, 1920

James Anderson, the negro who was twice given the death penalty for killing Clarence Potter, a Grand Prairie farmer, is now in the state penitentiary, where he has started serving a life term to whih he was sentenced by Judge Charles A. Pippen last month.

Anderson, who was a tenant farmer, killed Clarene Potter following a quarrel on the Potter farm. He was given the death penalty at his first trial. The verdit was set aside by the higher court. At the second trial Anderson was shot by a brother of the man he killed. The shooting took place in Judge Pippen's court room. Anderson while confined in jail contracted smallpox. At his third trial he was again given the death penalty. This verdict was also set aside by the higher court. Anderson was given a life sentence at his fourth trial and he announced through his attorneys he did not want to appeal his case and would accept the sentence.

GALVESTON FISHERMAN MAY HAVE BEEN MURDERED

GALVESTON TEXAS NEWS
SEPTEMBER 17, 1920

Information received by the military police here leads them to believe that John Levante, local fisherman, may also have been a victim of Oscar Beasley, negro, who was lynched at Angleton yesterday following the killing of Sheriff Snow of Brazoria County. The theory is based on a statement attributed to Beasley by another negro that the sheriff was the second white man he (Beasley) had killed Wednesday and on identification of a watch by Nick Bogosich, Levante's partner, as having belonged to the missing man.

District Judge Munson of Angleton telephoned this information to the military police here.

The military police have made diligent efforts to locate Levante, but have been unable to do so, or to find any trace of his having been here Wednesday, although Bogosich visited here that day and was on his way up the coast when met by Brazoria County officers. There is, in fact, coupling information from Brazoria County with that obtained by the provost here, no evidence of Levante's movements since early Wednesday. Bogosich is said to have identified positively the watch in Beasley's possession as the timepiece formerly owned by his partner.

Bogosich and Levante had been fishing for oysters along the Brazoria County coast.

Two Dead and One Dying As Result Fight

7-29-20

(Special to The Advertiser)

CARBON HILL, ALA., July 28.—Two men were killed, one fatally wounded and a boy seriously shot here early tonight in a sensational fight growing out of a controversy deputy sheriff Ben Barrett had with a negro this afternoon.

Deputy Barrett was killed by a union miner named Hicks.. Oliver McDade, a non-union miner, was killed by Hicks while attempting to assist in the arrest of Hicks. A boy named McDonald was shot by a stray bullet. Hicks was then pursued by officers and was shot a number of times so badly that there is no hope for his recovering.

The cause of the trouble between Deputy Barrett and the negro during the afternoon is not known definitely. Hicks, however, took the negro's part and resumed the quarrel tonight with the deputy. Both the negro and Hicks had formerly been employed at the mines here, but have not been working recently.

Drove Race From Town; Gets Term in Prison

Williamsburg, Ky., Oct. 1.—Steve Rogers (white), a railroad man, was sentenced to two years imprisonment as one of the leaders of the mob which drove all members of our Race out of Corbin a year ago. Sixteen other white men are under indictment and will probably be tried at the present term of the circuit court. Several men who were ejected from the city testified against Rogers.

The action of the mob followed a murder of a white man, for which our Race was held responsible. Rogers with other men, rounded up all Race men and women, forced them to board a train and warned them not to return.

WILL TRY NEGRO FOR ASSAULT ON WOMAN FRIDAY

DALLAS TEX JOURNAL
JUNE 3, 1920

Sheriff Says Precautions Taken to Prevent Mob Violence in Court.

The trial of James Brown, 26-year-old negro, charged by indictment with criminal assault on a white woman, 50 years old, is set for Friday morning before Judge C. A. Pippen in Criminal District Court No. 2. The jury will be selected from a special venire of 150 men.

Due precautions against possible mob violence will be taken when the case comes to trial, according to Sheriff Dan Harston. Deputies will be stationed at every door and will search suspicious looking persons coming into the courtroom. A heavy guard of deputies and police will be available at a moment's notice. No demonstration is expected, Sheriff Harston said, as the certainty of a speedy trial and quick justice has been promised the people.

It is alleged that the assault occurred about noon last Friday at the woman's home in the Five Mile neighborhood near Hale's Stop on the Santa Fe railway. Following the rescue of the negro from the hands of enraged farmers, the negro was brought to the county jail Friday afternoon by Deputies Seale and Hood. Statements were made by the white woman and the negro before Assistant District Attorneys Gibson and Williams. A bill of indictment was returned against the negro the next morning by the grand jury, called into special session by District Attorney Pierson.

The case will be prosecuted by District Attorney Pierson and his assistants, Arch C. Allen and El Gibson. Counsel for the defense, appointed by the court, are William McGraw and Tom Kelly.

MIDLAND CITY WOMAN BADLY BEATEN AT HOME

(Special to the Advertiser)

DOTHAN, ALA., July 29.—Mrs. L. E. Dazinger of near Midland City, was beaten nearly to death late this afternoon by someone who entered the house while her husband was away from home, according to news reaching here tonight. After the assault several men in the neighborhood got all the negroes on the Dazinger place together in an attempt to find if any were guilty when one of the negroes, Sills Spinks grabbed and automatic shot gun from one of the white men and attempted to shoot but was himself shot dead by one of the posse.

Mrs. Dazinger was assaulted some months ago and Andy Spinks father of the boy killed this afternoon was arrested, charged with the crime and is now in jail at Montgomery for safe keeping. It is believed the negroes attempted to kill Mrs. Dazinger this afternoon to keep her from appearing as a witness against the elder Spinks when the case was to come up for trial soon.

Other negroes on the Dazinger place are held in jail at Midland City.

GIRL TELLS JURY HOW NEGRO SLEW HER SWEETHEART

Richmond, Va., July 16.—Miss Pearl Clarke, fiancee of T. Morgan Moore, died to death near Alexandria, May 23, took the witness stand in the United States district court this afternoon in the trial of William Turner, negro, alleged killer of Moore.

Turner, when brought to bar, entered a plea of not guilty and will testify in a plea of self-defense.

Miss Clarke testified that she and Moore were sitting in the car, which was standing still when they heard a strange noise on the right side of the car and saw Turner pointing a pistol into the car. He demanded a dollar, which Moore replied he had no money.

Miss Clarke urged Moore to give him something so he would go away. She then got out of the car and Turner came toward her, demanding that she give him what she had. The pistol was pointing at her chest and she began pulling off her gloves to obtain her jewelry. The shooting then started, Miss Clarke not being able to say which shot first. After several shots had been fired she cried out, "Pearl, he's got me," and sank to the ground with a gurgle. Miss Clarke then turned and ran down the road, followed by Turner.

The hearing of testimony for the prosecution will continue tomorrow.

In addition to the charge of murder, Turner is under indictment, charging assault on Miss Clarke.

SEARCH FOR NEGRO ASSAULTER STILL ON

Talladega Officers Fail to Capture Negro; New Posse Is Organized

(Special to The Advertiser)

ANNISTON, ALA., Oct. 21.—Efforts to trap and capture Charlie Campbell, negro assaulter of a young Talladega widow having failed, a new search for the negro is in progress. Talladega officers thought they had the negro trapped, when we had written a note to Mrs. Henry Arkwright, whom he had tried to assult, demanding that she furnish him with $200 with wnich to escape.

An officer dressed in woman's clothes met the negro at the place he had appointed, while other officers waited nearby. When the negro approached the disguised officer mistook him for one of the posse, and the black made his escape before the error was discovered.

Sheriff Cornet, of Talladega, has been informed by Campbell's wife, whom he had deserted, that the negro has been in hiding near the scene of his crime, being fed by another negro woman.

Posse Seeks Negro

Anniston, Ala., October 19.—(Special)—Posses of Talladega and Calhoun citizens have been searching since Friday for Charlie Campbell, an Anniston negro, who is alleged to have assaulted a young woman in Talladega county. The negro made his escape by a swampy piece of ground into the mountains. Of late he may be the same attempted to assault a white girl near Anniston weeks ago.

Lynchings—1920 July—Dec. 598

Side Lights

DULUTH ASKED TO PAY; MOB MEMBER ARRESTED

The New York Age

(Special to The New York Age)

Duluth, Minn.—The City of Duluth is asked to pay $7,500 for the death of one of the three men lynched on the night of June 15. 7-17-19

Clifford Jackson, father of the dead man, filed a claim on July 2 through his attorney, Elisha Scott of Topeka Kans., with the Duluth city clerk asking the sum og $7,500 for the killing of his son, who was the first of the three men to be lynched.

The thirteen surviving Negroes of the sixteen originally arrested have filed a petition for writs of *habeas corpus* in the district court. The men are being held on complaints issued in the municipal court on June 16 but have not as yet been arraigned for examination.

One white man, Carl J. Miller, 20 years old, who admitted participation in the lynching, acording to the police officials, has been arested and is being held i the county jail pending action by the grand jury. Miller is the first member of the mob to be arrested.

MAIL CLERKS ARE INJURED IN FIGHT

MERIDIAN MISS. DISPATCH
JULY 3, 1920

O. S. Parker Assaulted by His Negro Assistant While on Trip Into City

What came near being a serious affair occurred upon the mail car of the Northeastern train, from New Orleans, as it sped its way from New Orleans to Meridian yesterday, when Jas. Spencer, a colored mail clerk and O. S. Parker, a white mail clerk engaged in a personal difficulty which resulted in the serious injury of both.

It appears that Parker had occasion to reprimand the negro clerk on the previous trip, and on the return trip the argument was renewed. Spencer hemmed Parker in a corner and stabbed him in the shoulder. His cries brought relief from other members of the train crew and the negro jumped off the train to avoid them. just this side of Enterprise.

The train was stopped and picked him up and he was brought to the city and turned over to the authorities who placed him in a local hospital.

While neither of the participants were dangerously injured, each received dangerous wounds.

Mr. Parker lives in this city, and is a well known mail clerk out of this city. Spencer is one of the few negro mail clerks in this part of the country.

NEGRO PRISONER MAKES GETAWAY AS MOB ARGUES

Fincastle, Va., December 19.—A posse of citizens of Fincastle, headed by Deputy Sheriff Caldwell, today and tonight were searching with bloodhounds for Edmund Thompson, 30, a negro, who last night made a spectacular escape when a mob here tried to take him from the deputy sheriff after that officer had arrested the negro on a charge of having fired into a crowd of white boys on a Fincastle street last night, mortally wounding one of them and seriously injuring three others.

While attempting to take their prisoner to Roanoke, the deputy sheriff and clerk of the court were intercepted on the road near Amsterdam, 12 miles from here and forced by a mob of a hundred men to return here. When the mob reached Fincastle, according to authorities, a dispute between the deputy sheriff and members of the mob arose over whether the prisoner should be lynched or placed in the county jail. Suddenly an unidentified man, said to have worn an army overcoat, elbowed his way through the crowd, rushed up to the automobile containing the prisoner and exclaimed:

"If you're going to lynch him do it now," and fired a revolver at the negro's head.

Confusion followed, some of the members of the mob taking refuge in the nearby buildings and Thompson, with a cry of "Oh, my God," jumped from the automobile and fled. About twenty shots were fired at him, but the negro disappeared in the darkness. This happened shortly before midnight. Bloodhounds in Roanoke were sent for and the man hunt began early today.

POSSES CHASING NEGRO MURDERER BURN LODGE HALLS

Macon, Ga., September 15.—Posses pursuing John Spillers, a negro who is alleged to have shot and killed James Faulkner and wounded his brother, John, in Jasper county Monday, have burned four negro lodge halls in that county, according to reports reaching here.

The lodge halls were located at Shady Dale, Adgateville, Hillsboro and a negro settlement just out of Monticello, where the shooting occurred.

The burning of the lodge buildings was said to have been caused by a report that negroes were holding meetings in them to raise money to aid Spillers' escape.

Four hundred men with six bloodhounds were on the trail of the negro today. Spillers was traced to a small creek that joins the Ocmulgee river early tonight, where the dogs lost the scent.

French Huguerot refugees and their descendants have worshiped in the crypt of Canterbury cathedral ever since 1550, when a royal charter of liberty to worship there was granted them.

NEGRO MURDERER WILL PAY WITH LIFE FOR CRIME

Wm. Ray Will Be Electrocuted For Death of Martha Huff

Indianapolis Advertiser 4-28-20

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., April 27.—William Ray, negro, 19 years old, was sentenced to be electrocuted August 5, at the Indiana state prison at Michigan City by Judge Collins, of the criminal court here today, when a jury returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. Ray stabbed to death 14 year old Martha Huff, a white girl, on April 19.

The Indiana law provides that the death penalty shall not be executed until at least one hundred days have elapsed after conviction. Ray will be the first person to die in the electric chair in this state.

Ray was placed on trial this morning. Only witnesses, court attaches, police officers and newspaper men were permitted in the court room. The defendant was closely guarded, and every precaution taken to prevent any attempt at mob violence. Eighteen witnesses were examined and they testified that Ray enticed the little girl to the river bottom last Monday evening, stripped her of her clothing, stabbed her thirteen times in the throat and threw her body into Eagle Creek, where it was found the next evening. Ray was arrested the following night. The jury deliberated only twenty minutes and only one vote was taken, it was said.

VIRGINIA TOWN IS EMPTIED OF NEGROES

Orders to "Clear Out at Once" Issued Wednesday, Observed Literally by Negroes

Montgomery Ala. Advertiser 7-29-20

(Associated Press)

BRISTOL, TENN.-VA., July 28.—Esserville, Va., was almost entirely devoid of its negro population yesterday afternoon, following an order to "clear out at once" given by a band of masked men, thought to have been friends of the late Officer Wilson, who was killed in a pistol dued with a negro in the negro quarter of the city Sunday afternoon, according to advices received in Bristol today. Only three negroes were permitted to remain in the town.

The officer, who was searching a negro whom he suspected of having weapons, was shot in the forehead. Posses from Norton and Esserville, Va., were said to be searching the surrounding hills for the negro.

SLAYER OF TWO IS BELIEVED SURROUNDED

(Associated Press)

OSCEOLA, ARK., Dec. 2[illegible].—Charley Giles, a negro, who shot and killed O. T. Craig, a planter, and Mr. Craig's daughter, Mrs. Mary Belle Williamson at Wilson, Arkansas, Christmas Day, tonight was believed to be surrounded by a posse about nine miles from here and his capture was expected momentarily.

More than 100 men were in the party pursuing Giles which had with it a pack of bloodhounds, obtained from Dyersburg, Tennessee.

NO NEGRO WAS PRESENT SAYS ANONYMOUS LETTER

CHARLOTTE N. C. OBSERVER
NOVEMBER 10, 1920

That there was no negro near on Sunday night when Ford was killed" is the declaration of the writer of an anonymous letter received by The Observer yesterday. The letter was mailed in Charlotte yesterday morning, postmarked 11 o'clock, written with pencil on ordinary letter size ruled paper and mailed in plain envelope, addressed with pencil. The letter gave no clue to the identity or color of the writer. As a rule, The Observer pays no attention to anonymous letters, but exception is made in this case and the letter is printed herewith, merely because it may shed interesting light on what probably more than one person in the Gastonia section thinks of the ugly tragedy of Sunday night.

The letter is copied as written, punctuation, capitalization and spelling.

The letter follows:

"Charlotte Observer,
"Charlotte, N. C.

"There was no negro near on Sunday night when Ford was killed. Nor did any negro kiss any of the girls. No her theory about the matter is wrong. time will tell. I write that you may publish it on tomorrow morning for I am afraid your paper will excite the passion of the white people of my town so until some innonce negro will be killed. I came over to talk with Chief Orr but I just decided to write and ask you to publish it. I shall see your paper tomorrow and I want to see this article.

"I am tell fact and more will be brought out later. I will tell you this there was some word passed by the fellows who was out there who should be first to have the girls and a fuss followed and then the shooting.

"A resident of the Gastonia.
"Please publish."

ONLY THREE NEGROES LEFT IN THIS TOWN

The Constitution 7-29-20

Bristol, Tenn.-Va., July 28.—Esserville, Va., was almost entirely devoid of its negro population yesterday afternoon, following an order to "clear out at once" given by a band of masked men, thought to have been friends of the late officer Wilson, who was killed in a pistol duel with a negro in the negro quarter of the city Sunday afternoon, according to advices received in Bristol today. Only three negroes were permitted to remain in the town.

The officer, who was searching a negro whom he suspected of having weapons, was shot in the forehead. Posses from both Norton and Esserville, Va., were said to be searching the surrounding hills for the negro.

WANTED TO LYNCH MAN WHO SLAPPED BOY

Arlington, Texas, [illegible].—Officials here saved Robert Lowe from a mob by hiding him in a secluded part of the jail before leaders of the mob forced their way into the building. Lowe is alleged to have confessed that he slapped a white boy after the latter pointed a gun at him. Failing to find Lowe, the mob disbanded.

Girls Dragged From Auto and Assaulted, After the Murder of One of Their Escorts.

The Constitution

Charlotte, N. C., November 7.—Two unidentified negroes early tonight held up an automobile part of two youpng men and two girls on highway 3 miles from Gastonia, N. C., killed one of the young men, John Ford, of Lincolnton, N. C., dragged the girls from the auto into teh woods, assaulted them and made their escape, according to telephone messages to the Charlotte police department.

Late tonight, Charlotte police with a posse of officers and armed citizens of Gaston county, were scouring the countryside in search of the negroes, who were believed however, to have made thier escape on a passing freight train. Feeling was said to be intense.

The two young women were taken to a Gastonia hospital, where it was said late tonight their condition is serious. Their homes are in Gastonia. The two young men, John Ford and Ransom Killian, both of Lincolnton, were said to be unarmed when attacked by the negroes. Killian was not injured. Ford was shot and killed when he offered resistance to the negroes in their attempt to take the girls from the automobile, according to the reports received here.

WOMAN AS LOST CHILD CAUSED NEAR-LYNCHING

Mrs. Rickard of Tonawanda Goes to Virginia to Prove She Was Girl Lost in 1902

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
JULY 20, 1920

RICHMOND, Va., July 19.—Advices received here today from Blackstone, Va., said that Mrs. W. T. Rickard of Tonawanda, N. Y., had succeeded through her brothers and sisters there in establishing her identity as Lulu Joyner, who in 1902, when 5 years old, was kidnaped from her home in Dinwiddie County, Virginia.

Mrs. Rickard was brought up as a child in the home of a Mr. and Mrs. Earle in the suburbs of New York City, and received the name of Zella Earle, under which she subsequently was married. She and her husband moved to Tonawanda, where she received anonymous letters informing her of her real name and birthplace.

Finally, after an investigation, the woman with her two children made the trip to Blackstone, in an effort to establish her identity. She does not recall the details of her kidnaping.

At the time she disappeared, as a child, a neighbor of the Joyner family was arrested and narrowly escaped lynching. Citizens were so positive that he was guilty of making away with her that a rope was actually placed about his neck.

JUDGE SEES LYNCH LAW FED BY JURY

NEWARK N. J. STAR
NOVEMBER 6, 1920

Acquittal of Negro Accused of Grave Offense Draws Court's Wrath.

Judge Osborne, exasperated yesterday by a jury's verdict acquitting Walter Jones, negro, 146 Charlton street, of a serious crime, despite what the court declared was overwhelming evidence to convict, severely reprimanded the jurors, conveying to them the unveiled opinion that it is out of such apparent miscarriages of justice lynch law springs.

The court said to the jury: "When you bring in such a verdict as this, in the face of such evidence as this, it wouldn't surprise me if the people took the law into their own hands. The prosecutor and other officers charged with enforcing the law might as well quit work if their efforts are to come to such ends."

It was the jury's last day of service.

NEGRO IS CHARGED WITH AIDING PLOT TO BURN THEATER

Butler, Ga., July 9.—(Special.)—Sam Fagin, a negro is said by officers to have confessed to carrying oil to the new Grand theater destroyed by fire Saturday night, was taken to Columbus tonight to avert possible race trouble.

The negro was arrested at Reynolds Wednesday by the state fire marshal, and taken to Macon for safe keeping. He was returned here today for preliminary trial, but fear of trouble caused a postponement of the case. Other arrests are expected.

The theater had been in operation only three days. The negro, in his confession, according to the officers, said he was employed to carry oil to the new theater at 11:30 o'clock Saturday night. He carried out instructions and went home. An earlier fire broke out, he said, and he returned to the scene.

150 Militiamen Escort Negro Charged With Murder To Prison

BOROUGH OF BRONX NEWS
DECEMBER 7, 1920

Bluefield, W. Va., Dec. 6.—One hundred and fifty Virginia militiamen escorting a negro charged with the murder of Creed Robinet, an Appalachia, Va., merchant, passed through here today enroute for Richmond, Va., where they will place the prisoner in the state prison.

Attempts had been made early today to lynch the negro, who was confined in the Wise County jail at Wise, Va.

The negro and soldiers were aboard a special train Sunday when thirty-five men attacked the jail Lont on avenging Robinet's death. The sheriff and his deputies opened fire on the mob killing Claude Blondale and J. A. Milburn, both railroad conductors. Ramsey Lee, Norton, Va., was struck by a bullet and seriously wounded.

Offer $15,000 Reward for Lynchers' Arrest

NEW YORK CITY TELEGRAM
JULY 29, 1920

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Thursday.—Fifteen thousand dollars reward for the arrest and conviction of members of the mob that lynched William Bennett, of Fayetteville, last Sunday, was offered yesterday by authorities of Fayette county and relatives of the dead man.

Edward Bennett, father of the victim and a former Judge of the Fayette Criminal Court, offered $5,000 reward. The county added another $5,000, as did Edward Bloom, brother-in-law of young Bennett.

Fayette county authorities reported last night that no clews as to the identity of members of the mob had been obtained.

Young Bennett was hanged Sunday morning by a mob which took him from jail at Fayetteville. He was serving a sentence for the killing of his wife.

DOUGLAS FEARS MOB VIOLENCE AFTER KILLING

Douglas, Ga., November 17.—Mob violence was feared here tonight as the result of the killing today of Pearl Harper, member of a well-known Irwin county family, during a shooting affray in the negro section of town. Three negroes are under arrest in connection with the killing and are in the county jail here.

Citizens from all parts of Irwin and Coffee counties were assembling here early tonight.

Harper, with Jim Hutto, had entered a negro store when they were attacked by negroes, some of whom were armed with bottles and others with pistols, it is said. The negroes attempted to flee after Harper had been shot dead and Hutto felled with a blow over the head.

Sheriff Turner and his deputies rounded up three negroes, whom Hutto has identified as principals in the trouble.

NEGRO MINER'S HOME IS BURNED BY MOB

NEW YORK WORLD DEMOCRAT
AUGUST 17, 1920

Will Morrison Forced to Leave Coulterville, Illinois.

Will Morrison, a negro mine employe, at Coulterville, Ill., was forced to leave town, and his home was burned by unidentified parties there this afternoon, according to information received here tonight from municipal officials in Coulterville.

Neither the Mayor, George T. Robinson, or Marshal J. W. Gillespie, know the causes leading up to the trouble, or who was implicated, they said.

Both state the Morrison incident is the only basis for reports that there had been a racial outbreak in Coulterville, and further recurrence is not anticipated, they said. Morrison was not beaten, according to the officials, who also said, they did not know the United States Marshal at Springfield had been asked to send assistance there.

John Henderson, president of the Perry County Coal Corporation, which operates as one of the three mines in Coulterville, stated here tonight, he had been unable to get a clear version of the trouble.

FAKE NEGRO ATTACK

ALTON, Ill.—Two white girls mysteriously shot in Rock Springs, near here, claimed they had been shot by a negro. They said they became frightened at sight of the Negro and started to run when they heard shots. One of the girls was asked to point out the exact spot where the shooting had occurred while the other girl was running. The evidence showed the girl to be shot in the breast while running in an opposite direction from the point where the woman insisted the shot had been fired.

FOUND GUILTY OF MURDER OF INFANT

Montgomery Advertiser
(Associated Press)

TUPELO, MISS., March 31.—Less than two hours after arguments in his case had been closed, Charles Marshall, accused in indictment returned by the Monroe county grand jury of the killing of four members of the Miller family near Amory on the night of January 15, was taken back to his cell in the Lee county jail, having been found guilty of the murder of William Miller, infant victim of the tragedy—alleged to have been his own child—and sentenced to be hanged here May 14.

ANDERSON PEOPLE AFTER NEGRO RAPIST

Morning
(Associated Press)

GREENVILLE, S. C., July 27—Enraged Anderson citizens are pursuing officers who have in their custody Scott Garner, a young negro who is alleged to have attacked a white woman at Anderson tonight, according to a long distance telephone message here.

MANIAC GIVES FALSE ALARM OF LYNCHING

(By Associated Press.)

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 16.—A man by the name of James Flynn called up the police station here tonight from the village of Heyworth and told a wild story of a murder followed by a lynching. Police and sheriff's officers rushed madly to the scene, only to find a maniac whose disordered brain had imagined all the terrible crimes he had reported. There was no disturbance whatever. Flynn was placed under arrest.

Father Heads Posse Which Scours County For Slayers of Son

Daytona, Fla., December 27.—Posses were scouring Volusia county today in search of the eight armed men who last night kidnaped and severly beat Arthur Hames and mortally wounded his son, Grady 19, when he went to the rescue of his father. Young Hames died of his wounds today. His father is heading a posse in search of his

BLAMES SOUTH FOR TEACHING HIM CRIME

Greenville, Ala., June 25.—Deafening applause greeted the verdict of guilty in the case of the State vs. Jake Crenshaw, charged with the murder of Mrs. Foster Gaffor (white) on May 17. The court set July 16 as the date for his execution.

Crenshaw took the verdict calmly, and in a statement to the Defender reporter said: "I think the South has taught me all of my crime; I have been kicked, beaten and dogged all of my life and never had a chance to go to any school." Immediately after he was sentenced he was rushed to another jail in the state to await his execution. A seething mass of humanity followed the trial from beginning to end.

BLOODHOUNDS TRAIL SLAYER OF R. R. MAN

(Associated Press)

ROANOKE, VA., Dec. 28—Local police with bloodhounds, are searching for an unidentified negro who early tonight shot and killed Wm. Burroughs, white, 25, an employe of the Virginian Railroad. The shooting, which occurred in the business section of the city a block from the police station attracted a large crowd. Extra precautions have been taken by the authorities to maintain order.

WANT TO LYNCH NEGRO WHO WOUNDED SHERIFF

YOUNGSTOWN O. VINDICATOR
NOVEMBER 6, 1920

Madisonville, Ky., Nov. 6.—(By the Associated Press.)—Lee Fessenger, a negro who shot and probably fatally wounded Sheriff R. S. Hunter of Hopkins county, who attempted to arrest him last night on a charge of whisky "bootlegging," was still at large today. Leaders of a posse of farmers however said they had him "cornered" in a woods near here. Talk of lynching the negro is rife among members of the posse.

Sheriff Hunter was still alive today although attending physicians said he could not recover.

Middletown Valley Mob Threatens Negro Slayer

Washington Herald

FREDERICK, Md., Nov. 18.—While funeral services were being held today for Mrs. Mary Edith Hightman, 27 years old, a group of men of Middletown Valley assembled outside of the Reform Church, discussed lynching Charles Robertson, 16-year-old negro, who is alleged to have confessed to assaulting the young woman, beating her into unconsciousness and then setting her afire.

An autopsy today revealed concussion of the brain to have been the direct cause of Mrs. Hightman's death.

NEGROES BLAMED IN LYNCHING OF NEGRO PREACHER

Jackson, Miss., December 24.—Coleman Brown, negro preacher, lynched at Purvis yesterday, met death at the hands of members of his own race, according to Sheriff Williams, who made an investigation. Brown was suspected of having a hand in the murder of Della Green, 14-year-old negro girl, who was hanged from a tree with a clothes line.

RICHMOND VA. LEADER
NOVEMBER 6, 1920

TALK OF LYNCHING NEGRO WHO SHOT KENTUCKY SHERIFF

Madisonville, Ky., Nov. 6.—Lee Fessenger, a negro, who shot and probably fatally wounded Sheriff R. S. Hunter, of Hopkins county, who attempted to arrest him last night on a charge of "bootlegging," was still at large today. Leaders of a posse, however, said today they had him "cornered" in a woods near here. Talk of lynching the negro is rife among members of the posse.

N. Y. C. AMERICAN
DECEMBER 28, 1920

Negro Who Killed 2, Shot 6, Hiding in Arkansas

WILSON, Ark., Dec. 27.—Armed with a shotgun and an automatic pistol, Charles Giles, negro, forty, is believed to be hiding to-day somewhere near the Mississippi River after killing O. T. Craig, a Mississippi County planter, and his daughter, Mrs. Mahbell Wilson, and seriously wounding Craig's two sons, Dick and Hugh, Saturday.

Giles also slightly wounded three deputy sheriffs who were among those who were in pursuit of him.

WILMINGTON DEL. EVENING JOURNAL
NOVEMBER 6, 1920

Examine Negro Who Assaulted Woman.

Dr. Norwood W. Voss, 2227 Market street yesterday at the workhouse made a mental examination of Ernest Thomas, the 20-year-old Negro convicted of assaulting a white woman in Blackbird hundred and who was reprieved last Friday for two weeks. Dr. Voss has submitted his report to Governor Townsend.

Lynchings—1920
Side Lights

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July—Dec.

"Negroes Did Not Rape Duluth Girl"

The Houston Informer

So Says Physician

7-17-1920

(From the Duluth Rip-Saw.)

After investigatiion and a careful analysis of allegations, The Rip-Saw is forced to the conclusion that six Negroes did not rape Miss Irene Tusken at West Duluth on the night of Monday, June 14.

Not only did that young woman's physical condition, as diagnosed by a highly reputable and experienced physician, fail to corroborate the sensational story told by Irene Tusken and William Sullivan, but their tales do not ring true. They do not square with nature, human experience and common sense.

All this being the case, there was not the slightest excuse, to say nothing of reason, for brutality and unlawfully hanging three Negroes, thereby putting a lasting stain on the fair name of the city of Duluth, to say nothing of murdering the Negroes and dooming the souls of the disciples of lynch law and mob rule.

The whole miserable affair, at this time and n the light of developments, is a travesty on humanity, law, order and justice.

The lynching if those unfortunate colored boys was the crowning tragedy of a generation. The plot was conceived in a lawless resort, carried out by hoodlums and permitted by a weak and incompetent police department.

It was not so very many months ago that three sons of wealthy men took turns at violating a young girl in a woodland cabin. Influence headed off publicity and punishment for the dastardly crime.

A local preacher even wrote anonymous letters threatening to visit the editor of the Rip-saw with mob violence.

Seduction, morally as bad a crime as rape, is a vocation and a pastime with many boys of this city who associated with many members of the recent mob, if not actually taking part in the outburst of savagery, barbarity and lawlessness.

The Ten Commandments seem obsolete in Duluth, to say nothing of Minnesota's laws.

When devoted priests tried to reason with the recent mob an to persuade the leaders to give up their plans, what was the reply?

"To h—l with the church! To h—l with the law."

"Did you never have a wife and daughter?" one priest was asked.

"What office are you running for?" one flippant lyncher asked another priest.

Judges of the district court were utterly ignored by members of the mob, as well as appeals by prominent citizens.

For barbarity and savagery, the young fiend who climbed the pole and kicked the dying Negro in the face is entitled to the highest badge of infamy.

The tough Jack Robinson shows were in Duluth on Monday, June 14. Tuesday evening the readers of the Herald were astounded to read that a young women of West Duluth had been raped by six Negroes, one after the other, while her escort was forced to stand by and witness the bestial act.

James Sullivan and Irene Tusken were the two who sponsored that startling tale. They stated that, at about 10 p. m., while watching the circus hands load out the animals, a band of Negroes grabbed the girl and dragged her to a clump of bushes near the D. M. & N. tracks. One Negro was alleged to have put a revolver to young Sullivan's head and then to have held him tightly. Sullivan claimed that six Negroes, in turn, forcibly raped the young woman and that he was required to witness the horrible acts.

After finishing with the girl, she and her escort maintained, the Negroes compelled them to leave the vicinity by a circuitous route and forbade them to go across the circus grounds.

The two made the street car and he girl was taken to her home, where he retired without notifying her parents of the alleged outrage.

Youn Sullivan went to the Missabe re docks, where he works as a boat potter. His father, Patrick B. Sullivan, is night superintendent of the re docks. The Sullivans live at 2874 Wicklow Street.

The Tusken girl lives with her family at 4836 West Sixth Street. The father, William E. Tusken, is a mail carrier and a man of repute.

Young William Sullivan is alleged to have worked a couple of hours at the docks, when he told his father that the Tusken girl had been raped by six Negroes and that he had been compelled to witness the outrage. That is supposed to have been about 2 a. m. Tuesday morning, June 15.

Superintendent Sullivan is alleged to have at once called up Mr. Tusken and reported the boy's allegations. The police are credited with having received complaint between 2 and 3 a. m. The News Tribune office knew of it before 4 a. m., too late to get into their last edition.

It is alleged that the circus was overhauled out near the Canadian Northern yards. It further is alleged that both the girl and the boy were taken out there, but that both failed to identify a single Negro.

A dozen of the Negro hands were taken to police headquarters and given a hard "sweating." It is claimed that three of them admitted guilt and were locked up. At that time, at least six of them were locked up. The tough Jack Robinson shows went on to Virginia and, that afternoon, Chief Murphy went up to the Queen City and nabbed still another bunch for witnesses, it is claimed.

Now get down to a bit of analysis, dear reader, and you will find many things that do not ring true or properly square up. Of course there are so many rumors and allegations that even the grand jury, now in session, finds it difficult to sift the true from the false.

In the first place, back of a circus is a peculiar place for a decent boy and a respectable girl, he admitting to be 17 years and she not exceeding 18 years, at 10 o'clock at night.

There is no evidence that the boy fought or tried to defend his companion, although a boy with a single grain of sand would have fought desperately under such circumstances. There is no claim that he yelled. That stuff about a revolver being held to his head sounds too much like a Nick Carter novel to be given much credence.

There is no claim that the girl screamed or struggled. Her clothing was not torn when she got home, although it it stated that the mother has said that one garment was torn some.

The alleged victim of the alleged rapists is credited with saying that she became unconscious when the Negroes grabbed her and started to take her to the bushes. She next says that she regained consciousness just as they were leaving her. The girl tells about the Negroes leaving her, yet the boy claims that they stood by and directed the departure from the scene of the outrage.

After being forcibly raped by six well developed Negroes, Irene Tusken would have the people of this city believe that she walked to the street car, went home and to bed, without saying anything about her horrible experiences to her parents. Then, a few hours later, she was able to go many blocks to attempt to identify her assailants.

Any man or any woman who knows anything about human anatomy and, especially the anatomy of a young girl and husky young Negro boys, firmly will believe that such a girl, undergoing rape by six lusty young fellows, would have to be taken to a hospital if not to a morgue, instead of walking to a street car, going to bed without attention and then getting up a few hours later, apparently in normal physical condition.

Sullivan, the gallant young defender of female virtue, states that he and the girl were watching the circus pull up stakes and load out. That being the case it was a most strenuous time for hands. A harsh, driving foreman ustomarily stands over his men and ushes them to the limit. It may not out of place to ask where was that foreman and how did he permit a considerable number of his gang to go to the bushes long enough for each and every one to commit rape, something not accomplished in an instant, especially with such huge instruments of rape as most of those Negro boys carried.

To one who knows anything about circuses, a foreman at time of pulling up stakes would be right on the heels of all of his men. Anyway, the story of that foreman might be interesting and profitable to hear.

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About 9 a. m. the grieving father of the girl called at the office of a highly reputable and experienced physician in West Duluth. He has lived in Duluth for many years and has served the Tusken family professionally at different times.

When the physician arrived at the Tusken home, he found the girl in bed. He began his professional services. There were no marks or bruises on her face or neck. The girl's body was not examined. When it came to an examination of the organs that were supposed to have suffered so cruelly, there was not a bruise, scratch, cut or tear. There was not the slightest evidence of swelling, inflammation or sensitiveness. That physician believes, as does the Rip-saw, that Irene Tusken never was raped by one Negro, to say nothing of six Negroes.

Some who know young James Sullivan believe that he would be fully as dangerous to a young girl as a Negro circus hand. Although young in years, Sullivan is credited with having quite an intimate acquaintance with Old John Barleycorn, the mysteries of sex and various forms of low moral endeavor.

Frank Blodgett, the shoe man, and Johnson and Jermstad, formerly West Duluth grocers, own cabins a couple of miles north of Lakewood.

Once upon a time, a small company of young people went out to Blodgett's cabin, where they found young Sullivan with a girl, both of them drunk. The members of the little party were so startled and somewhat scared that they quickly faded away without driving out the young roysterers and trespassers.

What an innocent young girl was doing out there in the dark, behind a circus tent, with a tough young kid, may be a subject for thought.

Time, space and a personal knowledge do not permit a detailed narration of the collapse of Duluth's police department and the terrible scenes incident to a lynching of three Negro boys, pleading for mercy and even denying guilt to the last.

That allegation of confessions will await analysis and discussion at a later day. False confessions often have been made under duress and as a result of great fright. Anyone who knows the primitive Negro character will not show much surprise at the confession, especially if the third degree caused the boys to believe that a wall was all that separated them from an angry mob. Without that confession, the extreme pacificists on the police force have mighty shaky ground under their feet.

For barbarity, cruelty and primitive savagery, the recent lynching topped anything in the history of the country for many years. Burning at the stake in the South usually is the result of a positive identification by the victim. In the Duluth case, there was an utter absence of identification. One Negro, too, might accuse another with an idea of saving his own skin. White men have done such things, why not a simple Negro boy?

A wave of horror, shame, anger and burning resentment swept through the city when the details of the lynching were known. Both the sheriff and the police department became very zealous after everything was over. Gov. Burnquist quickly complied with Sheriff Magie's call for troops. An investigation under way by Gen. Rhinow is believed to be for the purpose of laying a foundation for Commissioner Murnian's removel by Gov. Burnquist.

There also is a general feeling that Chief Murphy das not equal to the emergency and, if Murnian goes, Murphy surely will accompany him.

Easton Judge Orders Inquiry

Tells Grand Jury It Must Investigate Cruelties Surrounding The Trial And Execution Of Fountain

SUITS RECALLED

Sheriff Soulsby Is Being Sued For $30,000 By Fountain's Relatives

Easton, Md., Nov. 17.—In his charge to the Grand Jury this week, Judge William H. Adkins urged them to go into the reports of cruelty on the part of Sheriff Soulsby and his deputies in the pursuit, capture and execution of Isaiah Fountain.

He declared Soulsby should be punished severely, should the grand jury find the reports to be true.

Relatives of Fountain including his aged mother have filed suits aggregating $30,000 against Soulsby in the City Court of Baltimore charging that the sheriff swung them up in the jail and used other third degree methods.

Soulsby is also said to have struck Fountain over the head with a club because he would not confess just before being hanged to having assaulted a white girl.

Soulsby intentionally refused permission to colored newspaper men including representatives of the AFRO-AMERICAN from witnessing the execution, but white reporters who were present testify that Fountain walked to the scaffold with a fresh scar on his head.

Fight Back

In Florida

Churches And Lodge Houses Used To Store Firearms And Ammunition During Recent Riot

MANY WHITES KILLED

Ex-service Men Take Leading Part In Repelling Mob Of Would Be Lynchers

Orlando, Florida, Nov. 10.—One result of the recent riot here in which a dozen whites and an equal number of colored men were killed, is that the Negroes of Florida have told the world that from now on they expect to resist lynching parties and Ku Klux.

Efforts of whites in charge of election booths to keep John Perry from voting on account of his color started the riot election day, and for the next three or four days, it turned out that every church and lodge hall was a small arsenal from which colored men repelled posses of armed whites bent on lynching.

Ex-soldiers fought on both sides, but the black men acted like demons and poured hail after hail of shot into the mob until 2,000 rounds of ammunition were spent. Black men used rifles and shot guns of all kinds.

The mob after starving the little party out of Perry's house burnt the house over his head. Eight were cremated. Continuing its rampage twenty-five homes, two churches and two lodge halls were burned. Desirable property of colored persons was taken away by the whites.

A steady stream of colored workers with all their household effects left this section on foot for sections further North.

SCARED BY NEGRO ASSAILANT GIRL IN FAINT 4 HOURS

Minnie Beaumaster, of Florence, Tells of Attack Made By Man Hiding Behind Tree.

TRENTON N. J. GAZETTE
NOVEMBER 25, 1920

SEARCHING FOR THUG

Burlington county is being scoured for a negro, said to have attempted to assault Minnie Beaumaster, the 17-year-old daughter of George Beaumaster, foundryman, of Florence, near her home late Tuesday night. According to the girl the attempted assault occurred at a lonely spot. The negro tried to grab her from behind a tree as she passed. Her description of the would-be assailant is so meagre that there appears little chance that the man will be caught. Because of the fact that the girl was unharmed it would seem that the negro became frightened and ran away, leaving her lying in a fainting condition on the road. After regaining consciousness, four hours later, the girl struggled home and told her parents the sensational story of the attempted assault.

Miss Beaumaster, who is tall, slender and possesses unusual good looks, attended a dance at Burlington Tueday night and returned to Florence on the 11 o'clock trolley getting off at Iron and Second streets, one block from her home. According to the girl's story she was passing a vacant lot, when suddenly a black hand was stretched out from behind a tree. Then she fainted.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning her parents, who had waited anxiously for their daughter's return, heard her fall on the front porch. They carried her into the house, where she revived and told them of the attempted attack. She bore no signs of violence, no bruises and scratches indicating a struggle, and Dr. David Baird, the family physician, after an examination, stated that she had not been criminally assaulted.

Indignation is strong in Florence against the negro said to have frightened the girl, and it is likely that he will be roughly treated if caught. No one has been found who passed the dark and lonely spot during the four hours that the girl said she lay in the road, and no one has been found who saw a negro near the scene of the attempted assault. County Detective Ellis Parker, of Mount Holly, went over the ground yesterday morning and has started an investigation.

Miss Beaumaster is well known and popular among Florence people. She is employed in a silk mill at Burlington. Aside from nervousness due to fright, her condition was reported as being good late last night.

Give Purse to Race Betrayer

"Uncle Tom," Who Led Innocent Man to Mob, Rewarded by Lynchers

Statesboro, Ga., July 2.—Because he acted as a stool pigeon and betrayed Phillip Gathers, a member of his Race, into the hands of a white mob, which later burned Gathers at the stake in the public square, Buck Stephens was given a cashier's check for $40.14. The money was collected by leaders of the mob shortly after Gather's body had been burned to a crisp and the remains cut in separate pieces and distributed among the throng, which included men, women and children. An undertaker, answering a call to take the body for burial, found only portions of the parched skull. Gathers had been accused of murdering Miss Anza Jaudon, a young white girl. The man's body was saturated with gasoline and the match was applied by a girl prominent in the high school here.

Gathers' Dying Words

Gathers declared he was innocent of the crime and stated that he only drove a white man to the spot where the girl was murdered, and that the man made him get out of the buggy at the point of a revolver and "run down the road." He asserted he did not know what happened after this, until a friend told him he was wanted for the murder of a girl and that the sheriff was looking for him.

Reward Stephens

A letter accompanied the check which was sent to Buck Stephens, who betrayed Gathers. It follows: "The citizens of Pineora and Marlow give to you, Buck Stephens, this check for so faithfully turning up Phillip Gathers, the much wanted black brute who murdered Miss Jaudon in our county. We do this to show our appreciation of the Negroes who are loyal to our best interests and common good. The southern white people are the best friends of the Colored Race and their co-operation in helping to bring criminals to justice will greatly help to make an end of the unmentionable crimes committed upon our white women. We know you agree with the cool, calm manner in which was lynched the brute Gathers."

The letter was signed by R. J. Zeigler, J. J. Brown and R. L. Elkins, who are said to have taken part in the lynching. They have not been arrested.

MYSTERIOUS TRAGEDY FAR FROM SOLUTION

Auto Party Held Up, Man Killed and Girl Shot—Negroes Are Accused.

Gastonia, N. C., November 8.—After a night and day of investigation and search, officers late tonight were apparently nowhere near a solution of the mysterious tragedy enacted three miles from here last night when John Ford, of Lincolnton, was shot to death and Miss Essie Beatty, of Gastonia, was probably fatally wounded, while on an automobile ride with Ranson Killian, of Lincolnton, and Miss Effie Grice, of Gastonia. No arrests have been made.

Officers returned from Blacksburg, S. C., tonight, where they went today to investigate a report that two negroes had been arrested there as suspects. The report proved unfounded, and the officers returned without new information. They were accompanied by Ranson Killian, to identify the negroes reported held there.

Excitement, which was high last night, greatly subsided today and interest centered in the account of the alleged holdup and killing as given by young Killain at the coroner's inquest. He said that, while the four were riding near Bessemer City, they stopped, and Ford and Miss Grice got out of the car and walked out of sight, while the witness and Miss Beatty remained in the automobile. After a few minutes a negro appeared from the woods, according to his testimony, held him up at the point of a pistol and robbed him of a few dollars, firing his revolver three times, one of the bullets striking the young woman. About the same time other shots were heard in the direction Ford and the other girl had gone, and a second negro approached and said he had shot the other man "down yonder." At this point Killian's testimony was interrupted by the officers, who took him to Blacksburg.

The shooting is said to have occurred about 7:30 p. m., but it was not reported until nearly 10 o'clock, when Killian and the girls brought the body of Ford to the city.

The city council tonight offered a reward of $500 for the arrest of the guilty persons or evidence leading to their arrest.

The coroner's jury adjourned late tonight after an all-day hearing, without having completed its investigation. The inquest will be resumed Tuesday.

HUSBAND IS HELD, WITH TWO BLACKS, FOR KILLING WIFE

Greenville, Ala., November 5—Abner Little, prominent West Butler farmer, was arrested this afternoon and placed in the county jail on a charge of murdering his wife, who was shot to death late Thursday night as she was preparing to retire.

The arrest of Little was the third to follow in the case, and it was stated, was based largely on circumstantial evidence collected by Sheriff King Murphy, who stated tonight that a fourth arrest, probably a woman, would be made Saturday.

Following the murder of Mrs. Little last night the sheriff visited the scene and later arrested a negro, Will Smith, who was rushed out of the county to the Montgomery, Ala., jail. Early today a second negro, Mike Pressly, was arrested, and it is reported is being held here.

A careful examination of the wounds of Mrs. Little disclose powder burns on her face, and the theory was developed that the shot was fired from very close range instead of from outside the house as Little had previously stated was the case.

Lynchings—1920.
Side Lights.

600

July—Dec.

WHITE MAN COMMITS MURDER; NEGRO CHARGED WITH THE DEED

YOUNG GIRL MAKES SAME STATEMENT BUT OFFICERS ARREST THE ASSAILANT WHEN INVESTIGATION IS MADE.

The Birmingham Age-Herald
12-29-20

SITS UP AS MOURNER WITH THE MAN HE KILLED

Anniston Business Man Is Hacked To Death, Assailant Runs Twelve Miles And Returns For Funeral When He Learns That a Negro Will Be Made To Pay The Penalty.

Here is a story from Anniston, of a man having been murdered in his bedroom with his wife, and the charge laid at the door of a Negro, notwithstanding, the wife knew at the time that the murder was committed by a white man who was in the room, and known to her, when the husband entered. Here is the message as it comes from Anniston:

Anniston, Dec. 20.—Sitting up with the corpse of the man whose throat he is alleged to have cut during a fierce fight in the dead man's home on Friday night, Charles Allen McCullars, 24 years old, ex-service man, was arrested near McFall late Saturday night under a warrant charging him with the murder of John W. Loudermilk, whose mysterious death at his apartments on Noble street puzzled officers for a time. The prisoner, according to the authorities has admitted his guilt and has described the battle which ended in his adversary's death, after being brought to the county jail here by Sheriff W. E. Parker, Coroner Lee Smith, Deputy Sheriff Andrew Baley and Sidney J. Reaves.

McCullars was sitting in the same room with the corpse of the man he admitted killing when the officers went to the home of John W. Loudermilk's mother between McFall and Lincoln. For several hours he stoutly denied all knowledge of Loudermilk's death. Finally, he broke down and admitted, the sheriff says, that he had cut the local restaurant man's throat when the latter returned to his rooms unexpectedly and found him there.

Grapple In Dark.

McCullars' face bore evidence of the fight between him and the man he killed. His clothing was splotched with blood, and his lips were swollen. He steadfastly denied all knowledge of the killing until officers were ready to confine him in a cell at the county jail, when he broke down and told the whole story from beginning to end, the officers say.

He is said to have told the officers who made the arrest that he had come to Anniston on Friday evening, went to the Andrews rooming house, thinking that Mr. Loudermilk would not be at home until daylight, and that after fighting the restaurant man all over the room, he drew his knife and killed him to avoid recognition, afterwards walking and running the 12 miles between [illegible] and his home.

McCullars had formerly [illegible] the restaurant conducted [illegible] milk on Thirteenth str[illegible] an adjoining room to th[illegible] Mr. and Mrs. Loudermilk [illegible] officers ascertained that [illegible] had been discharged from [illegible] of the restaurant keeper ov[illegible] ago and warned to stay [illegible] his home, they immediately [illegible] an investigation along [illegible] McCullars might have com[illegible] crime.

The prisoner, in his [illegible] the officers Sunday morning [illegible] to have stated that he was [illegible] room with Mrs. Loudermilk [illegible] time her husband came [illegible] his work, and that he hid [illegible] bed on which the two little [illegible] of the slain man were sleeping [illegible] waiting for half an hour or longer McCullars said, he attempted to leave the room, and that Loudermilk raised up in the bed and made an effort to strike a match. He then started the fight to prevent recognition drawing his knife from his pocket and killing the husband.

McCullars further made the statement that Mrs. Loudermilk removed the sleeping babies into another room during the fight between the two men reporting to the officers that a Negro had attacked her husband while he slept and ran out of the room, going down the front starway to the street. One of the little girls awakened by the noise of the fight between her father and the intruder in the home also made that statement, both saying that the intruder had held a pistol pointed at them while he backed out of the room.

Loudermilk was rushed to Sellers hospital, but the gash in his throat was too deep and caused his death two hours later. His body was then removed to the Murphy undertaking parlor in an adjoining building and carried from there to his mother's home near McFall for burial Sunday afternoon.

The arrest of McCullars while sitting up with the body of the victim 24 hours after the tragedy had been enacted, created a sensation in this section. Sheriff Parker and his assistants also are being complimented for clever detective work.

WASHINGTON D C POST
AUGUST 8, 1920

Crime Mysteries Cleared.

The statement of William Henry Campbell, the negro who has confessed to the murder of Mrs. Gertrude H. Mann, not only solves that crime mystery, but it also clears up the criminal attacks made upon four other women during June and July of last year, offenses which precipitated the race riots here, and it discloses two miscarriages of justice as a result of which innocent men are now serving prison sentences. Campbell's story has been tested and verified to the complete satisfaction of the police officials.

Louis Randall, a negro, was convicted of two attacks upon white women and was sentenced to be hanged. President Wilson commuted his sentence to 45 years in prison, and he is now in Atlanta penitentiary. Forrest Eaglan, also colored, was found guilty of a similar attack upon a white woman and was sentenced to 20 years in the Maryland State penitentiary, where he is now immured. Campbell asserts that he committed all of these crimes, and his story is so circumstantial and complete that the police do not doubt it, and will proceed at once to take steps for the release of the men who were wrongly convicted.

It is to the credit of the Washington police department that Detectives Kelly and Scrivener, who investigated these cases, gave it as their opinion that neither Randall nor Eaglan was guilty of the offenses charged. Their doubts helped to save the prisoners from the gallows, but the identification by the victims of the attacks, together with certain circumstantial evidence, resulted in their conviction and imprisonment. As a result of Campbell's confession two great wrongs will be righted, in part, and a dangerous criminal will get his deserts. It is too bad that innocent men have suffered for Campbell's crimes. The incident is a warning to the law authorities to redouble their efforts to make sure that justice shall neither be baffled nor misdirected.

BLOODHOUNDS HOT ON BLACK'S TRAIL; KILLED TIFT MAN

Tifton, Ga., December 20. (Special.) John Jones, the negro who killed his white foreman, R. H. Hayes, Saturday night at a turpentine still five miles southwest of Tifton, is still at large, although posses with dogs have been searching for him two days and nights.

Mr. Hayes in his car was passing the house occupied by Jones. The negro was beating his wife and she ran to Mr. Hayes begging for protection. Jones followed her into the car beating her over the head with his pistol. When Mr. Hayes tried to stop him the negro fired four shots into Hayes' body from which he died in a few minutes.

Hayes was a North Carolinan, and had been in this state four years. He was 38 years old, and leaves a widow and three daughters. He was buried at Tifton Sunday afternoon.

Negro Is Caught For Second Time In Shooting Affray

Roanoke, Va., December 21.—Edmund Thompson, the negro who fired into a crowd of white boys at Fincastle Saturday night, wounding four, one of whom afterward died, was captured about 11 o'clock this morning near Troutville, a few miles from the scene of the trouble.

Thompson was surrounded in a wood and was not taken until he had been shot down. His capture was brought about by a white woman at a farm house. Thompson applied to her for breakfast, whereupon she gave him something to eat and telephoned for the sheriff.

The shooting occurred when Thompson was angered by the throwing of firecrackers under his feet. He fired into the crowd of boys five times. Officers arrested him, but he was soon taken away from them by a mob from which he later escaped, remaining at large until this morning.

The negro is said by Botetourt county officers not to be seriously wounded. He was struck in the back and scalp by small shot from a shotgun.

N. Y. C. GLOBE
DECEMBER 30, 1920

FIVE OF POSSE ~~SHOT.~~

SEALE, Ala., Dec. 30.—Three members of an armed Negro band which wounded a deputy sheriff and four other members of a searching party early to-day have been captured by a posse headed by Sheriff Ragland, near Pittsview. The sheriff is bringing the prisoners to this place.

600

POSSES ON HUNT FOR NEGRO KILLER

Farm Hand Kills Planter and Daughter, Seriously Wounding Two Sons.

The Commercial Appeal
12-27-20

Wilson, Ark., December 26.—Posses last night scoured the river bottoms near here in search of Howard Lyons, negro farm hand, who late yesterday shot and killed O. T. Craig, 62, a planter living near here, and Craig's daughter, Mrs. C. G. Williamson, and wounded Craig's two sons.

The Craigs were eating their Christmas dinner when a negro woman ran into the house saying that Lyons was chasing her. Craig went to the porch to remonstrate with the negro and was shot down, dying a few moments later. Mrs. Williamson ran to her father's assistance and was instantly killed. The two young men were shot as they came out of the house. Both were taken to a Memphis hospital and will recover.

POSSES ENGAGED

In Scouring Arkansas River Bottoms For Slayer of Two

The Commercial Appeal
(Associated Press)

WILCOX, ARK., Dec. 27.—Posses tonight are scouring the river bottoms near here in search of Howard Lyons, negro farm hand who late today shot and killed O. T. Craig, 62, a planter living near here and Craig's daughter Mrs. C. G. Williamson, and wounded Craigs' two sons.

The Craigs were eating their Christmas dinner, when a negro woman ran into the house, saying that Lyons was chasing her. Craig went to the porch to remonstrate with the negro and was shot down, dying a few moments later. Mrs. Williamson ran to her father assistance and was instantly killed. The two young men were shot as they came out of the house. Both were taken to a Memphis hospital and will recover.

DEPUTY IS KILLED WHILE ATTEMPTING TO ARREST NEGRO

Sylvester, Ga., December 29.—(Special.)—Deputy Sheriff W. P. P. Giddens was shot and instantly killed while attempting to arrest Mace Giddens, a negro, at Doles Tuesday night.

The negro was at home, and when he refused to open the door the officer forced it open, and as he entered the door the negro shot him with a shotgun, using a wrung shell, and made his escape. Sheriff Sumner and deputies are tracking him but he has not been captured. The dead man leaves a wife and five children.

The Chicago Defender 12-28-20

FROM UNDER THE YOKE

By LESLIE M. ROGERS

Jack Conroy, who boasted constantly of his power to "get any nigger woman in the lumber district," lived in crude bachelor style in a cabin hardly 100 yards from the lumber mills. With him were his two cousins, Tom and Felix Kearny. Their abode was what is known as a "box house" in the Louisiana swamp lands. Built of upright, undressed planks, seamed with weather strips, it stood somewhat hidden from the cabins of the other mill hands by a tree-lined bend in the somewhat irregular roadway leading to the forests.

For a year now Conroy had terrorized the women folk of the Race families living in those parts. Mothers warned their daughters against going too far from the cabins after dusk. Doors and windows of the humble little cabins occupied by Race lumberjacks and their families were securely locked when the men folk would be required to work late into the evenings. However, in spite of the precautions taken, several outrages had occurred in the last year, and each one had been traced, admitted to and even boasted of by Jack Conroy. There was nothing to be done by the handful of Race families, for they were outnumbered, had no rights and no laws to protect them.

For the past week Conroy had jollied and boasted of "that little yaller Benson gal." His friends, who congregated in his cabin after the day's work, exchanged sly winks and laughed with him in his fiendish glee. His constant companion, a flask of "moonshine," would then be passed around, and a steady flow of vile language and cursing would break the stillness of the night until each man had fallen into a drunken sleep.

This evening the Conroy cabin was unusually quiet. A hard day at the mills and on the river had caused every hand to look forward to the night as a time for rest, and not for drunken frolics. Conroy and his two cousins had finished supper, and after clearing away the dishes were preparing for bed when the crack of a rifle was heard on the outside. Tom and Felix grew pale as Conroy lurched forward, his corncob pipe falling from his lips. His hand went to his side as he dropped to the floor with a frightened look in his eyes.

"It's that damn Benson gal's brother," he gasped. "If I could—," but a gurgling sound in his throat cut off his speech, and with a glassy stare he fell in a heap at the feet of his cousins.

Stupefied with horror, the two men remained standing over the crumpled form lying on the floor. A gasp broke from the lips of Tom Kearny, and slowly his shocked wits took in the significance of the ever-widening red stain creeping across the floor.

"Did ye hear what he said?" asked Tom, moving toward the corner of the cabin where three rifles stood. "Now if we hurry maybe we kin git that little Black devil without havin' to wake up the whole camp. C'mon."

Felix Kearny, having now recovered from his fright, took the rifle handed him by his brother and hurried from the cabin with mumbled threats on his lips. Vainly for over an hour they searched among the underbrush which surrounded the cabin.

"Well," said Felix hoarsely, "t'aint nothin' for us to do but wake up the gang and go down and string up them Benson niggers." Tom assented with an oath, and the two men, panting like demons, hurried back to the row of cabins and began awakening the occupants of each, telling them of the murder of Jack Conroy and how he had died accusing "that Benson gal's brother."

Cursing and yawning, the revengeful party swelled in numbers. Men, women and children made the night hideous with their curses, howls and shrieks. In their senseless fury they prepared to kill anyone with a dark skin. Women and children in the mob displayed that expectancy and desire for sport as though they were on their way to a circus or carnival. Each carried a rifle, revolver or club.

"We'll get him," said the voice of universal fury, "if we have to kill every one of them Benson niggers."

Yelling like so many heathens, the mob was strengthened by every available white lumber-jack before starting down the road toward the Benson cabin. The forests rang with their cries and curses, and at intervals the flaming of a torch added to the ghastliness of the spectacle.

Hardly a mile from this savage-like scene, on the road leading to the forests, sat the Benson cabin. A dim light issuing from the window on the north side gave evidence of the fact that the little family had not yet gone to bed. Within, before the crackling grate, sat Mrs. Benson and Mamie, both busily engaged with the knitting and darning of winter clothing. The little room was silent save for the occasional howling of the wind about the cabin and the clicking of the darning needles. Mamie, laying aside her work, was the first to break the silence.

"It's taking Frankie an awful long time to cut up and bring in the night wood, isn't it, mother?"

"It certainly is," she replied, "and now since you've said that, I wonder if ——." She stopped here and her eyes fell upon the spot where her dead husband's rifle had hung above the fireplace. It was gone!

"Mamie, I wonder if that boy is doing something that ——." She was interrupted here by a banging on the door and Frank's voice calling on the outside.

As the door was opened Frank came rushing in excitedly. In his hand was the rifle that had disappeared from its usual place.

"He won't bother us any more, mother," he whispered when he had caught his breath.

"My God, Frankie! What have you done? Have you gone crazy? Don't you know that before daybreak they are likely to kill us all?"

Frank made no reply, but stood with bowed head. The mother hurried to the window which faced the lumber mills and saw there the queer dark objects moving to and fro in huddled groups about the long row of cabins occupied by the white mill employes. The occasional glare from a freshly lighted faggot told her what it all meant.

"The mob has started already!" she cried, turning from the window. "We must get out at once! My God!"

(To Be Continued.)

SEARCH NEGRO HOMES FOR SLAYER OF TWO

(Associated Press)

WILSON, ARK., Dec. 28.—Every negro house in the Wilson neighborhood was searched tonig by a posse of 150 or more citizens, in search of Henry Lowry, negro, who shot and killed O. T. Craig, a prominent citizen, his daughter, Mrs. C. O. Williamson, and wounded two of Craig's sons on Christmas Day. The negroes made no resistance to the search, which failed to show any trace of the negro sought.

Tomorrow the posse will be divided into small detachments and other sections of the bottom lands along the river, where it is believed, that Lowry is still hiding will be thoroughly searched.

New York Times 12-29-20

Lynchings — 1920
Side Lights

July — Dec.

TEXAS COURT FREES YOUTH OF ASSAULT CHARGE

ROBERT LOWE ACQUITTED OF SERIOUS CHARGE IN FT. WORTH.—JURY OUT FOR SIXTEEN HOURS BEFORE ACQUITTAL DECIDED UPON.—SPIRITED AWAY AFTER TRIAL.

The Eastland Daily News

Fort Worth, Texas, Dec. 6.—Robert Lowe, 19-year-old Negro, regained his freedom, the hands of a jury here Thursday, but left Fort Worth in an automobile loaded with deputy sheriffs chosen by Sheriff Sterling P. Clark to guarantee his freedom as long as he is in Tarrant County. At noon the jury in the criminal district court returned a verdict declaring that Lowe was not guilty of the charge of criminally assaulting Aletha Shipper, 10-year-old white girl of Arlington. The child was assaulted near the stock pens near her home in East Arlington about 6:16 o'clock on the evening of Nov. 1, while she was returning home from a market errand.

When Lowe was brought to the door of the hold-over cell today, the jury came in and reported that a verdict had been reached. The verdict was delivered to Judge George E. Hosey and the Negro was pushed through the cell door and into the courtroom while half a dozen deputies hovered over him. When the court read: "We, the jury, find the defendant not guilty," the deputy sheriffs pushed their charge back through the door and to the north entrance of the jail, where an automobile awaited with the motor running.

Girl's Fake Outcry Almost Starts Riot

Race Blamed for Attack That White Truck Driver Planned Against Phone Operator

Middlesboro, Ky., Dec. 10.—While posses were scouring the countryside for a dark-skinned man said to have attacked a white woman, Miss Fannie Brasher, 20 years old, telephone operator, found unconscious from a blow on the head on the exchange floor after midnight, admitted that her assailant was her jilted lover, who tried to kill her. She first told the police she had been attacked by a man of our Race.

Girl Gives Alarm

The Pineville long distance operator was talking to Miss Brasher when the latter called out in alarm, "Some one's breaking into the office. Connect me with your police station!" Almost before she had finished the sentence the Pineville girl heard "Lord of mercy, they've got me!"

Made Desperate Struggle

But the connection had been made. Notified by the Pineville operator, the Middlesboro police broke into the telephone office as the assailant escaped down the rear steps. The police found Miss Brasher lying unconscious on the floor with an ugly gash in her head. Furniture in the office had been broken and overturned in a desperate struggle.

The South's Way

"Negro, Negro," was all she would say to a physician. In addition to the wound in her head, she had been choked. Citizens stirred to a high pitch of excitement gathered on the streets early in the morning and planned a lynching. Two men were halted several miles from the city and severely beaten, but released after being questioned. Strands of red hair found clenched between the girl's teeth brought about the confession, after she had regained complete consciousness. She was asked by a nurse whether she had bitten her assailant. She said she had.

Threatened to Kill

"Are you sure he was a Negro?" she was asked. "Yes," was the reply. But when shown the red hair the girl broke down and admitted it was her former sweetheart, James Thompson, a truck driver and former soldier. They were engaged until a month ago, she said, when she broke the engagement. He threatened then to kill her, Miss Brasher declared.

He entered the office by climbing the rear stairs on the outside of the building and opening a window, and told her he meant to kill her, then choked and struck her, she said. A warrant was issued for Thompson charging him with assault with intent to kill. He is believed to have fled the city.

OMAHA MOB KILLED AN INNOCENT MAN

Lynching and Threats Have Left Negro Population in Dangerous Mood.

OMAHA, Neb., October 19.—It is now possible to report the accounting of the city of Omaha with the mob which, a little over a year ago, burned its court house, lynched a Negro, and nearly killed its Mayor in the performance of his duty as a peace officer.

The court house burned and the rioters dispersed, Omaha promised that one riot, at least, should be followed by a vindication of the law. Then the country and even most of the people of Omaha turned their attention elsewhere. What came of the riot and the rioters finally? Even in Omaha only a few people can tell you. Omaha has in a fair measure kept its word.

On Sunday afternoon, September 28, of last year, a crowd of boys gathered in front of the court house in the heart of the city demanding the delivery of Will Brown, a Negro prisoner. There had been a series of newspaper reports in Omaha of attacks upon white women by Negro men. Public feeling had been aroused by the reports.

There had been labor troubles in the city some months before, and Negro strikebreakers had been used in some cases. The racial antagonism which this had caused made an easy foundation on which to build public excitement over the reports.

The last straw was a report that a young white girl and her escort had been attacked at night, the young man robbed and the girl assaulted by a Negro, who compelled acquiescence by flourishing a revolver.

Mob Demanded Prisoner.

For this crime a Negro named Will Brown was arrested and, pending trial, was held in the county jail on the top floor of the court house. This was the prisoner demanded by the mob which began to gather early on Sunday afternoon.

The city and county officials thought the jail impregnable. But the mob grew in strength till it broke into the court house. Mayor Smith, resisting the mob, was taken out and hanged. He was rescued, but not till he had been seriously injured. Gasoline was brought into the building and the building fired.

The mob worked its way into the upper stories and finally secured the prisoner it was after. It was said that his fellow prisoners delivered him. Brown was quickly hanged and riddled with bullets

While the court house still burned the mob made for the city jail, but by this time Federal troops from the fort near the city had arrived. A squad of soldiers met the mob at the city jail and drove it back. A proposal of the mob to raid the Negro quarter of the town was rejected on information that the Negroes were armed and awaiting attack. Then the mob dispersed.

It was not, as the account shows, strictly a race riot. Only one Negro was involved. It was a simple lynching, with the burning of the court house and the near-hanging of the Mayor as incidentals. There were political aspects of the matter not necessary to mention here.

General Wood, who came to Omaha to direct his troops, broadly hinted in a public address that newspaper sensationalism had a part in the crime. It was true that the reports of Negro crimes had been greatly exaggerated. County Attorney Shotwell published after the riot the fact that out of seventeen men held in jail charged with criminal assault only five were Negroes. The Negroes of the city, about 14,000 in all, regarded it, however, as a race riot, or at least a potential one, and have been affected accordingly.

Ninety-three Persons Indicted.

Now as to the aftermath. A Grand Jury was empanelled to investigate the riot. John W. Towle, a prominent young business man, was made chairman. This Grand Jury brought in indictments against ninety-three persons, of whom fifty-three were arrested and brought to trial.

Of the fifty-three arrested, thirty-five pleaded guilty to the charge of rioting or of breaking and entering or to conspiracy to break and enter. Rioting, under Nebraska law, is only a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment for three months and by a fine. The thirty-five men and boys who pleaded guilty to rioting were given the maximum sentences under the law.

Twenty-two of the indicted persons have been given jury trials. Here the weakness of the prosecution showed itself. It was hard to get juries to convict. There was still in many quarters a partisanship for the rioters. The twenty-two trials have yielded six convictions, eleven acquittals, and five disagreements. Of the convicted men, two were sent to the State penitentiary. Three were eighteen-year-old boys, chargd only with looting. These received jail sentences and fines. There are to be retrials in the cases where the jury disagreed.

The leaders in bringing the rioters to justice do not regard this as an adequate result. They say that they have not convicted the rigleaders of the mob. They know, or think they do, who it was that led in the attempted lynching of the Mayor. But they have not been able to convict this man. Their witnesses fail them mysteriously. The juries hang, yet a total of forty-one men and boys have felt the weight of the law for their part in the outburst. In comparison with the accomplishment of other communities in similar circumstances, Omaha feels that it has done fairly well.

Social Scar Remains.

The social scar left by the event remains, and will long remain. At a cost of about a million dollars the gutted courthouse is being restored. The effect upon Omaha's 14,000 Negroes of the night of terror spent in expectation of the spread of the fighting and conflagration into their part of the city has not been eradicated.

If Omaha whites have less race feeling now the Omaha Negroes have more. This, as a leader of the Negroes tells, is one of the most dangerous features of the situation.

It is understood that the Negroes have armed themselves, determined that if they must suffer an attack by a mob they will not be the only persons to get hurt. They are in the danger that goes with such preparedness.

There is a better side to the picture. The riot showed Omaha the social tinder box which it is. Leading white citizens have seen the necessity for establishing an understanding with their Negro neighbors, and leaders of both races are now working in accord to prevent any occasion for future trouble.

When a local paper began some time ago to spread over its page tales of Negro assaults on white women a delegation of whites and Negroes went together, with evidence that the tales were false or overdrawn, and secured from the publisher a promise to steer away from that maelstrom thereafter.

The groundwork for economic friction is being worn away meanwhile by the unionization of Negro workers. The local trade unions receive Negro members and the Negroes are rapidly embracing the opportunity to become members. The Omaha Negroes are too prosperous to be an unstable element. Their leaders declare that two-thirds of the Negro families own their own homes.

Leaders of both races believe that, barring ill luck to precipitate a new catastrophe, the two races will gradually come to a basis of mutual respect and toleration, which will end the danger of a genuine race clash here.

Victim of Innocent Crime.

The last word on the Omaha riot remains to be written. The supreme irony of the event is yet to be proved but proof is within sight. Will Brown was lynched, with all the attendant horrors, for a specified crime.

Will Brown was innocent of the crime. No one who knows anything

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about the case now denies that Brown was a cripple and physically incapable of committing such an act of violence. The mob killed an innocent man.

That is common. The tragedy probably goes even further. There was, in all probability, no crime.

The capable foreman of the Grand Jury which investigated the riot asserts flatly that there was no assaut. He says the story was a pure frame up. Others close to the inside differ in a measure. One says there may have been a hold-up, but that there was no assault. Another says that there was an altercation, but between parties acquainted with each other, and that there was no violence. There seems to be no ground at all for belief in the kind of story which aroused the mob.

Later disclosures may clear up the matter entirely, but it is fairly safe to say that the Omaha mob killed an innocent man for a crime which had not been committed.

VIVID STORY OF OCOEE MURDERS

One Of Victims Passes Through City

Sister-in-law, Baby and Husband Were Among Those Who Perished

Mrs. Hattie Smith of Youngstown, Ohio, was in the city for a few days this week en route home from Ocoee, Florida, where she was in the midst of the awful deeds committed on election day when thirty two Negro homes were destroyed in flames caused by a mob and more than a score of Negroes are said to have lost their lives. Mrs. Smith's account of the work of the mob is very vivid and heart-rending and her physical condition gives every evidence of the awful things she had to go through during the depredations of the mob and her escape from the terror stricken district.

Mrs. Smith arrived in Savannah late last week and left Wednesday night for Youngstown. Her story of the gruesome murders is as follows:

"I had been in Ocoee for about two weeks, having gone there from Youngstown, Ohio, to visit my sister-in-law. The night before the presidential election my sister in law's husband told us of some trouble that was going on in a nearby town where he said a mob was formed to catch a colored man who had been in a fight with a white man. We talked about the affair for a short while and then went to bed. About midnight we heard shots being fired on the outside and jumped up only to see the house next door on fire and heard women and children screaming. We started out our front door and were greeted by men cursing and firing revolvers at us. We ran back in the house, not knowing what the trouble was. Then in a few minutes we detected that our house was on fire. Again we started out the front door and as soon as we appeared at the door shots were fired at us, one of them striking my sister in law's husband in the hand. We slammed the door and ran to the back of the house and staid there for a few minutes. Finally, the flames began to eat all around us and I said that I was going to try to make the woods, and rushed out, getting to the bushes, undetected. I was about the distance of a city block from the burning houses and in the midst of very heavy underbrush. I could hear distinctly the wails of the women and children who were entrapped in the burning buildings and could see from light of the flames the mob firing at those men who attempted to escape. Finally morning came, the fire had burned up everything and the mob had disappeared. Not a person was around, those Negroes who succeeded in getting out of their houses not daring to return. My sister in law, her child and her husband perished in the flames along with about twenty other Negroes who either were burned to death or died from guns in the hands of the mob.

"I remained in the underbrush for four days, clad only in a night shirt. On the afternoon of the fourth day, a white man out hunting, with his dog, came by. The dog spied me and began barking and then the man came toward the spot where I lay. I tried to get up and run, but was too weak to do so. I thought I was going to be shot by him, but he came forward and asked what I was doing there. I told him. He took off his coat and told me to put it round me, at the same time saying he was going to get his wife to come out and bring me some clothing and food. In about a half hour his wife came and supplied me with the clothing and food. She said her husband was afraid to take me to their house because the mob might find it out, but that he would be there after dark with his wagon and help me escape to safety. He and his wife came and they carried me about ten miles and then gave me railroad fare to Jacksonville. There a railroad man assisted me to get to this city and I am going to leave tonight for Youngstown, through the assistance of friends here."

Mrs. Smith is a woman of about 45 years old and intelligent. As soon as she arrived in Savannah, her story was told to some citizens by the man who had helped her get this far on her journey north. These men became interested in her case and immediately started to raise funds for her. Many individuals hearing of this case, contributed and on Sunday night the unfortunate woman told her story at Bryan Baptist church after the regular collection had been taken. Rev. Daniel Wright started the ball rolling with a $5.00 donation and within ten minutes' time $69.00 were taken up to assist her on her trip home. With the money raised here a ticket was purchased to Youngstown, clothing was bought for her and Mrs. Smith went away with more than sufficient funds to supply her needs en route home. Mrs. Smith says that there was no apparent cause for the dastardly deeds of the Ocoee mob it being simply one of the many examples of the way the reign of terror is working in certain communities.

BOARD URGED TO PARDON PERRY

The Dallas Morning Texan 7-17-1

Austin, Texas, July 12.—Soon after Governor Hobby's return to Austin the Board of Pardons will submit a report in the case of Ben Perry serving a life term in the penitentiary as a result of conviction in Brazos County for criminal assault on a young white girl, eight years ago, for which James Brown, alias Green Hunter, Negro, made confession before his execution at Dallas last Friday.

Judge W. H. Knight of the Board of Pardons said an investigation of Brown's confession as far as it has progressed would indicate that the Negro was telling the truth and that Perry is innocent. No final action, however, will be taken by the board, Judge Knight said, until it was ascertained for certain that Brown had confessed to facts.

Brown's confession has been received by the board from District Attorney J. G. Minkert of Brazos County, who took the confession in the presence of witnesses in the Dallas County jail.

"I am quite sure that in making this confession the Negro is telling the truth, that you will not require a formal petition from this county before recommending executive clemency," writes District Attorney Minkert to the Board of Pardons.

"I have no interest in this matter, except that I am very sorry indeed that an innocent Negro has been punished for approximately eight years for a crime of which he was not guilty."

District Attorney Minkert further said that the reputation of Perry proir to his trial in 1912 was good "and I do not think there is a citizen in Brazos County who would hesitate to sign a petition for pardon if you desire to have one presented but this would take some time and I suppose that you will act upon the matter without delay."

The Board of Pardons also has letters which Perry wrote to the Governor as far back as 1915 protesting his innocence and asking pardon.

Sheriff Dan Hartson who heard the full confession made by James Brown the man who died upon the scaffold stated Monday morning he was confident Brown told the truth about his attack upon a small girl in Brazos county in 1912 for which Ben Perry is now serving a life term at Huntsville prison.

"I have not the slightest doubt of the truth of Brown's confession" Sheriff Hartson said. "I stand ready to do my part to aid Perry if he is given his freedom. I will also head the list for a fund to compensate Perry for his eight years spent in the penitentiary.

Judge W. L. Crawford and others to whom Brown made his confession are working upon the Perry case with a view of presenting the data to Governor Hobby.

Federal Anti-Lynching Law Believed Assured

N Y C CALL
NOVEMBER 20, 1920

Negro Aid Body Predicts Passage of Curtis' Bill—50 Lynched so Far in 1920.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, announced today here that the lynchings of one woman, Minnie Ivory, and two men, Alex Byrd and Willie Ivory, reported to have occurred in Douglas, Ga., Thursday, brought the total number of verified lynchings for the year 1920 up to 50. James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the association, said these facts would be laid before Congress shortly after the session opens, as a part of the association's campaign for the passage of Senator Curtis' Federal anti-lynching bill.

"The savage lynching of a woman and two men in Georgia," says the association's statement, "is merely one of the year's list of American atrocities, which cry for Federal action in those barbarious communities where human life is not respected.

"The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People's statistics show that already 50 people have been lynched in 1920, one of them for jumping a labor contract, three for assault on a white man, one for connection with a moonshine still and at least six for attempting to vote.

"These facts will be placed before Congress when it assembles, and we have every assurance that the chance for passage of a Federal anti-lynching bill are excellent."

TO SCORE LYNCH LAW IN SOUTH

BROOKLYN N Y CITIZEN
NOVEMBER 23, 1920

Public Meeting in Academy Opera House on December 9.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Brooklyn Branch, will hold an anti-lynching meeting in the opera house of the Academy of Music on Thursday evening, Dec. 9.

"The meeting has been called to inform citizens about conditions and to put an American sentiment squarely behind a Federal anti-lynch law," said Mrs. Maude G. Hall, active worker for this cause, when seen by a "Citizen" reportr to-day.

The meeting will be addressed by men prominent in national, State and borough affairs and promises to be one of the biggest events of its kind ever held here.

"Federal anti-lynching bills were introduced by Senator Curtis and Representative Dyer during the last session of Congress," added Mrs. Hall. "Those bills will be passed in the coming session if public opinion declares that lynching in the United States must stop."

RUSHED AGAINST WHITE MAN; SEVERELY BEATEN

Louisville Courier-Journal Aug. 13

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 13.—Because she rushed against a white man in an effort to get on a Fourth street car at Fountain Court, Miss Anna Bacon, 1439 St. James court, was brutally beaten by John A. Rowan (white), from Mississippi. Miss Bacon's eye was blackened, her nose bruised and two teeth were knocked out. That Rowan was at fault was testified to by a white conductor, who was in charge of the car. Rowan was arrested, but later released on bond of $200.

Mrs. Bacon is employed by Daniel E. O'Sullivan and is prominently known as a Christian worker.

THREE WHITES HELD

The Commercial Appeal 10-26-20

Marion, Ark., October 26.—Three white men were arrested today near Earl, about 5 miles west of here, charged with having driven three Colored families from Crittenden county to prevent them from picking cotton.

The men, R. D. and J. R. Shepherd, brothers, and T. A. Smithson, were given a preliminary hearing Monday. It is alleged the men were at work when threatened.

Country Is Scoured By Sheriff's Posse Searching for Negro

Thomasville, Ga., December 1.—(Special.)—Considerable excitement was aroused in Thomasville last night when an unknown negro was brought to Thomasville and lodged in the city jail. It is not known whether he is the negro charged with assault on a young white girl near Barwick Monday afternoon or not, as the officials refuse to discuss the case. He was removed late this afternoon by officers to some other town. He is said to have answered to the description of the negro wanted and it is thought that he was brought here and taken to jail in another county for safekeeping.

All sorts of rumors have been current here today in regard to the lynching of a negro near Pavo last night, but investigation has failed to show any knowledge of it by the citizens of that town. Those interviewed over the phone and several others here today all disclaim any knowledge of a lynching either there or near Barwick.

A number of negroes have been arrested and taken before the young girl, who was the victim of the attack, but none of them were guilty, according to her statement.

One report from Pavo today was that a negro had confessed to the crime and was being pursued by a mob, but the officers were trying to elude them and land him in some jail. This may have emanated from the arrest of the negro brought here last night. Great feeling has been aroused by the crime and large posses have been scouring the county for the guilty negro.

Lynchings - 1920.
Side Lights 602

July - Dec.

Edgar Caldwell Goes To Death on Scaffold

Former Negro Soldier Hanged at Anniston at 12 Friday; Widow of Victim Made Black Cap; Condemned Man Addresses Audience of 2,500 People and Expresses Sorrow For Deed

The Montgomery Adv. 7-

(Special to the Advertiser)

ANNISTON, ALA., July 30.—Edgar Caldwell died on the gallows in the county jail yard today for the murder of a street car conductor, Cecil Linton, in December, 1918. The trap was sprung by Sheriff Parker at noon and 12 minutes later Caldwell was pronounced dead by six physicians.

The negro retained remarkable courage till the end. He was permitted to witness the public of whom 2,500 assembled in front of the jail shortly before his execution. He spoke 45 minutes delivering an address which brought tears from many. There were many women among his hearers. He prayed, read the twenty-third Psalm and concluded by singing a stanza of the hymn "I am going to walk and talk with Jesus."

The crowd listened mutely to admonitions by the negro to all people to lead higher lives. He prayed that young men and boys would avoid liquor habits and appealed to women to live more uprightly.

When his address was concluded Caldwell was carried inside the jail where Captain Holder of the Salvation Army held prayer with him. He bade his attorney Chas. D. Kline good bye declaring that the lawyer had fought a good fight and closing with "God bless you" he was then carried into the canvass inclosure where the scaffold was erected.

On the way out he stooped down to take the hands of the little son of the dead conductor speaking kindly to him of his sorrow for the murder of the boy's father. He shook hands with the wife of Linton who had come here from Clay county for the execution. With her was also a baby born since the murder of Linton. They witnessed the execution inside the enclosure.

It was said Mrs. Linton had made the black death mask which was placed over Caldwell's head on the scaffold.

The negro went to the gallows with a firm step and a smile. About 200 people were admitted to the inclosure all of whom were deeply impressed by the fortude of Caldwell. A few minutes before 12 o'clock the loope was adjusted about his neck, when the trap was sprung the breaking of the negroes neck could be heard a block away.

Crowds of people from the country districts and nearby towns came here to witness the hanging. On the tops of buildings from which the jail yard was visible many men and boys were perched to get a view of the hanging. Afterwards the streets appeared like a circus day. Caldwell's body was turned over to a local negro undertaker his wife who lives in Birmingham had not seen her husband in months. She was not present today.

She wrote the undertaker a letter asking him to take charge of Caldwell's body. She said she would be present at his burial.

EDGAR CALDWELL SPENDS LAST DAY RECITING SPEECH

The Montgomery Adv.

Crowds Attracted to Jail by Prayers of Condemned Man

7-30-1920

IS READY FOR DEATH

Canvass Wall Built Around Gallows to Shut Off View to Curios

(Special to The Advertiser)

ANNISTON, ALA., July 29.—Thursday, the last day of Edgar Caldwell's life, was spent in rehearsing a speech he will make to the public in front of the jail tomorrow morning, before he goes to the gallows, and in singing and prayer, his voice was audible at times nearly a block from the jail, attracting crowds of people to the jail fence.

"If a man dies and goes to Hell he cant come back and if he goes to Heaven he don't want to leave," the condemned man told the sheriff and a newspaper representative Thursday. "By the grace of God I will go to the gallows tomorrow morning, confident that all of my sins have been forgiven by the great judge." He wore a neat black suit which the jailor had purchased for him to be buried. To the sheriff that will spring the trap that takes his life he said, "I hope God will bless you and your family, you have been good to me and I want to meet you in Heaven."

Mrs. Cecil Linton, wife of the street car conductor, who was shot and killed near here in 1918 by Caldwell, while the latter was stationed at Camp McClellan in the army, has come here with several relatives to witness the hanging. Caldwell previously wrote the wife of the street car conductor that he deeply regretted his crime and that he hoped that she would forgive him.

A letter has been written to a local negro by Caldwell's wife, requesting him to take charge of her husband's body after his execution. Caldwell's wife is living in Birmingham, where she went some time ago after spending some time here while the condemned man was confined in the county jail. The woman, during her residence here spent a good part of her time with her husband in his cell, but later she left Caldwell and he has not seen her since that time. During his confinement the negro frequently spoke of his wife's desertion with a show of great regretfulness. She is expected to come to Anniston some time tomorrow afternoon.

The scaffold has been erected in the jail yard and a canvass wall strung around it to prevent the view of the public. During the construction, Caldwell watched the work with apparently little concern. He was often heard in prayer and singing. The jailer declared that he has made a model prisoner.

Caldwell appeared courageous when seen Thursday. He declared that his fortitude came from God, who he says has forgiven his crime. Some time ago he confessed the murder and declared that the devil made him do it, that he felt sure that the governor would commute his sentence, but that if this was not done he was ready to die. He wrote a letter to an inmate of the penitentiary telling him that he would join him last week. His readiness to commit his fate retriated Thursday. He said, "God has forgiven me of all my sins and by his grace I will meet him in Heaven Friday morning.

Edgar Caldwell, former negro soldier, convicted of the murder of Cecil Linton, an Anniston street-car conductor, will die on the gallows which has been erected for his execution in the yard of the Calhoun county jail, Friday morning, July 30, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock. Governor Thomas E. Kilby officially announced Thursday afternoon that he would not interfere in Caldwell's behalf.

Since the action of the United States Supreme Court in sustaining the jurisdiction of the courts of Alabama, in Caldwell's trial and conviction, was announced, attorneys for the condemned man have sought to have his death sentence commuted to life imprisonment, but without avail. Caldwell himself, it is stated, believed his sentence would be commuted and recently, it is understood, he wrote a friend, who is a convict working in an Alabama coal mine, "I will soon be helping you pick coal."

Following his announcement that he would not interfere with the sentence of the court which condemned Caldwell to death by hanging, Governor Kilby issued this statement:

"I have carefully examined the records in this case and have given most careful consideration to the application of the defendant for commutation of the sentence of death, imposed upon him by the jury. Under the law it is the duty of the jury to determine the degree of the crime and fix the penalty.

"The verdict of the jury has been affirmed by the Supreme Court of the State and the jurisdiction of the state courts has been sustained by the supreme court of the United States.

"The defendant was represented by able counsel. No new evidence has been offered for consideration. Teh trial judge and the solicitor, in response to my inquiry, write that the verdict of the jury was justified by the evidence and that the death penalty would be proper punishment.

"The board of pardons unanimously recommend that clemency be denied. Believing that the finding of the jury was fully warranted by the evidence in the case and that it was rendered in strict accordance with the laws of Alabama, I shall not interfere with the sentence of the court."

BROUGHT AGAINST WORTH COUNTIANS

Elzie and Green Whiddon, of Doles, Held Under Bond to Appear Before United States Grand Jury

The Supreme

Green Whiddon and Elzie Whiddon, two white farmers of Worth county, were held for the United States grand jury by Commissioner George F. White yesterday afternoon on charges of peonage. Green Whiddon's bond was assessed at $1,500 and Elzie's at $1,000.

The Whiddon brothers killed three negroes near their home at Doles last April, but were exonerated at the hearing conducted by the state authorities, it being made to appear that the white men acted in self-defense. Investigation made by the federal authorities afterwards led to the preferment of peonage charges against them.

Preliminary trial was waived by the Whiddons, but several negroes, summoned as witnesses by the government, were examined by Judge White. They are all members of the family of Ben Jones, a negro who worked on the place of the Whiddons. It is charged that the Whiddons employed Jones in January with the understanding that he and his children, some twelve in number, were to work their crops. The negroes claim that they were forced to work around a moonshine still the first three months in the year and that when the father, on April 1, decided to begin working his crops, the Whiddons refused longer to furnish rations, unless he would return to the work round the still.

Jones then left the Whiddon place, according to the negroes, and the Whiddons refused to allow the older children to leave until they had worked out a debt of $40 the father owed. The Whiddons were on Jones' bond for $250, in connection with a state arrest, and it is their contention that they tried to bring him back when he left their place solely to be protected.—From The Albany Herald.

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'TIS CRIME IN 'ALABAMA' FOR COLORED FOLK TO SUCCEED IN BUSINESS

The Advertiser 11-6-28

John L. Thomas Sought By Posse, Because He's Good Real Estate Man

ONE HUNDRED CITIZENS JOIN THE MAN-HUNT

Does This Sound Like Fairy Tale. — Read the Story, 'Tis Real Life

Union Springs, Ala., Nov. 3—Bullock County officials, their number augmented by over 100 "leading citizens," all heavily armed, for four or five days have been conducting a man hunt with John L. Thomas, a wealthy Colored real estate dealer of Union Springs, as their objective.

Thomas, it seems, has brought down on his head the prejudice of the community because, in addition to being one of the wealthiest Negroes of Bullock County, for the past twelve years he has been dealing in farm lands on an extensive scale, selling them to Colored people generally. In fact, he is mostly responsible for bringing up the increase of the number of acres of land owned by Colored people in this county.

A misleading report was sent out from Union Springs to the effect that Thomas attempted to murder one D. E. L. Cope, a former Mayor of the town. Capture by others than duly constituted officers of the law, it is believed, will be followed by summary execution.

Mr. Thomas enjoyed the confidence and had the encouragement of the late Booker T. Washington in all of his various activities. Union Svrings is only a few miles from the Tuskegee Institute. The whites in this section have become more violent as the Colored people of this and adjoining counties have continued to secure education and property.

Driven From South

L. Thomas of Union Springs, Ala., is now in the city stopping at the residence of his son, 365 East 29th place. Mr. Thomas is one of the heaviest land owners in Alabama. He is in Chicago because a few weeks ago he sought to defend his life against a prominent white man, a banker, lawyer and former mayor, who threatened the life of Mr. Thomas with a knife, the result of a one-sided quarrel over a real estate deal. Mr. Thomas, who was riding in his buggy from the postoffice, fired twice at the white man, neither shot taking effect. However, a mob at once formed bent on taking his life, but through friends he was able to make his escape to Montgomery, where he was protected by the authorities, and admitted to bail. Mr. Thomas is an interesting character, has a wife and five grown children and may eventually locate permanently in Chicago.

FLORIDA VILLAGE IN UPROAR OVER R'OT

The Montgomery Advertiser 11-4-28

Two Whites Killed, Negro Lynched, Several Colored Men Burned to Death

(Associated Press)

ORLANDO, FLA., Nov. 3—The full casualty list at Ocoee, 1 2miles from here, where two whites were shot to death and one negro lynched yesterday in an election riot and several other negroes perished when the buildings in which they sought shelter were burned, had not reached here tonight. Armed whites were repoted patrolling the region and closing in on negroes who fled to the woods, the pursuit being accompanied by intermittent firing.

Exodus After Riot Compels Whites to Garner Crops

The Cleveland Advertiser 11-15-28

Orlando, Fla., Nov. 8—Reports from Ocoee, near here, where an election day race riot caused the death of two whites and a number of Colored men, indicate that quiet prevails and that practically all Colored citizens had left the region, nearly all of them afoot, as there was no exodus by rail. The white citizens have begun harvesting the citrus crop owing to the lack of Colored labor.

BOY IS INJURED

The Montgomery Advertiser 8-14-28

Jos. White Attacked by Negro May Not Survive

(Special to the Advertiser)

ANNISTON, ALA., Aug. 13.—Joseph White, a 17-year-old white boy whose home is at Piedmont, is at Sellers' hospital here suffering from a fractured skull caused by a blow on the head delivered by a negro Wednesday afternoon. It was stated at the hospital that the boy's skull was so badly fractured that the brain tissue had broken and little hope was held for the lad's recovery.

The negro struck the boy with a stick after abusing the injured boy's younger brother, it is said. He was arrested immediately afterward and brought to the county jail here, where he is being held pending a change in young White' condition.

ELECTION LYNCHING PROBE ASKED OF U. S. GOVERNMENT

Telegram Sent to U. S. Attorney-General Palmer by National Equal Rights League on Florida Massacre.

BOSTON, MASS., Nov. 10.—National and local officers of the National Equal Rights League gave out a resolution of eulogy of Juli Perry and his five comrades, one a colored woman, who lost their lives on election day at Ocooe, Florida, and a telegram to Att'y Gen'l Palmer, asking federal investigation. The resolution declared Perry and his associates "heroes in the cause of freedom," victims of an election massacre prepared by the Ku Klux Klan for every Colored citizen who insisted on casting his or her ballot.

The demand upon the U. S. Department of Justice was based on the claim that the federal government should defend the citizen's right to vote at a federal election, and asked an investigation of the lynching of Juli Perry and the burning of five others "growing out of the refusal to permit Perry to vote at Ocooe, Florida, on Nov. 2, 1920," an organization espousing "white supremacy having held a public uniformed parade three days previous.

The telegram was signed by M. A. N. Shaw, National President, E. T. Morris, Local President, and W. Monroe Trotter, local secretary of the League.

NEGRO LODGE-HALL BURNED IN GEORGIA

The Montgomery Advertiser 11-17-28

(Associated Press)

MACON, GA., Sept. 11—Another negro lodge hall was burned in Jasper county today in the hunt for Josh Spillers, a negro who is alleged to have shot and killed James Faulkner and wounded his brother, John Faulkner, according to reports from Monticello tonight. It was announced the hunt for the negro practically has been abandoned as it is believed he has escaped.

Ex-Soldier Sentenced To Death In Alabama For Killing A Street Car Conductor Held To Be Subject To Civil Courts Of Alabama Although In Military Service

The Tuscaloosa 4-2-19

Washington, April 19.—The Supreme Court today refused a reprieve to Edgar C. Caldwell, a Negro ex-soldier under death sentence for killing a street car conductor between Anniston, Ala., and a nearby camp. Caldwell's appeal was based on the claim that as a soldier at the time of the murder he was subject to military and not civil courts. The Supreme Court decided that civil courts have jurisiction over soldiers even in time of war.

MANY NEGROES KILLED ELECTION DAY, IS CLAIM

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People today charged that between thirty and sixty Negroes had been killed "in Florida election riots and the State-wide terrorization of voters."

In making public a letter to Attorney General Palmer, asking a Federal investigation, the organization asserted that "sufficient evidence of violence, fraud and illegality is at hand available for the Department of Justice to disqualify the entire vote of the State of Florida in the last election."

The letter charged intimidation by "the Klu Klux Klan and other agencies apparently beyond the control of the State of Florida," and requested that "Alabama, Georgia and other Southern States" be included in the investigation.

SLAYER LEAPS FROM TRAIN.

Negro Killed in Jump—Murdered Aged Woman.

MIAMI, Fla., July 31.—Herbert Brooks, negro, arrested as a suspect in connection with a criminal assault upon an aged white woman yesterday, was killed this afternoon when he jumped from a moving train near Ormond, Fla.

Brooks was spirited away from Miami last night as a mob began forming. He was being taken for identification to Jacksonville where evidence had been collected against him.

CALDWELL CASE TO COME UP MONDAY

The Montgomery Advertiser 4-2-29

Smith Goes to Washington to Represent State in Appeal Case

Attorney General J. Q. Smith left Saturday morning for Washington, where on Monday he will represent the State of Alabama in the hearing before the United States Suprtme Court, of the cas of Eggar Caldwell.

Caldwell was convicted of the murder of a street car conductor in Anniston. Dates for his execution have twice been set by the Circuit Court of Calhoun County and the Alabama

SARGEANT CANDWELL TO DIE JULY 2; PRISONER MOVED TO ANNISTON TO RECEIVE SENTENCE; CASE ONE OF MOST MOMENTOUS IN THE HISTORY OF STATE OF ALABAMA

The Birmingham News 6-27-28

Edgar Caldwell, former soldier at Camp McClellan, who has been confined in the Jefferson County jail for several months following his conviction in the Calhoun County court and sentenced to death for the murder of a street car conductor at Anniston, was returned to Anniston Saturday morning in custody of Sheriff Parker of Calhoun County, where the circuit court will name a new date for his execution.

The order for removal of the Negro was signed by Judge A. P. Agee, of the Calhoun County Circuit Court, and ordered his return for setting of a new date for execution, the original day having passed. The Negro's case has aroused national interest because of the hard fight made for his life in the state and federal courst, the case being finally carried to the supreme court of the United States, which returned a decision several weeks ago sus-

the Alabama courts. Counsel for the Negro maintained in their appeals that the courts of Alabama had no jurisdiction over the case as the crime was committed while the defendant was in the military service of the United States in time of war and that this vested exclusive jurisidction over his offense in a military court martial. On this contention the case was finally taken to the United States Supreme Court, which overruled the contention of the Negro and unless the governor of the state intervenes, it is expected that the sentence originally imposed by the state court, will be carried out in the next few weeks.

The Negro was brought to Birmingham and lodged in the county jail here several months ago for safekeeping, officials fearing that violence might be attempted against him if allowed to remain in Anniston.

The court later set the date for Caldwell to be hanged July 1st.

CALDWELL TO DIE

The Birmingham News 10-23-28

Negro Ex-Sergeant, Convicted of Murder, To Hang December 5.

Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 23.—Special.—The application for a rehearing in the case of Edgar C. Caldwell, Negro ex-seargeant, convicted of the murder of a street car conductor at Anniston on December 15, last, has been overruled by the Alabama Supreme Court. This decision was announced by the court Thursday morning, which has set December 5 as the date of execution.

Following conviction of Caldwell in the circuit court of Calhoun County, he took an appeal to the supreme court. The appeal was denied. The defendant thereupon filed application for a rehearing, his application being overruled, according to announcement Thursday.

BROOKLYN STAND'D UNION NOVEMBER 7, 1920

BLOODHOUNDS IN HUNT FOR NEGRO MURDERER

MADISONVILLE, Ky., Nov. 6.—With the death to-day of Sheriff B. S. Hunter, of Hopkins county, more than 150 armed men led by bloodhounds continued their search for Lee Ellison, negro slayer of the official.

Circuit Judge Carl Henderson appealed the law be allowed to take its course, but it was feared the mob would lynch the negro if he is caught.

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Side Lights.

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DAILY NEWSPAPERS VERSUS LAW AND ORDER

We are quite sure that the daily newspapers of this city were sadly disappointed when Albert Ellis confessed that it was he instead of a Negro who crushed to death Edna Ellis, an employee of the Bell Telephone Company, last Thursday night.

We make this charge against these papers as reflecting the sentiment of the better class of citizens of St. Louis, both white and colored who read the Negro-featured stories, "played-up" in almost hourly editions of some of these papers last Saturday.

Had a race riot followed the excitement of the hour, these same papers no doubt, woud have filled their editorial columns, condemning the acts of the mob as un-American and a blot upon the fair name of our city. Yet these very papers would have been responsible for whatever damages that might have been done.

According to a statement by Chief of Police Martin O'Brien, the police department at no time suspected, or charged a Negro with the brutal murder of Edna Ellis. But the newspapers, guided by conflicting statements of a gang of boys, tried their damnedest to fasten the crime upon a Negro. Even after a detailed confession by the real murderer, and an indictment returned against him for the crime, some of these papers persisted in their efforts to develop a story or stories that would at least connect a Negro with the crime.

The St. Louis Times made a desperate struggle to associate a Negro with the crime by publishing what we believe to have been a fake letter, two days after Ellis had made his confession.

To say that the reporters were honest in their reports on the case, would be charging them with ignorance; because any person with a perceptive mind would have readily seen that the circumstances of the crime pointed to a rejected suitor. But the unfortunate part about it was, they went after their stories for newspapers blinded with race prejudice; and no one who is prejudiced in a case is fit to deal justly.

The people of St. Louis have been greatly wronged by their daily newspapers. These dailies have gone ahead of the police and excited the people against the innocent. Race prejudice was stirred, in some instances to the heart. And while a race riot did not occur, much ill-feeling was in evidence.

We shudder to think what would have happened had such stories appeared in newspapers of a Southern city, where a similar crime had been committed. We see bloodshed, yes, more bloodshed would have been the price of such publication. We see the innocent and helpless, suffering greatly.

If the newspapers of St. Louis were unthoughtful of the wrong they were committing in playing-up (fanning into flame) race prejudice in the Ellis case, we would suggest that they think. If they were blinded by race prejudice in the matter they should repent. If for purely a commercial proposition, the investment is too great.

Let the people of St. Louis hope that none of these things will tempt the newspapers to disturb our racial relations in the future.

Fires Into Crowd. Kills One; Wounds Three

Angered Because White Boys Threw Fire Crackers Under His Feet, Edmond Thompson Starts Serious Trouble—Has Narrow Escape With His Own Life—Makes His Get-away When Shot Causes Mob To Scatter.

Fincastle, Va., Dec. 25.—Edmund Thompson, 18 years old, fired into a gang of rough white boys and men who were terrorizing pedestrians by throwing fire crackers under their feet. He killed one and seriously wounded another and slightly wounded two more.

As soon as the news of the shooting spread, the usual Southern custom was resorted to. Thompson had made his escape, so a search was started. He was captured at his father's house. He was home on a visit for the Christmas season from Hot Springs, Va., where he works.

He was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Caldwell and Clerk of the Circuit Court McDowell, and they immediately started for Roanoke in an automobile. Little or no effort was made to protect the prisoner, although the feeling in the community was at a high pitch and it could be plainly seen that should they succeed in getting Thompson, a lynching would surely follow.

Knowing the intent of the Deputy, a mob formed on the road to Roanoke and blocked it. While waiting for the car bearing the unfortunate victim, the mob was organized and the father of one of the wounded boys was made leader. When the car arrived, the officers of the law made a sham plea for law and order, but no one in the mob took it seriously. After a few minutes of dickering, a regular procession was formed with the car bearing the officers and Thompson in the center of the parade. Over eight miles of rough road, this parade of death motored with a canibal-like expression on the face of each hoodlum who had smelled the blood and was foaming at the mouth for a taste of it.

A hundred or more men knowing of the plans of the mob, waited in the streets of Fincastle and greeted the procession. Here the officers made another plea for law and order, which was exactly like some of Goldburg's cartoons, "It doesn't mean anything." While the crowd was deciding just which was the most fashionable way for a white mob to kill a helpless colored man, a man wearing an army overcoat walked up to the crowd and spoke up, "If you are going to lynch this man do it," and supposedly pointed his pistol at the boy's head, but instead of hitting him the bullet lodged in some one in the crowd, whereupon the mob ran like wild chickens for cover, many of them throwing away their guns.

During this melee, Thompson made his escape down an alley and left no trace of where he went. Two members of the mob were shot, one in the hip and one in the hand.

A fruitless search was made for the boy, but he successfully eluded them until Tuesday. He applied at the house of a white family for something to eat. So while the woman fed him, she also telephoned the authorities that he was there. He was captured after being shot in the back but not seriously wounded.

WHITE MEN SHOOT NEGRO TWICE

Valdosta, Ga., December 8.—Dear Editor: I am handing you the following facts for publication. On November 24, 1920, two white men came to my place and told me they were going to teach me how to talk to a white man and shot me twice. Then they had it published in the local newspapers that I was shot accidentally.

Sincerely yours,
J. Livingston